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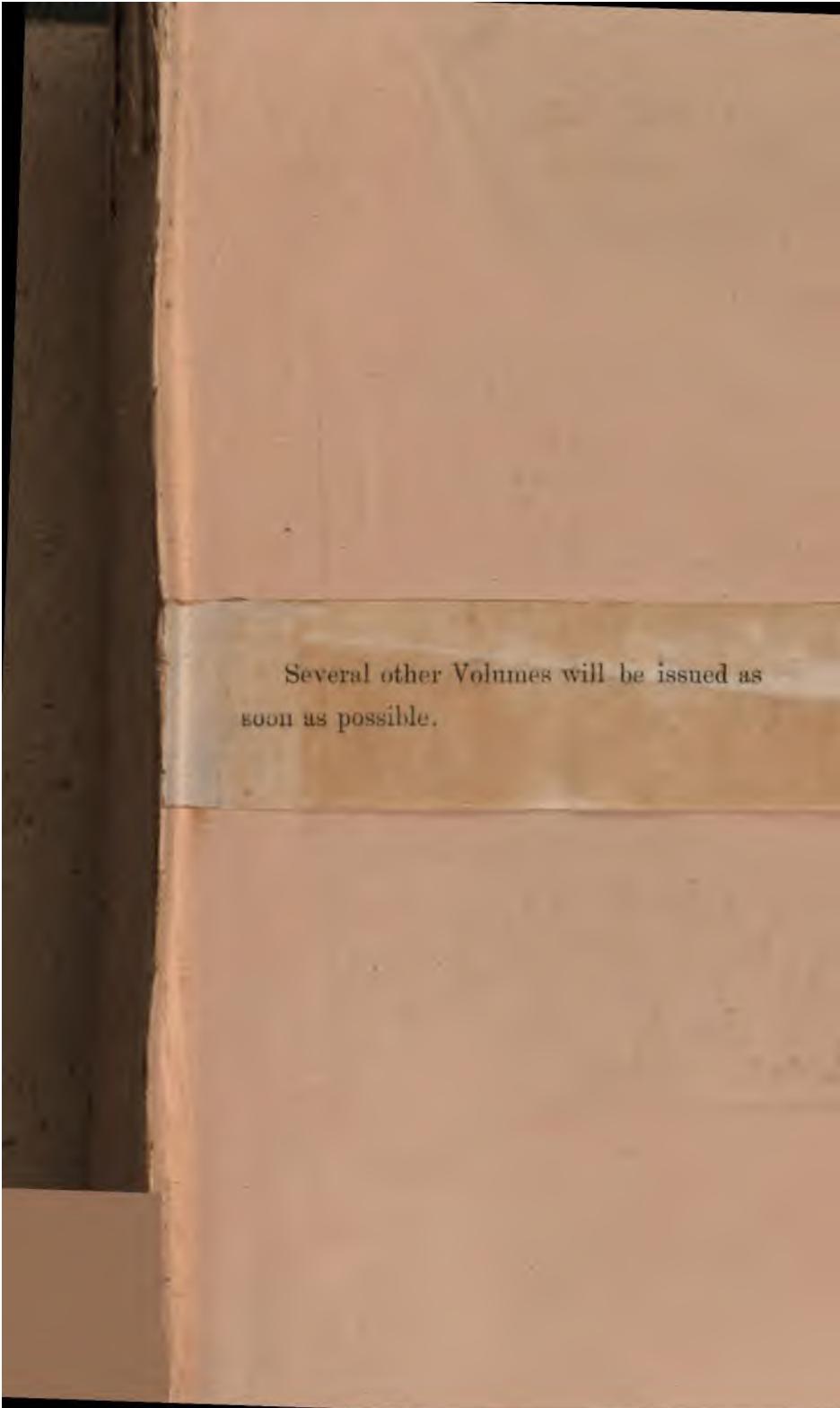


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THE
CORRESPONDENCE
OF
JOHN COSIN, D.D.
/
LORD BISHOP OF DURHAM:

TOGETHER WITH
OTHER PAPERS ILLUSTRATIVE OF HIS
LIFE AND TIMES.

PART II.

Published for the Society
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1872.



At a General Meeting of the SURTEES SOCIETY, held in the Castle of Durham, on Tuesday, June 5th, 1866, the REV. TEMPLE CHEVALLIER in the chair, it was

ORDERED, That a Volume of the Letters, &c., of BISHOP COSIN should be prepared for the Society by the Rev. George Ornsby.

JAMES RAINES,

Secretary.

INTRODUCTION.

THE volume now presented to the Members of the SURTEES SOCIETY contains a further series of letters and papers illustrative of the life and times of BISHOP COSIN, commencing with the period of the Restoration and brought down to the time of his death.

A brief sketch of the former part of the Bishop's life was embodied in the Introduction to the first volume of this Correspondence. The history of his Episcopate now demands some notice.

When Charles II. was restored to the throne of his ancestors his return to the country from which he had so long been banished permitted those who had shared his exile to participate in his triumph. Amongst his followers the Dean of Peterborough was a man of no mean mark, and he was one whose devotion and constancy to the Royal cause had been severely tried. In 1642-3 he was ejected, as we have seen, from his Mastership of Peter-house, and was deprived of all his other preferments. England was no longer a place of safety, and he escaped to Paris, where he remained during the whole of the Protectorate. There can be little doubt that his exile was a season of much privation, especially towards the latter part of it. In 1657 we find that his eldest daughter, afterwards the Lady Gerard, was in the receipt of a pension from Oliver Cromwell, for the maintenance of herself and her sisters *. To accept

* Letters of Privy Seal granted by Oliver, Lord Protector &c :—

“ Mary Cosins, daughter of Doct^r. Cosins, a penceon of xx^s. per weeke, from y^e. 20th. of Octob^r. 1657, for y^e. support of her sist^{rs}, &c.”—Cf. 5th. Report, Dep. Keeper of Records, p. 268.

alms from the hands of the usurper must needs have been deeply humiliating to the daughters of the Royalist Dean, but pride is oftentimes obliged to succumb to the touch of necessity, and if we may credit a statement in the Diary of the Vicar of Stratford-upon-Avon, the means of livelihood possessed by their father were scanty in the extreme. He tells us, on the authority of his landlord, at Brackley, "That when Dr. Cosin was in France, hee had all his meat out of the old Queen's kitchen, and his victuals in her court in a chamber there too. That hee and his man lived for sixpence a day; and that hee heard say hee was better then than now That when he was in France divers gentlemen that travail'd thither used to come to see him, and droppe some pence into his hand. That when hee was low he was often tempted to turn Papist, with large promises that if hee would doe so, hee and his children would be provided for, and they should never trouble him more; but I have heard hee is a man much against it."—Diary of the Rev. John Ward, A.M., Vicar of Stratford-upon-Avon, 1648—1679. Ed. by Charles Severn, M.D. (Lond. 1839), pp. 158, 160.

With the Restoration his days of penury and exile came to an end, and in June, 1660, as we learn from a letter of his brother-in-law, Mr. Shadforth, Dr. Cosin had arrived in England. He lost no time in resuming his decanal functions at Peterborough, and he had the satisfaction of learning that a portion, at least, of the Cathedral plate, choir-books, and other things belonging to the Church, had been preserved from spoliation by the careful and loving hands of some who had cherished the hope that the King would enjoy his own again, and that the Church would not be always trodden down of her enemies. His relations and his agents in the county of Durham were meanwhile actively engaged in re-establishing his rights in that diocese, as regarded his benefices of Brancepeth and Elwick. The intruders who had held them appear to have been summarily ejected, and little difficulty was apparently experienced in making good the claim of the rightful owner to his tythe and glebe.

But these preferments soon fell into other hands, for Cosin was destined to occupy a far higher position. It would seem

that it was at first intended to remove him from the Deanery of Peterborough to that of Durham *, but this promotion never took place. In a letter dated October, 1660, Cosin announces to his correspondent that “the King, his master, had been pleased of his Royall goodness and grace to bestowe the Bishopricke of Durham upon him;” and upon the 2nd December following he was consecrated at Westminster Abbey, his faithful friend and chaplain, Sancroft, preaching the consecration sermon.

His elevation to the See of Durham appears to have given much satisfaction to all the loyal party in the bishopric. It was not the promotion of a stranger, for Cosin became connected with that county early in life, as Prebendary of the Cathedral and Rector of Brancepeth, and his marriage allied him to one of its most ancient houses. His character, therefore, must have been well known. Whether his appointment was equally acceptable to the Puritan party, which was by no means despicable, either in numbers or in influence, may well be doubted. But the mutterings of discontent, if any such there were, were drowned in the shout of triumph which greeted the Prince-Bishop when, according to immemorial usage, he was presented with the ancient falchion of the Conyers, as he crossed the Tees to make his first entrance into the Palatinate. Great enthusiasm was unquestionably shown, but the object of it had lived too many years in the world, and had witnessed too many changes to over-estimate its value. “I am not much affected with such showes,” he says, “but, however, the cheerfulness of the country in the reception of their Bishop is a good earnest given for better matters, which, by the grace and blessing of God, may in good time follow here among us all.”

The Bishop of Durham needed, indeed, all the encouragement and support which the loyal party could give. The work

* Cum verò omnes illum summos quosque honores ob consummatam sapientiam, eruditioinem, fidelitatemque ubi vis testatissimam meruisse concorditer censuerint, ille, omni ambitione vacuus, perpessiones suas Ecclesie Dunelmensis, cui primùm designabatur, Decanatu, abundè compensari pro egregiā animi æquitate existimavit: nec aliud redhostimentum aut petiit, aut exspectavit.—Smith's *Vita Cosini*, pp. 20, 21.

before him was one which involved no little difficulty, and no small amount of labour, in various ways. Within a month after his public reception into his diocese we find him writing to Sancroft, "I am so full here of the bishoprick affayres, that I have not the least leisure for any thing els." His first care was to hold "a solemne confirmation." Numbers seem to have flocked to receive the imposition of their bishop's hands. A whole generation, indeed, must have sprung up without witnessing or participating in the rite. Next followed an ordination, and immediately afterwards the Bishop held what he calls "an ordinary Synode of the Clergie" at Durham and Newcastle, not, apparently, without some misgivings as to the tone and temper which he might find among them: "I shall preach among them, and put them in some order, if by any fayre meanes I can." (P. 31.)

One thing is worth noting. This Synod does not appear to have been a mere formal gathering together of the Clergy, to pay their procurations and synodals, to answer to a roll-call of their names, and to receive an episcopal charge after a fashion which has survived to our own times. It would seem to have been somewhat of a deliberative assembly. In a subsequent letter the Bishop says, "I made them *my assessors* in it." The term is significant, and may certainly be taken to imply an interchange of thought and opinion between the members of the Synod and their Diocesan. The latter seems to have been anxious to commence his work with moderation and forbearance, and the result was not altogether unsatisfactory, only one preacher being silenced, and that on the ground of his "having neither episcopall nor *presbiteriall* ordination." The inference is obvious, that if the latter could have been proved, the Bishop would not have refused to accept him as a worker in his diocese.

A word here concerning the state of the diocese. Few parts of England were probably in a worse condition, especially as regarded its northern part. We may gather, to some extent, an idea of the state in which Cosin found it, from some notes by Archdeacon Basire, respecting its condition five years afterwards. The hopes as to the clergy which the Bishop enter-

tained, that he might be able to "put them in some order," must often have been doomed to disappointment. Basire writes in a tone of much despondency, "the Archdeaconry of Northumberland will take up a whole man to reforme the Parsons [and] to repaire the Churches." A few instances of the state of things in that Archdeaconry, taken from his note-book (Hunter MSS., 137), may not be uninteresting. In Nov. 1665 he has an entry concerning the disrepair of the chancel of St. Nicholas, the great mother-church of Newcastle. Its roof was so bad that it rained in upon the aldermen when they were receiving the Holy Communion, and the applications made for its repair to Bishop Rainbow, of Carlisle, the impropriator, seem to have been utterly fruitless. In the following year he says that it was the "generall complaint of ministers and churchwardens that they cannot get any sesses for reparation of churches because no coercion. Justices of Peace at Sessions refuse to assist." The chancel at Ilderton he describes as ruinous. At Ingram, "the body of the church is ruinous, covered with sodds." Concerning Shilbottle, where he seems to have been at evening prayer on St. Luke's Eve, he records a long list of *gravamina*. The Minister had no gown, and the chancel no windows. The Communion-table was at the lower end of the chancel: "above, no carpet;—under, full of old booke." There was no catechizing. The wrong Collect was said—17th for 19th Trinity, and the Collect of the Festival of St. Luke altogether omitted. Both Lessons were wrong likewise—Ezek. xxi. for Dan. vi., and Rom. ix. for Gal. iii. There were swine in the church-yard, and boys fighting during all the time of prayers.

Besides the cares which were inseparable from the government of his diocese, many other things were matters of anxiety to Cosin at this period. "The reparation of his ruined houses," and a variety of expenses connected with the See, appear to have pressed heavily upon him, and this at a time, moreover, when such outlay must have been sensibly felt as a burden. His long exile had utterly exhausted his private means, and the revenues of the Bishopric could scarcely as yet be available.

He was not, however, exclusively occupied with the business

of his Diocese, temporal or ecclesiastical. There were other claims upon his time and thoughts.

On the 25th March, 1661, the King issued his warrant for the appointment of a Commission "to advise upon and review the Book of Common Prayer." The learning and ability of Bishop Cosin were undoubted, and his views upon Church discipline and ceremonial were so well known as to make him in some sort a representative man. He was, therefore, one of the bishops appointed, and he occupied a prominent and important position during the whole of the Conference at the Savoy*. The alterations in the Book of Common Prayer demanded by the Puritan Commissioners were numerous, but the Church party were unwilling to make much concession, and the four months limited by the Commission had all but expired, without any definite agreement having been come to between the two parties.

At one of the later meetings, shortly before the expiration of the allotted time, Bishop Cosin occupied the chair, and produced the following paper, "as from some considerable person," with the view of effecting an arrangement:—

"A way humbly proposed to end that unhappy controversy which is now managed in the Church, that the sore may noe longer rangle under the debate, nor advantages bee gotten by those that love division.

* "Bishop Cosins," says Baxter, "was there constantly, and had a great deal of talk with so little logick, natural or artificial, that I perceived no one much moved by any thing he said. But two virtues he showed (though none took him for a magician): one was that he was excellently well versed in Canons, Councils, and Fathers, which he remembered, when by citing of any passages we tried him. The othér was, that as he was of a rustick wit and carriage, so he would endure more freedom of our discourse with him, and was more affable and familiar than the rest. . . .

" Bishop Gauden was our most constant helper; he and Bishop Cosins seldom were absent. And how bitter soever his pen be, he was the only moderator of all the Bishops (except our Bishop Reynolds). He shewed no logic, nor meddled in any dispute, or point of learning; but a calm, fluent, rhetorical tongue: and if all had been of his mind we had been reconciled. But when by many days conference in the beginning, we had got some moderating concessions from him (and from Bishop Cosins by his means), the rest came in the end, and brake them all."—Cf. Kennett's Reg. p. 507.

“1. That the question may be putt to the managers of the division, whether there be any thing in doctrine or discipline, or the Comon-prayer or ceremonys, contrary to the Word of God ; and if they can make any such appeare, lett them be satisfied.

“2. If not, lett them then propose what they desire in point of expediency, and acknowledge it to bee no more.

“3. Let that then be received from them, and speedily taken into consideration and judgment of the Convocation, who are the proper and authentique representatives of the Ministry ; in whose judgment they ought to acquiesse in such matters, and not only so, but to lett the people that follow them know that they ought not to disturbe the peace of the Church, under the pretence of the prosecution of expediencyes. Since the division of the Church is the great inexpedient.” (Tanner MSS. xlix. 109.)

The Bishop expressed himself stongly in favour of these recommendations, as holding out a fair prospect of reconciliation, and called upon Baxter for an answer. But no result followed, and the Conference ended on the 24th July, 1661, without either union or accommodation.

In the meantime Convocation had assembled and held several sessions. “In the session of the 21st of November, the first session that took place after the close of the Savoy Conference, they entered upon the consideration of the Book of Common Prayer, and directed the Bishops of Durham (Cosin), Ely (Wren), Oxford (Skinner), Rochester (Warner), Salisbury (Henchman), Worcester (Morley), Lincoln (Sanderson), and Gloucester (Nicholson), to proceed without loss of time in preparing it for their revision.” (Cardwell’s Hist. of Conferences, &c., p. 370.) In this work, it is needless to say, Cosin had a large and important share, for which his liturgical studies had qualified him in no small degree. A Prayer-book of 1619, with emendations and alterations added in the Bishop’s own hand, now preserved at Durham, may certainly be regarded as that which was laid by him before the Convocation, as containing his ideas of what the revised Prayer-book should be. This is corroborated by the existence of a copy, in Sancroft’s hand,

which is now in the Bodleian. Sancroft, as is well known, was Secretary to the Revision.

A considerable number of Cosin's alterations were, nevertheless, not accepted by his associates. They are given, *seriatim*, in this volume, and possess no little interest; never, perhaps, more than at the present time, when one important change in the Prayer-book, as handed down to us from 1661, has already been made, and when others are suggested in so many quarters.

It does not seem difficult to account for the reasons which weighed with the majority when they rejected many of Cosin's alterations. He viewed the matter from one side, they from another. He, apparently, had been impressed by the opening clause of the instructions given in the Royal Warrant for the Conference at the Savoy, whereby the Commissioners were directed "to advise upon and review the said Book of Common Prayer, comparing the same with the most ancient liturgies which have been used in the Church, in the primitive and purest times." (Cardwell's Hist. Conf., p. 300.) They, on the other hand, were probably of opinion that, considering the temper of the times, it was a wiser policy to comply with the closing suggestion of the instructions contained in the Warrant, that they should "avoid, as much as may be, all unnecessary alterations of the forms and Liturgy wherewith the people are already acquainted, and have so long received in the Church of England." (Ibid.) They thought, no doubt, that such a course was less likely to be misinterpreted, and might tend to a wider comprehension of those whose prejudices were in any degree capable of being softened or removed.

This applies chiefly, of course, to the alterations suggested by Cosin in the most important service of all—the celebration of the Holy Communion. The Consecration Prayer was, in a manner, re-cast by him. He had evidently compared that which was already in use "with the most antient Liturgies," and had presented for adoption one which he conceived more accurately to represent the arrangement, and more correctly to follow the type of those venerable forms. We find introduced into that prayer the Invocation of the Holy Spirit, which

occurs in every ancient Liturgy, both of East and West, that of Rome alone excepted. The orthodox Church of the East has, indeed, at all times deemed it essential to the act of consecration. The Memorial, or Prayer of Oblation, in a full and precise form, immediately follows the words of institution, and is concluded by the Lord's Prayer. In addition to these changes, he intended the *Agnus Dei* to be sung, where there was a choir, whilst the communicants received, together with certain selected passages of Scripture, which, if there were no choir, were commended to the communicants as subjects for their devout meditation.

At another time it is possible that these changes in the Communion Service might have been admitted. Ignorance alone could suggest the charge that they introduced Romish doctrine, and they have approved themselves to the minds of many devout and learned persons as bringing our Eucharistic service more in accord with ancient Liturgical order. But at that particular juncture cautious counsels prevailed, and "my Lords the Bishopps at Elie House ordered all in the old method."

Some of the additions proposed by Bishop Cosin seem to have been rejected without any adequate reason; such as Proper Psalms on certain days, hitherto undistinguished in that way, viz. the Rogation Days, the Festival of St. Michael and All Angels, and All Saints' Day. He also proposed certain additional Offertory Sentences, and an Epistle and Gospel at Confirmation, &c.

Many of the Rubrics were evidently intended by him to have been made more precise and definite. Cosin clearly wished that which enjoins daily prayer upon the Clergy to have been rendered more stringent than it is by making it run thus:—"All priests and deacons *shall be bound to say daily, &c.*"* He

* It would seem from a passage in Smith's Life of the Bishop that he enforced the observance of daily prayer upon the Clergy of his Diocese:—"Inter alia statuebat, ut quotidiana religionis officia bis singulis diebus publicè legerentur, ut quotquot erant ad pietatem propensiones, à necessariis vitæ occupationibus liberi, sacro cultui simul adesse possent."—*Vita Joannis Cosini*, (p. 22.) We may mention here, on the same authority, that he was careful to restore the use of the Bidding Prayer before Sermons:—"Nolebat illos pro nuperorum temporum licentia, sive

desired to specify, also, the precise hours within which the Morning and Evening Prayer were to be solemnized. It can scarcely be doubted that he wished, moreover, to see the Ornaments Rubric made more definite. The “*&c.*,” which he added after “*Surplice,*” would certainly seem to cover more than many are willing to admit, if we take it in conjunction with his note in another of his annotated Prayer-books, where he enters in detail into the matter. Cf. Works (Angl. Cath. Lib.), v. p. 42. See also pp. 230—233. As it regarded the rubric for the chancels remaining as in time past, he would have added a distinct direction that they should “be divided from the body of the church.” A chancel-screen, therefore, was clearly recognized by him as legally admissible.

His views upon this particular matter of detail receive illustration from another document of much interest which will be found in the following pages, and which, though it is later in chronological order, may conveniently be mentioned here. It is the Order which Bishop Cosin used for the Consecration of Churches and Churchyards. In this a form of the Deed or Act of Dedication, to be duly read and published on such occasions, is given, and amongst the necessary articles of church furniture, &c., which are enumerated, *cancelli lignei* form one of the items.

This form of prayer, as we learn from a note in Archdeacon Basire’s hand, was used by Bishop Cosin at the consecration of Christ Church, Tynemouth, on Sunday, the 5th July, 1668. The Archdeacon adds another note to this effect:—“*Consonat cum Formâ R^{di}. in X^o. P^{ri}. Lanceloti Andrews, edit. an^o. 1659,*” But it is only a general agreement. Cosin has given it the impress of his own hand *, and the MS. contains also two conceptas, sive extemporeas preces, in quibus malas de religione opiniones dementatae plebis animis vafri homines sub ferventioris zeli et sanctimonie specie et prætextu plausibilius et facilius instillare consueverint, concionibus, præmittere: revocato in usum Canone nostræ Ecclesiæ quinquagesimo quinto, quo brevi et in genere omnes monendi sunt, pro quibus et in quorum gratiam Deo supplicare oportuerit.” (*Ibid.*)

* On the 22d. March, 166¹ (the 71st. Session of Convocation), there was a consultation about a Form of Consecration of Parish Churches and Chapels, which was committed to the sole care of Bishop Cosin. The form which he used in his own diocese is probably identical with that which he prepared for general adoption.

other Services, which are probably entirely due to him—a Service on laying the foundation-stone of a church or chapel, and one for the reconciliation of a church, chapel, or church-yard, which had been converted to profane or common uses. The way in which many sacred edifices in his diocese had been profaned during the unsettled times which preceded the Restoration led him, doubtless, to provide this form.

Some of the rubrical directions in the Service for the Consecration of a Church are worthy of a brief remark, as illustrating Cosin's practice as regards ritual. It is clear that a celebration of the Holy Communion was intended to be an inseparable adjunct of the service, and the rubric at the commencement of that office contains very specific directions as to the position of those who were engaged in the celebration:—“Then shall the Bishop ascend towards the Table of the Lord, and there kneele downe at his falstoole before it, his Chaplaines following him and placeing themselves at each end of the Table, when he that is at the North shall begin the Communion Service, &c.” Yet from a subsequent rubric we may certainly assume that the Bishop was the Celebrant, for it provides that he shall reverently offer upon the Lord's Table the Deed, or Act of Consecration, the Bread and Wine, and his own alms and oblations. Was the position occupied by the Bishop at the commencement of the service maintained throughout? It can scarcely be an unfair inference that it was so. Another thing may be noted. There is no intimation given that the non-communicating laity should withdraw. In this Cosin's form differs from that of Bishop Andrewes, which contains a distinct direction for their dismissal:—“*populusque universus non communicaturus dimititur.*” The general particularity of the Rubrics in Bishop Cosin's form of Service would lead to the supposition that the absence of such a direction was not accidental. It is perhaps not unworthy of remark that the consecration of the church-yard was directed to form a part of the Evening Service.

We have seen that Bishop Cosin, after taking possession of his See, lost no time in entering upon its duties, having held a Synod of the Clergy at Newcastle and Durham in the autumn

of 1661. In the following year he held a Visitation* both in Northumberland and Durham. His chaplain, Davenport, writes to Sancroft on the 16th June, 1662, "We are all well, and about 3 weeks hence are to go into Northumberland to visit the Diocess, and at our return I guess the Assizes will be at hand †." In a subsequent letter (July 15, 1662), to the same correspondent, Davenport says, "On Thursday we go to Durham, the Visitation there being the day following for the Diocess, and on Saturday for the Church." (Tanner MSS. xlvi. 12 and 19.)

His Visitation of the Diocese implied more, probably, than is now understood by the term. A letter in *Mercurius Publicus*, No. xxxii., p. 531, of Aug. 4, 1662, speaks of his "visiting his own diocese in his own person, both the Churchmen and their churches." Another letter (Nov. 20, 1662) thus testifies to his energy and zeal:—"The Bishop of this place since his late diligent Visitation hath made a fair progress through the larger part of this County Palatine, preaching on every Sunday in several churches, and being received with great joy and alacrity both of the gentry and all other people The Sunday

* The Visitation Articles exhibited by Bishop Cosin to the Ministers, Churchwardens and Sidemen of the several parishes in his diocese, are given in the Anglo-Cath. Library (Works, iv. p. 505). Some of the Bishops, it would seem, were anxious to have had a uniform book of Visitation Articles authorized for general use. On the 8th. March, 1661 (66th Session), Bishop Cosin delivered into the hands of the President of Convocation a Book of Articles to be used in Visitations. There was equal anxiety, also, on the part of some, to have a uniform Order for the Consecration of Churches, &c. Skinner, Bishop of Oxford, in a letter to Sheldon, then Bishop of London, dated 26 June, 1662, writes as follows:—

"I well hoped to have seen that uniform book of Articles (viz. for Visitations) before this day, resting assured that no pretences could take of your Lordship's resolution from what so much concerns the honour and peace of the Church. If, with that Book of Articles, an uniform Order of Consecrating Churches and Chapels came along with it, it would add to the general satisfaction, and pleasure me much who am call'd upon to consecrate a Chapel at Burford, a most elegant peece. Ro. OXON.—Tanner MSS. xlvi. 14.

† "Monday, Aug. 4, 1662. Advised from Durham that the Lord Bishop of Durham, having with abundance of cost put some part of his castle in order, did entertain the Judges, gentry, and clergy, during the whole Assizes, when the gravity and good order of his entertainment and hospitality was much admired by all. His Lordship, with his family, and the Dean and Prebends went to the Quire to Divine Service each day by six o'clock."—Kennett's Register, p. 737.

19 after his return to Bishop Auckland he went abroad to Evening Prayer in a country church three miles off, and there both catechized the youth of the parish himself, and enjoined the minister of the place, where catechizing had been formerly omitted, diligently to perform that religious duty hereafter. A few days following he went to the chief parish church of Auckland, and there took order, having prepared for it before, that three children past their infancy, and two of them well grown in years, should be solemnly baptized with the consent of their parents, who had formerly neglected it, and been misled from the Church, but are now by the Bishop firmly converted to it." (Kennett's Register, p. 831.)

In the same year (1662) he held his primary Visitation of the Cathedral, on which occasion he addressed Articles of Inquiry * to the Dean, Prebendaries, and other members of that Church, of the fullest and most minute character. His former connexion with the Church as Prebendary gave him much advantage. He was well acquainted with all the provisions contained in their Foundation Charter, and the statutes by which they professed to be governed, and he directed his inquiries in conformity therewith; adding also certain queries with reference to the progress they were making in the needful restoration of the Church and its fittings. Scarcely a vestige of interior work had survived the rough usage to which the Church was subjected during the early part of the Great Rebellion. Screenwork and stalls, organ and monumental effigies, were either hopelessly shattered or utterly destroyed. The grand features of the building were happily too massive to have sustained much injury. Cosin's anxiety was evidently great that all things should be brought to something like their pristine comeliness and order with as little delay as possible. Nor was he less careful to secure, as far as in him lay, the due performance of the Services, and a seemly decorum on the part of those whose duty it was to take part in them.

* These Articles have been published in a former volume of the publications of the Surtees Society, for the year 1869. They will be found in the Appendix to Part I. of "*The Remains of Dean Granville*," p. 252, which forms part of a volume of *Miscellanea*, belonging to that year.

One of the most important public measures of the year 1662 was the passing of the Act of Uniformity *, and although there would seem to be indications that Bishop Cosin, personally, was not indisposed to treat the non-conforming ministers with some degree of lenity and forbearance, he appears to have acted with sufficient rigour in pressing the observance of its enactments. Popish recusants, and non-conformists representing various types of Puritanism, each in their several ways, gave him no little trouble. And both parties were numerous in the Diocese of Durham. The Church of Rome had still a large number of adherents in the northern counties, some clustering around the halls of such of the gentry as still clung to the ancient faith, others scattered up and down the sequestered dales of the rural districts. The non-conformists were, for the most part, to be found in the large towns, more especially in Newcastle. Mr. Davenport, the Bishop's chaplain, writes to Sancroft, on July 15, 1662, that "my Lord suspended Mr. Knightbridge at Newcastle, because he refused to read prayers, and so the living is sequestred. Mr. Hammond desired he might leave without suspension †."

* The following extract from a letter written on the 29th April, 1662, by Mr. R. Neile to Mr. Stapylton, is perhaps worthy of preservation as shewing the temper of the two Houses of Parliament with respect to this Act:—

"There is every day alarums of the Queene's landing, but nowe get word shee is hourelly expected, and then the Parliament will adjourne for a fortnight, as most people say, and sitt againe; but others that they will adjourne till winter upon the Queene's arrivall. The great divell that scareth them is the Act of Uniformity, which is now in the House of Commons, who have throwne out both the provisoes which in one of yours you so rightly guessed. The Pu[ritan] Lords are much troubled at it, but the Commons are resolute, and will passe noe Bills of concernment (as for money or the like) till the Bill of Uniformity passed . . . Dr. Sand: [croft] saith the Presbyterian ministers in Suffolke begin now to say that the Lords' house is the house of the Lord, and soe they pray for it."—Mickleton MSS. Letter Book, 1660-1663, f. lxx.

† "Nov. 5. 1652. There was an Order of Common Council to appoint Mr. Samuel Hammond to preach at St. Nicholas' on Sunday forenoons, and to lecture on Thursdays, with an annual salary of £150. He was of the Sect called 'The Congregational Judgment.' He would not conform at the Restoration. S. Hammond is said to have been succeeded here by John Knightbridge."—Brand's Hist. Newcastle, i. p. 306.

"Dr. Ellison's MSS. inform us that when Mr. Hammond, upon the Restoration, was questioned by Bishop Cosin about his orders, he had nothing to plead but either a University or College licence."—Ibid. p. 307.

But though Puritanism flourished chiefly in the large towns, the country districts were by no means free from its influence, or unexposed to what were deemed the dangerous machinations of its adherents. In 1663 the Bishop and two of his Deputy Lieutenants communicate to the Privy Council the information which they had received concerning certain “seditious and dangerous persons at Muggleswicke and elsewhere in the County.” The testimony of a certain John Elrington detailing particulars of a plot or conspiracy seems to have been accepted without hesitation, though he is characterized by Surtees, not without good grounds, as an infamous scoundrel. The accused persons stiffly denied the information to be true, beyond an admission of the fact of their having had “frequent meetings together in several numbers for teaching, praying, and exhorting one another to constancy in endureing persecution.” Their simple story met with no credit, and they were committed to prison. A few escaped their pursuers, and fled into some wild and remote part of Northumberland, where it was almost impossible to lay hold of them. “In a second information Elrington accused several gentlemen of considerable rank as *participes criminis*,—Sir Henry Witherington of Northumberland, Edward Fenwick of Stanton, Esq., Timothy Whittingham, Esq., of Holmside, and Captain Lilburne of Sunderland. The two last were apprehended and detained in custody three months, and then liberated from want of the slightest evidence to criminate them; but Lilburne’s very name was ominous, and Whittingham was a sour Presbyterian.” (Surtees’ Hist. Durh. ii. p. 380.) The Bishop’s power as Lord Lieutenant was put in full exercise, “the train-bands were called out under Sir Thomas Davison, and the principal gentry and their retainers embodied themselves in the different wards, under Sir Nicholas Cole of Brancepeth, Colonel Cuthbert Carr, Col. Byerley, and Henry Lambton, Esq.” (Surtees ii. 390.) The Government was kept duly informed of all that related to the “horrid designe” of “those wicked conspirators,” and many letters from different parties were written on the subject, evincing the utmost fear of the plot, and evidently indicating the fullest belief in the dangerous character of the conspiracy.

Their fear, indeed, was not altogether without foundation, for although the commotion occasioned by this Darwentdale Plot proved eventually to be groundless, it is evident there was much dissatisfaction prevailing throughout the country, and a strong anti-Royalist feeling rankling in the breasts of many who refused to accept the teaching of the Church of England, and had little liking for monarchical rule. "The movement," says Surtees, "was by no means confined to the North. The Dissenters saw with natural regret the temporal sceptre wrested from their grasp, and restored to a family whom they might well consider as a Moabitish race; and it would be vain to deny that the sudden revulsion of feeling which attended the Restoration, carried the nation from a state of sullen and unnatural gloom into a flood of profligate joy, well calculated to give scandal to persons of much more liberal habits than the Dissenters. To the latter the cup of tribulation was filled up by the Bartholomew Act, which, if it silenced some preachers of sedition, also drove from their pulpits many divines of tried character and undissembled piety, of whose speculative opinions no lawful Government need have stood in fear. Like all measures of coercion, the Bartholomew Act had an equivocal tendency: if open opposition was repressed, a deeper and keener sense of resentment was cherished in silence amongst the children of the separation, neither few nor scattered; and it was perhaps owing to the calmer temper of the people, and the milder genius of the country, rather than to the lenience of Government, that the same scenes were not acted here which soon after occurred in Scotland, when the Covenanters were hunted into the wilderness, and found consolation in anathematizing their persecutors amidst woods and wastes and waterfalls. The Cavaliers, who saw with dismay *the good old cause* rearing its ominous head in more places than the green banks of the Derwent, had every reason for preserving the ascendant they had just regained: they were still sore under the bruises inflicted by the iron mallet of Cromwell, and had scarcely had time to forget

" 'The psalm-singing rascals who drubbed them so well.'

"To the Cavalier the swell of a nocturnal hymn pealing down the mountain-side from some conventicle of separatists, must have spoken of war and disaster, ruin and defeat, of Naseby, of Worcester, and of Long Marston. Loyal addresses were poured in, and armed associations formed in all quarters; and such a face of general resistance was displayed, that the malcontents shrunk quietly into their mew without daring the field." (Hist. Durh. ii. pp. 389, 390.)

The evidence adduced for this particular plot was of the weakest description. Surtees gives extracts from several of the depositions. The statement given by Proud, a weaver at Ebchester, is sufficiently alarming. He had *heard say* that two troops of horse were in arms near that place. Other deponents testify that they *had been told* that Joseph Hopper was "abroad with his horse and armes," and that "some men upon horsebacke with swordes," had been seen riding by at Ebchester and Shotley Bridge. At last Joseph Hopper "confesseth that he was abroad five weeks together at Ireland to see some friends he had there, and that he would not acquaint his wife therewith, for he knew she would be unwilling to let him go." "And thus," says Surtees, "the two troops of Anabaptist horse, and the men who forded the Darwent with glittering broad-swords, are reduced into Joseph Hopper, who took a five weeks' jaunt into Ireland, and had reasons for not informing his wife." (Hist. Durh. ii. p. 391.) *Solvuntur risu tabulae.* But it was an age of plots and informers, and in this, as in many other cases, however baseless the plot, and however worthless the informers, incarceration and suffering were the result to many an innocent person.

Too ready an ear, indeed, was given to the tale of the informer, and it must have been a period of great disquietude in many a neighbourhood. We find the Bishop applying to Archdeacon Basire in 1664 to send him information as to all persons in his parishes of Stanhope and Egglecliffe who had served in the late wars against the King, and to find out who amongst them were loyal and who were disaffected. A similar system of *espionage* probably extended over other parts of the Diocese.

The existence of disaffection, real and supposed, was doubt-

less the cause of increased stringency in the laws affecting Non-conformists. An Act for the suppression of seditious conventicles was passed in this year (1664).

The Festival of St. Peter in the year 1665 must have been a day of deep thankfulness with Bishop Cosin, for it witnessed the completion of a work which lay very near his heart. Four years had now elapsed since he entered his Diocese. At that time both his Castles were in a most ruinous condition, and his manorial residences at Stockton and Darlington were equally dilapidated. His well-directed energy and munificence had effected a wondrous change*, but in nothing was it more visible than in the stately Chapel which yet forms one of the most striking features of Auckland Castle. It is little altered internally, and not at all externally, since it was consecrated on the 29th June, 1665, and "named after the Saint of the day, St. Peter." A letter from Davenport to Sancroft, written from Auckland on the 1st July following, detailing the proceedings of the day, is not without interest.

"Auckland Castle, Jul: 1, 1665.—SIR, Thursday last my Lord consecrated his chappell, and named it after the Saint of the day, St. Peter. The Dean and Prebendaryes and many clergymen, but abundance of gentlemen and gentlewomen were present, and had a great feast made to them. My meaness (as Rabbi Wheelock said) preach't on, *He is worthy for whom he should do this, for he loveth our nation, and he hath built us a synagogue. Then Jesus went with them.* In the end of the Sermon I moved all the Clergy and laity to be perswaded by the sight of the beauty of this chapell, to repair and beautify their own churches and chancells, and pressed it so far on them that at length I onerated the Bishop's conscience, and his Chancellor's and Archdeacon's, with care of seeing it done, saying, 'Bishops, Chancellors, and Archdeacons, tooke too much upon them, and did they knew not what when they spared either laity or clergy in this case.' This was well enough taken, and at dinner, Col.

* A sort of history of his work at Durham and Auckland Castles will be found in a series of Agreements, printed in the Appendix to this Volume, which relate to the restorations effected there. Those referring to the Chapel of Auckland Castle are peculiarly interesting. Extracts from these Agreements occur in Dr. Raine's *Historical Account of Auckland Castle*, a valuable work, and one which deserves to be better known than it is.

Villiers, the governor of Tinmouth, moved my Lord to have this sermon printed, for the use of the diocese, saying he would give a copy of it to his brother in law, the Earl of Northumberland, who had many ordinary churches in Northumberland. More words were sayd, but I am not willing to have any thing done in it, and hope I shall wear out the summer in this as I did in the other Sermon at the Visitation, though both were now spoken of. Let the worst come that can, if either or both do go to press, I am resolved neither of them shall be sold, but all of them given away in the diocess. And then if the former make any Minister better in his place, or the latter cause any Church to be repaired, I shall get some credit in the work, though none in the sermon. I trust I shall be sollicited no more, but if it must be done, I must find some way of sending these papers to you for a review, for I have none here I can advise with but Mr. Wrench. Pardon this boldness in, your humble servant, GEO. DAVENPORT."—Baker MSS. xxxiv. 146.

Another Visitation of the Cathedral took place in this year (1665). The Articles of Inquiry addressed to the Minor Canons, &c., will be found in this volume (P. 111.) They are minute and curious, indicating the authority which it is obvious the Bishop conceived himself entitled to exercise as regarded the regulation of all matters affecting the Church, its services, its ministers, and its fabric. We glean some particulars of interest as to the latter, and also as to the buildings of the College, or Cathedral close. The Bishop inquires with much interest about the fate of the *broaches*, or spires, which, before the troubled times of the Rebellion, surmounted the two western towers of the Cathedral. We find that previous to that time of disorder the Minor Canons had each a small house assigned them in "the Farmery *," adapted only however to clergy leading a celibate life. New and more suitable dwellings were promised them,—a promise which, be it said *en passant*, remained unfulfilled until within the last few years. The Guest-Hall, which must have been a very stately building, on the

* A corruption of *Infirmary*. The Infirmary of the Monastery was in the north-west angle of the college square. The two prebendal houses, now occupied respectively by Canons Chevallier and Evans, occupy a portion, at all events, of its site.

western side of the College square, had become so utterly ruinous that it fell to the ground. The Library, as might have been expected, was a subject of strict inquiry, and a question was put as to what had been done in the way of improving the Chapter livings. Injunctions to the Dean and Chapter upon various points connected with his visitations were not long afterwards issued by the Bishop. They are also given in this Volume. (P. 136.)

The year 1665 has a melancholy interest attaching to it on account of the wide-spread prevalence of the plague. Its ravages in London are matter of history, but it was not confined to the metropolis. Many parts of the country suffered grievously. Newcastle, Shields, and Durham, were all visited with more or less severity by this terrible disease. Collections, public and private, for the relief of the sufferers, were ordered by royal authority, and were made in all the churches. The accounts of the collections made in the diocese of Durham, as given in the Appendix, will be of some interest, to the local antiquary especially. They give a tolerably accurate idea of the relative importance and wealth of the various parishes at the latter part of the seventeenth century. Making every allowance for the different value of money, it may certainly be inferred that no great amount of wealth can have existed at that time in the northern counties. The Bishop acted with his usual munificence, and his liberality was not confined to his own diocese. Cambridge was one of the places which suffered severely, and the application made to him by the Vice-Chancellor was liberally responded to*.

An interesting document occurs in 1667. The Bishop had already, as we have seen, prepared and fitted his chapel at Auckland Castle, and it had received its solemn dedication to the worship of Almighty God. He now furnishes it with a

* Any indication of the ordinary practice of the period in connexion with any part of the service of the Church is worth noting. It would appear that the alms of the people were not then commonly collected during the reading of the Offertory Sentences. In a letter from Bishop Cosin to Dr. Wilford, the Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge (page 162), he makes incidental mention of "money throwne into the basons at the Church doors."

splendid array of altar-furniture,—chalices and patens, alms dish, candlesticks, and books in rich and gorgeous bindings, adorned with the choicest specimens of goldsmith's work. We have the deed before us in which he makes a solemn donation of these and other requisites to the chapels of his castles at Auckland and Durham. (P. 167.) Appended to it is a minute inventory of the several articles. The altar-plate, books, and some other articles still remain in the chapel at Auckland Castle. He also gives to the cathedral of Durham *vas argenteum, dupliciter deauratum, unacum pede, manubrio, et operculo, ad idem vas pertinentibus, pro usu Altaris, sive mensæ Dominicæ, in celebratione S. Eucharistiae, infrà dictam Ecclesiam nostram Cathedralem perpetuò usurpandum et inserviendum.* This is, in all probability, the silver gilt vessel for the oblation of bread, of beautiful workmanship, apparently foreign, surmounted by a ball and cross, which is still in use. But there is no mark or inscription. All the rest of the altar-plate belonging to the cathedral is marked with Cosin's arms, impaling those of the See, and graven with appropriate inscriptions.

Cosin's love of books, and his devotion to their collection, was noticed in our former volume*. It was a love unabated by age, and led to an anxious desire that the collection which he had formed at much cost, and with much pains, during a long life, should not be dispersed after his decease. The result was the erection of a Public Library, on the Palace Green at Durham, for the reception of his books. This building appears to have cost him £500, and he estimates his outlay for the books which he placed therein at £2000. The Bishop assigned an annual salary for a Librarian, payable out of lands at Great Chilton, and declared the Library to be for the common use and benefit of all who might resort thereto. The building appears to have been finished in 1668.

Non-conformity seems to have been very troublesome at this time, especially in Newcastle. The Mayor and Corporation of that place appear to have connived at the existence of conventicles, and to have been wanting in zeal as regarded their

* Cosin Correspondence, Part I., Introd. pp. viii, xxi.

suppression. The report sent to Bishop Cosin by Archdeacon Basire and corroborated by Dean Carleton (P. 197) is clearly an exaggerated one. Still the attendance at them must have been very large. It was even alleged that the wife of the chief magistrate had been present at one of them. The matter was deemed of such serious import, that representations on the subject were transmitted by the Bishop to his Majesty in Council, and a letter couched in very strong language was addressed by the former to the Mayor and Aldermen. (P. 199.)

The movement, it seems, was general. Cosin tells Archdeacon Basire that "numerous conventicles were frequent both in London and Westminster neare his Majestie's owne Court," in spite of all that was done to repress them by the levying of fines. The Bishop regrets that his absence from his diocese rendered it impossible for him to take part, personally, in repressing these sectarian meetings, but he charges his Chancellor, in conjunction with the Archdeacon and Dean Carleton, to confer with the Mayor and the rest of the magistracy, and stop the mischief, if it were possible, by taking legal measures for their suppression. Notwithstanding the dutiful protestations contained in the answer returned to their Diocesan by the Mayor and his brethren of the Corporation, it is sufficiently obvious, in various ways, that their real sympathies were more with the Conventicle than with the Church.

Under the year 1669 a record will be found of Bishop Cosin's foundation of five scholarships at Peter House, of which college he was formerly the head. His scholars are to be under strict governance as regards their dress and demeanour. He was evidently a foe to all foppery and frivolity. Their locks were to be kept of moderate length, and hair-powder was absolutely forbidden. The wearing of perukes, a fashion which was then gaining ground, was as strictly prohibited. Music was to be practised twice a week, in order that they might take part in the choral service of the college chapel, and Greek and Latin versification was to form a special part of their work.

With this year 1669 commences a series of extracts from Bishop Cosin's Correspondence with his Secretary, Mr. Stapyl-

ton. The correspondence itself is extremely voluminous, but it is almost entirely upon matters of business. Leases, and fines upon their renewal, bargains about the purchase of property, disputes with tenants, lawsuits, and all the multifarious matters which belong to the management of large estates, form the main subjects of these letters, most of which are of great length. Scarcely any are written in his own hand, but all are authenticated by his signature. Interspersed, however, with the details of business, and sometimes forming the subject of a postscript, are many characteristic, and some curious, passages. The Editor has extracted such as seemed to possess the greatest interest. As regards the business part of the correspondence, the extracts he has made are few, and these are only given by way of showing the extreme care with which Bishop Cosin entered into every minute particular, and the rigid accuracy which he expected from those who managed his affairs with regard to every item, whether of receipt or expenditure. He was evidently methodical and exact to the last degree in all matters of business, and the keenness which he exhibited in exacting his rights, gives the somewhat uncomfortable impression that care, as regarded money, was carried beyond its proper limits. But it is to be remembered that Cosin entered upon his see under peculiar circumstances. Every thing was then in utter disorder. Many of the possessions of the See had been granted to lay hands during the Protectorate, and were very unwillingly given up, and it can scarcely be doubted that a number of the smaller payments and quit-rents—*Bishop's groats*, as the country people used to call them—fell into desuetude, and were difficult to recover. Cosin had evidently a very conscientious feeling as regarded the rights of the See, and whether the amount due to him as Bishop were much or little was, in one sense, of small import. If the claim were a rightful one on the part of the See, it was to be insisted upon, and concession was rarely made, except occasionally in the case of small fines on renewal of leases, when the gift of a book to the new Public Library was accepted in lieu of the fine, or as admitting the party to have their lease upon easier terms.

The extracts given from this correspondence of the Bishop with Mr. Stapylton contain incidental references to county business, to matters of general public interest, to the Bishop's domestic and family concerns, and afford, not unfrequently, some amusing specimens of what Surtees calls the Bishop's "subacid humour," interspersed with passages showing, in many ways, the strongly marked character of the man.

As regards the business of the county, the matter most worthy of note is the effort which was made by several of the country gentlemen to obtain Parliamentary representations—an attempt persistently repressed by the Bishop. The scheme was mooted very shortly after the Restoration (P. 86), but was then allowed to drop. In 1666 a second attempt was made, and prosecuted with considerable vigour. A petition was presented by the grand jury to the Court of General Quarter Sessions, held at Durham on the 3rd Oct. in that year, in the names and on the behalf of all the freeholders of the county, in which the grievance under which the county laboured was set forth, and an earnest desire expressed that Parliament should be petitioned "to grant this just and reasonable request that they may have knights and burgesses to represent them in Parliament like all other counties in the kingdom." This petition was read in open court, and a protestation was entered against it by the Bishop, Dean Sudbury, Archdeacon Basire, Thomas Craddock, Esq., Samuel Davison, Esq., and William Blakiston, Esq. It was carried, however, by a majority of eleven *, but "was violently opposed in Parliament by the

* Their names were, Sir Nicholas Cole, Bart., Henry Lambton, Esq., John Tempest, Anthony Byerly, Ralph Davison, Cuthbert Carr, Lodowic Hall, Robert Clavering, Ralph Carr, John Morland, and Christopher Sanderson, Esquires.

Mr. Tempest, of Old Durham, seems to have been one of the most conspicuous supporters of the measure. The Bishop writes, with much acrimony, respecting a sort of public reception given to him:—"The newes that you write of Mr. Jony Tempest, and his vainglorious coming in tryumph with a hundred and fifty horse before him into the country, lookes like a great insolence, or somewhat that is worse; for he is neither Lieutenant nor Deputy Lieutenant, nor hath he any office under the King or the Bishop; and what this tryumph tends unto, or who were the men that listed themselves to meet him and Mr. W. D. if you tooke notice of them, as it may be you did, you shall not do amiss to let us knowe, with all other circum-

Bishop, on some conception of the measure being derogatory to his own rights, and the peculiar privileges of the Palatinate.” (Surtees’ Hist. Durh. I. Introd. p. cxiv.) The attempt was repeated in 1669 and 1670, as we learn from various passages in this Correspondence. But the interest of the Bishop, as well with the Parliament as with the county, was sufficiently powerful to prevent its being carried into effect during his lifetime *.

Matters of public interest are often mentioned by the Bishop when writing to his Secretary. Scraps of news occur also, sometimes about the proceedings of the Court or the Parliament, or the death of some great personage; sometimes about expected promotions to deaneries or bishoprics, when vacancies had occurred in either, sometimes even the result of a horse-race is detailed to his correspondent. Lord St. John of Basing, afterwards remarkable for his eccentric mode of life as Marquis of Winchester, who had property in the county of Durham, and is occasionally mentioned, with reference to business matters, in the Bishop’s letters, seems to have ventured large sums at Newmarket. There could be little in common, we may venture to suppose, between Lord St. John and the Bishop as regarded fondness for the turf, yet the latter is not above taking an interest in the account of my Lord having “won much money,” at

stances that belong to that matter. We thinke all this great meeting, and trooping of the horse before him, was to comfort him for the great loss which he had heer both of his owne spirits, and of John Joplin’s intended Burgesses, who ‘tis likely enough hath been the chiefe man and the raiser of this new troop to meet his master. What you say of Mr. Lodowick Hall, in mustering up his troop this day, it is to be doubted was rather to joyne with the company of horse that went out in so great a number for the better credit of Mr. J. T. and Mr. W. D. than to represse any disorder that might arise thereupon: for Mr. Hall seemed of late to be his great friend, voting upon the Bench with him, and subcribing the unhandsome letters that came hither with as much forwardness as any of the rest.” (Hunter MSS. xxiv.) The letter is undated, but obviously refers to the business of the Knights and Burgesses.

It may be noted here that Bishop Cosin almost invariably uses the Regal style in his letters—*we*, and *us*,—“graviter et pontificaliter in plurali loquendo.”

* “Within two years after his death,” says Surtees, “and during the vacancy of the See, a Bill was passed, apparently without serious opposition from any quarter, under which the County and City of Durham have ever since continued to return knights and citizens to Parliament.”—Hist. Durh. I. Part I. p. cxlii.

Newmarket, and in his “horse Tancred being victor again.” (P. 238.)

Amongst those matters which were of more than local interest may be mentioned the Bill for the divorce of Lord Roos, a subject which caused no little agitation at the time. It was generally believed that the Bill was prosecuted with a view to a divorce being afterwards obtained by the King. Cosin spoke at considerable length (P. 233), and with great vigour in favour of the divorce. His speech evidently made a great impression upon the House*, and probably contributed in no slight degree to the passing of the Bill, though the view he took was directly opposed to the sentiments of the rest of the bishops, with one sole exception †.

Another matter, deeply affecting a large class of the community is mentioned in the Bishop’s letters,—the passing of another and more stringent measure with regard to Convents. It is worthy of note that the persecuting spirit was by far the most violent in the House of Commons. The Puritan element then prevailed much more strongly in the House of Lords. The latter assembly agreed to the passing of the Bill, unquestionably, but not without indications of strong repugnance to its bitter and intolerant spirit. A curious record of this occurs in a letter of Mr. Flower (Bishop Cosin’s chaplain) to Mr. Stapylton, dated April 14, 1670:—“I heard the great

* His biographer Smith describes his addresses to the House of Peers as commanding great attention:—“In Superiori camerā Parlamenti cuius non modica pars fuit, si quipiam magni momenti quoquo modo ad Ecclesiam, resve Ecclesiasticas spectans, in disceptationem venisset, illo perorante, illustrissimi Proceres, avidis auribus oculisque intenti, ejus sententia non sine quādam delectatione et reverentiā auscultare visi sunt.”—*Vita Cosini*, p. 23. He goes on to instance the effect produced by this particular speech.

† It is rather remarkable, after making so strong a speech in favour of the divorce, that either from accident or design, Cosin did not record his vote when the Bill passed. “Hoc tantū addam, quod à quodam illustrissimo viro me olim accepisse memini, D. Cosinum, strenuum hujus cause patronum et vindicem, illo ipso die, quo res haec gravissima, sine ulteriori aut disceptatione aut appellatione esset absolvenda, tunc abfuisse, nec suffragium aliquantulo tempore antecedente, aut vivā voce aut scripto dedisse.”—Smith’s *Vita Cosini*, p. 24.

A summary of the Bishop’s arguments in favour of the divorce, published after his death, may be found in his Works, Vol. iv. p. 489 (Pub. Angl. Cath. Lib.).

hum when the words *Le Roy le veult* were spoken at the passing of the Act against conventicles." (Mickleton MSS. Letter Book, 1666—1672.) The passing of this Act evidently gave a fresh impetus to the persecution of Dissenters. In London, as Cosin tells his correspondent, "they are ferretted out of every hole by the train-bands of the City, and the troops employed for that purpose by the King and his officers." (P. 243.) Great results were evidently expected from the severity of these measures, the Bishop expressing his conviction that "their meetings would ere long dwindle to nothing." But the very intolerance of these various enactments against the Nonconformists defeated the purpose which their framers had in view. In Cosin's own diocese we find him complaining, not very long after the passing of the Act, that he had news from one parish—no solitary instance, probably—that it contained "many obstinate men and women that will not yet let downe their conventicles." (Ibid.)

In the latter part of this year (1670) an attempt was made to effect a union between England and Scotland. Bishop Cosin was named as one of the Commissioners. They held several meetings, but the negotiations proved fruitless. The demands of the Scotch Commissioners seem indeed to have been utterly unreasonable. Mr. Flower (the Bishop's chaplain) writes to Mr. Stapylton on Nov. 1, 1670, and tells him that they had made "a proposall that *all* their Parliament might sit with ours." (Mickleton MSS. Letter Book, 1666—1672. f. 96.)

Many references will be found to the Bishop's domestic concerns. He was not altogether fortunate as regarded his family. The conversion of his only son to the faith of the Church of Rome affected him deeply. At first he appears to have cast him off altogether*, but seems to have relented in the end, and to have made him a small but regular allowance. In his will he laments over him as his "lost sonne," who had "twice forsaken his Mother the Church of England, and the Protestant, being the true Catholike religion there professed, to his great grieve, and trouble." (P. 298.) The charge of levity, if not of graver

* See p. 88. Cf. also letter from Neile to Stapylton.—Appendix, No. IV., p. 312.

indiscretion, can scarcely be withheld from one of his daughters, and the marriage of the youngest of them to Archdeacon Granville, afterwards Dean of Durham, was a source of great disquiet to him in many ways. Granville was at that period of his life a thoughtless, extravagant man, and his conduct to his wife was evidently characterized, oftentimes, by much inconsideration. Complaints as to his extravagance, his repeated absence from his preferments, and the restraint he imposed upon his wife's intercourse with her own family, are frequently expressed by the Bishop in these letters in terms of quaint asperity which often provoke a smile. The marriage of his eldest daughter to Sir Gilbert Gerard was probably the only alliance which he could regard with much satisfaction. Sir Gilbert seems to have been much in his confidence, and Lady Gerard evidently had considerable influence with her father, to whom she was probably not very dissimilar in temper and disposition. Sir Gilbert and Lady Gerard seem to have lived much with the Bishop.

Few letters occur in which some reference is not made by Cosin to the Public Library which he built at Durham, still known by his name, or to the procuring of books for it. He employs his chaplain, Mr. Davenport, to look out for books or MSS. suitable to be placed on its shelves, and he is willing to forego small fines on condition of a book being given to it, and frequently suggests that a hint may be given to this person or the other, who were under some obligation to him, that it would be acceptable if their sense of it were shown in a similar manner. The little details into which he enters with regard to the building and its contents, particularizing even the manner in which the bookbinder is to exercise his craft, all indicate the real lover of books. His care for their well-being is great. In one of his letters he puts his Librarian in mind that "it now beginnes to be winter time, and that the bookees if they bee not all rub'd over before a fire once a fortnight or month at least, they will contract moulding, and be in danger to be spoiled." (P. 257.) His son-in-law, Mr. Thomas Blakiston, was employed by him to make a catalogue of the Library, and he frequently inquires of Mr. Stapylton, with much anxiety, as to the

progress made by "Mr. T. B." towards its completion. The answers he received must have been eminently unsatisfactory. Mr. Blakiston was obviously a careless, indolent man, and under his hand the catalogue is said never to have advanced beyond the letter D.

The Bishop gave some books from his private collection to the library of the Dean and Chapter. (P. 243.) Amongst them is a copy of *Symmachi Epistole* (ed: Phil. Pareus, Frankfort, 1642), in choice binding, which had belonged to his son. It contains the following inscription, beautifully written, in Cosin's earlier hand:—*Unico suo J. C. F[ilio]. d. d. J. C. P[ater].*

The last Visitation of his Diocese held by Cosin in person was in the year 1668*. He also held a Visitation of the Cathedral in the same year†. (P. 196.) He was then suffering "under the pressure of severe illness, and was obliged, during the whole journey, to leave his coach, and be carried through every paved town in a sedan chair." (Surtees' Hist. Durh. i. part. I, p. cxiii.) Before the time arrived for holding another, his strength was utterly unequal to the task. To the ordinary infirmities of age, were superadded maladies of a very painful and distressing character, of which frequent mention is made in his letters. In the month of April, 1671, being then in London, he was reluctantly obliged to forego his intention of coming down to the north, and makes arrangements for the issuing of a Commission empowering "Mr. Chancellor Burwell, Dr. Robert Grey, Mr. Richard Wrench, and Mr. George

* The following Memorandum occurs in one of Dr. Basire's Note-books with reference to this Visitation:—"Anno 1668. The Triennial Episc: Visit:—3 of July. Visit: at N[ew].C[astle]. My Lord's orders to, 1. Take downe the staires on y^e. left hand of y^e. chauncell, and wall them up. 2^{ly}. To remove the regular seates to y^e. chauncell doore, and to translate y^e. seates now y^{re}. into y^e. body of the church. 3^{ly}. To make the high pews uniforme for height. 4. To flagg y^e. broken flags in y^e. chauncell, and bind the buriers to swepe up the flags after buriall. 5. To take up y^e. old boards of y^e. remainders of old seates at y^e. bottome of y^e. church, and to flagg y^t. place."—Hunter MSS. 137.

† The Articles of Inquiry exhibited to the Dean and Chapter at this Visitation have already been printed in the Appendix to Part I. of the *Remains of Dean Granville*, published by the Surtees Society in a volume of *Miscellanea* for the year 1860.

Davenport, to visit his Diocess for him*, and a peculiar Commission to Mr. Chancellour Burwell alone, to visit the Deane and Chapter." (P. 278.)

The instructions he gives as to the visitation of the latter are minute and curious. Umbrage might be taken, it was apprehended, by the Dean and Chapter, if Mr. Chancellor occupied the Bishop's "stone throne† above them all." He therefore directs that "a little short forme be set under the throne step for him to sit on, betweene the two formes whereon the Deane and Prebends sit on either side." As the name of each member of the Chapter is called, he is to be moved "to sit covered." The formal business of Articles and Answers is then to be proceeded with, after which Mr. Chancellor is "to end this Visitation, and to goe to dinner with them." (P. 279.)

The Articles of Inquiry addressed to the Chapter upon this occasion will be found in this volume. (P. 288.) The Third Article, and the Answer to it, show the existence of a strange state of things as regarded the Cathedral Churchyard, which is reported as not being "wholly freed from beasts, as horses or kine, *the occupiers pretending their lease.*" (P. 290.)

Some incidental notices occur as to Church matters in the course of this correspondence, but they are few in number. The cord of discipline in the Ecclesiastical Courts seems to have been drawn very tight. "Madam Salvin" writes to the Bishop on some question which had arisen as to seats in Church, and appears to have complained of the treatment to which a tenant of her son's had been subjected in the Bishop's Consistory. Her complaint was assuredly not without grounds, if, as it would seem, the unlucky individual had been excom-

* A new edition of his Visitation Articles was issued previously to the Visitation held under this Commission. (See p. 283.)

† This was the ancient stone-chair of Norman work, which, before the lamentable destruction of the characteristic features of the Chapter-house, stood in the centre of the semi-circular end of that building. In it all the bishops of Durham had been successively enthroned from the earliest period down to the time of Bishop Barrington in 1791. It perished when the Chapter-house was destroyed, as far, at least, as regarded its groined roof and apsidal termination, in 1799. An engraving of the throne is given in Carter's Views of Durham Cathedral, published by the Society of Antiquaries in 1801.

municated for the very venial transgression of "sitting in his landlord's ancient seat within the Church." The Bishop evidently thinks that too hard measure had been dealt to the man, and his excommunication was ordered to be taken off. (P. 272.)

A question about seats in Church is again brought before him. Sedgefield Church had apparently been re-seated, and no provision made for a seat for Mrs. Granville, the wife of the rector, and daughter to Bishop Cosin, who cannot understand how this should be, and presumes that Mrs. Naylor, the wife of Granville's predecessor, "had a convenient seat there before, unless Dr. Naylor had appointed her to sit in the Chancel, *which I alwaies disliked.*" (P. 273.) It is obvious that Cosin was opposed to chancels being occupied by any except the clergy, and, of course, the choir.

Another thing is worth noting as brought out in this correspondence, viz., the sale of offices in the Bishop's patronage, an abuse which was evidently practised with perfect openness, and with no pretence of concealment. So completely was it a customary thing, that the Bishop himself refers to it: "Frankland Patent may be given to Jack Davison, or els sold away to his best use and benefit" (p. 277); and "part of the money which perhaps may be gotten for the Hall-mote office" is to be bestowed upon the boy's sister. (P. 278.)

The extracts given in the Appendix from the Bishop's Household-book will be found to possess much interest. They afford here and there some trifling indications of the Bishop's personal habits, and his practice in connexion with the services of the Church, they illustrate the domestic life of the period, and they contribute information as to prices of provisions and other things, wages, &c., which is never unwelcome to those who take an interest in statistical details.

We find that the services at the Bishop's Chapel were choral. Mention is made of "16^{en} services prickt for Auckland Chapel" by the Organist of Durham Cathedral, and of a payment to him and one of the singing-men for a journey to tune the organ at Auckland. There were two singing-boys attached to the Chapel, who seem to have been clothed and maintained at the

Bishop's expense*. A record is kept of the sums offered by the Bishop at the celebration of Holy Communion. On Easter day and Whitsunday 10s. was the sum, and 5s. at other times. His offering on the fast days appointed by royal authority, when collections were made for the sufferers by the plague, varied in amount from £1 to 5s. At the consecration of Lord Clarendon's Chapel he gave £1. Fast days were duly observed, the particulars of my Lord's dinner being somewhat minutely recorded on one such occasion†.

We gather from these accounts that the Bishop indulged to a considerable extent in the use of tobacco. Pipes were sometimes bought by the gross, indicating no small consumption. In many respects the mode of life seems to have been of a simple and homely character. Tasks were imposed upon some of the members of the household, which, though not uncommon in humbler dwellings half a century ago, have now altogether ceased to be exacted. For example, lint was bought "to be spun by Mary Wright," who was one of the housemaids. The female domestics therefore plied the spinning wheel at their leisure moments, and prepared material to be woven into sheets and table-linen by the skilful hands of some local weaver. Mrs. Wren, the housekeeper, is not above mending the liveries, with the assistance of a tailor called in for the day; the latter being a custom not yet altogether obsolete in country districts.

* He also seems to have retained a youth in his household as Organist of the Chapel. His chaplain, Mr. Flower, in a letter dated Oct. 16, 1669, desires Mr. Stapylton to "speak to Mr. Nicholls and Mr. Foster, Organist of Durham, to see if they can prepare a boy to play well on the organ against my Lord comes down into the country, who may thereupon be entertained in my Lord's service."—Mickleton MSS. Letter-book, 1666—1672, f. 43.

† Bishop Cosin appears to have been very rigid in his early life in the observance of fasting. We gather this from a passage in a letter addressed to him by Oliver Naylor, several of whose letters are given in the former volume of this correspondence. Naylor says (speaking of some mutual friend),—"I did never like well this overfasting of his, which causes this sownings [? swoonings] and distemperature of the bodie. Why should that suffer more than it is able to beare? God requires no such thing of us, who remembers we are but dust, and not angels. I remember you had the like inconveniences at Cambridge, when you fasted in the same manner, for which, if I should advise you, you should use it more temperately."—Harl. MSS. 6849, f. ccxxxvii.

There are records of homely kindnesses also. On one occasion my Lord must have gladdened the hearts of Lady Gerard's children by the present of £1, "for faireings." Little tokens of goodwill are sent to my Lord by his neighbours and others. Dr. Naylor, the rector of Sedgefield, sends him a cheese; Mr. Swinburn a basket of fruit; Sir Thomas Davison a cutting of asparagus. Sir Nicholas Cole's maiden arrives from Brancepeth, with a present of curds and cream. Strawberries, peas, and venison, come from the park-keeper at Raby. Mr. Frevill offers a great pike for acceptance; Mr. Pexall Forster, six partridges; and my Lady Burton (the Bishop's daughter), a quarter of kid. In all cases the bearer of the present is dismissed with a suitable gratuity.

In the spring of 1670 the state of the Bishop's health evidently gave great and increased disquietude to those about him, and it appears that he must have been told of some anxiety being expressed lest he should not survive the Great Chapter-day (20th July): anxiety connected probably with the presentation on that day of some of his patents, &c., to receive confirmation by the Dean and Chapter. His own mind had doubtless long been prepared for his approaching end:—"transcat," he says, "and let no more be said of it but that wee are all in the hands of Almighty God, to live as long and as short a time as hee pleaseth."

Time for him was drawing on to a close, though he lived for some months after the date of the letter which contains these words. His end came on the 15th January, 1671-2.

His friend and executor, Dr. Durell, gives the following account of his last moments:—

" My Lord for very nigh a twelvemonth was seldom 2 months together free from violent fitts of the strangury, and very seldom stirring abroad but that upon the least cold he tooke, or motion in the coach, he fell into a relapse, which would keepe him in his chamber for a good time after. Yet notwithstanding so soone as he found any ease of his paine, he would be venturing abroad againe to go [to] Chappell or Church, though the weather had beene never so ill, and when he hath, at such a time, beene advised by his friends and physicians not to stirre out for feare of hazarding the returne of his paine,

he hath often answered that when his body was unsitt to serve and honour God, 'twas fitt to go to the dust from whence it came, and hath severall times made expressions to that purpose, often saying, How willing he was to dye, and to that end had putt his house in order, having made his will and settled that estate which he said he had left after the disbursement he had made for the service of God and the repayres of the Bishopp's houses: in which settlement he forgott not any place wherever he had lived, or had preferments in the Church, to remember the prisons and poore of the townes, seeming alwayes most concerned and carefull for those that could not care for themselves, and the last expression of all his will, though he had forgott no place before, was to give 100*l.* to the poore of Durham, to be disposed by two of his daughters.

" And in the last two months of his sicknes, being hardly a day free from paine, and growing thereby very short breathed, he had no stomach at all to eat, nor did he sleepe at all but by slumbers above two houres in a whole night, all which time in the night, as those who watched with him do rehearse, he would have them read to him some divine meditations, with great earnestnesse of praying to himself that God Almighty would give him ease, and that he would either inable him to live to do him service, or that it would please God he might dye without paine; which prayer certainly was heard, and he had his desire, for the day that he dyed the physitians having given him severall medicines, for help of the anguish and paine of the stone, saying to his lordshipp that they feared not at all but that he might have strength to recover out of that fitt, as well as he had done out of many more, yet notwithstanding he would often say to them that he knew he should have no rest till he was with God and his body in the earth, and desired to have 2 Divines who were the King's Chaplaines then attending at Whitehall to be sent for to him, and when they came desired them to pray with him, and that he might receive the Sacrament, which when he came to receive, being very ill upon his bedd, and not being able to kneele, he was lifted into a chaire, and having a violent paine in his head, for the ease of which it was fast bound, he would needs have it all undone, and sitt bare-headed, often saying, ' Lord, I bow the knees of my heart,' and to those who stood by to assist and help to beare him up, he made them all leave holding of him to kneele downe, often saying, ' Lord Jesus, come quickly:' and being thus ill the Divines asked him whether he would have the bread only dipped in wine, and so take it, he

answered, ‘No, he would take it in both kinds,’ and, within halfe an hour after, he desired to ly upon the bed, that they would go to prayers. The Divines that were with him desired his blessing, and he prayed God to blesse them and bless his Church in purity. He gave also at the same time his blessing to his children and grandchildren which were about him, bidding them to serve God, and immediately asked whether it was not foure a clock, and whether the chimes had not chimed to Church, for he fancyed all day that the day was Sunday, and that it was Church time, and seemed troubled that he should hinder so many from publick serving God: and these were the only expressions that fell from him, that he seem’d to mistake the day for Sunday, and that was [the] only thing could incline those about him at all to imagine he mistook what he said, having his reason, memory and sence to the last minute. And so, within half an hower after he had taken the Sacrament, dyed as if he had been going to sleepe, without the least signe of paine or trouble, often lifting up his hands, and the last word he sayd was, ‘Lord.’”—Hunter MSS. ix. 294.

A Certificate from the College of Arms gives the following account of the solemnities at his funeral:—

“The Right Reverend Father in God John Lord Bishop of Durham, departing this life at his lodging in the street called Pell Mell within the suburbs of Westminster, upon the fifteenth day of Januairy, anno 1671, being then **LXXVII** yeares of age, had, in order to his funeral at Aukland in the Bishopprick of Durham (as by his last will and testament was appointed), his corps wrapt in cere-cloth and coffin’d with lead: and upon Friday, 19^o Aprill next ensuing thence conveyed in an herse drawn by six horses, with banner-rolls on each side, borne by gentlemen of quality, through the Strand and Chancery-lane to the end of Gray’s Inn-lane: a solemne proceeding made by seventy-seven poore men in mourning gowns, led by two conductors with black staves; and after them his Servants, with divers Gentlemen, &c. Then his Chaplains. Next the great banner, born by Miles Stapylton, Esq. After him Rougedragon, Pursuivant at Armes. Then York Herald, bearing the crosyer, and Norroy King of Armes, the miter; the chief Mourner and his assistants all in their gowns and hoods following in coaches. Whence it was conveyed the same night to Welling in Hertfordshire, and so by several stations to North Allerton in Yorkshire, and upon Saturday **xxvii^o** Apr: to

Durham, the greatest part of the Gentry, with many of the Clergy, of that County Palatine, meeting it at the river of Tese, and attending thereon to that city, into which a solemne proceeding on horseback was made from Farwell Hall (a mile distant), the Mayor and Aldermen standing within the West-gate in their liveries, and following it to the Castle; whence, after a short stay, a new proceeding being form'd on feet, it was born to the Cathedrall a little before evening prayer time in this manner:—

“First, two conductors with black-gowns and staves. Then the poore of those his two Hospitalls of Durham and Aukland by him founded. Next, seruaunts to gentlemen. Then his owne servants. After them Gentlemen, Esquires, and Knights (all in mourning), with many clergymen of that Dioces in their canonical habits. Next to them five of his Chaplains. Then Sir Gilbert Gerrard, Bart., Shireeve of the same County Palatine. Next to him the Bishopp of Bristoll. Then the great banner, crosyer, and myter (carried as before is expressed), and the corps by eight men in gowns under a large pall of velvett supported by four Prebends of that Cathedrall. On each side thereof the banner-rolls were likewise born, as abovesaid. After which followed the chiefe-Mourner and his assistants in close mourning, and after them the Mayor and Aldermen of Durham with a multitude of chiefe Gentry thereabouts, the whole Quire in their surplices falling in next to the Chaplains at the entrance of the Church-yard. And thus coming to the upper end of the middle isle of that Cathedrall, the poore people, conductors, and servants dividing themselves, the rest entered the Quire, and placed the corps in the midst thereof, where it continued till Munday ensuing, and then was carried to Bishopp Aukland (about seven miles distant) in the like manner as into Durham, at which place the poore of the Hospitalls before mentioned attending, were added to the proceeding made again on foot from the Market Crosse there to that sumptuous Chapell adjoyning to the Castle by him totally built, where, after Evening Service regularly compleated, and a Sermon preach'd by the learned Dr. Bazier, one of the Prebends of Durham, it was solemnly interr'd in a faire vault prepared under a large stone of black marble, the Bishopp of Bristoll performing the office of buriall *.”

* A long account follows of the Bishop's parentage, the benefices and dignities he successively occupied, his benefactions during his life and by his will, his marriage, and the names and intermarriages of his children.

A few words may fittingly be added here respecting the character of Bishop Cosin, to which the Letters and Papers contained in this and the foregoing volume contribute some illustration. Of his learning little need be said. It was confessedly great, and was admitted to be so even by his adversaries. Neal says of him that "he was a learned man, of an open, frank, and generous temper, and well vers'd in the Canons, Councils, and Fathers." (Hist. Puritans, iii. p. 118.) Baxter bears a like testimony, saying that he was "excellently versed in Canons, Councils, and Fathers, which he appeared to remember very readily when there was occasion for citations." (Calamy's "Abridgment," i. p. 172.) His religious feelings, we need scarcely hesitate to assert, were deep and genuine. The circumstantial detail of his dying moments, preserved for us by his friend Dr. Durell, presents an affecting picture of great devotion and perfect resignation to God's will. And his end was in keeping with all that we learn concerning him during the course of a long life. He was clearly a man of the highest principle, and the most unbending rectitude. His own convictions of the truth of the position occupied by the Church of England were obviously such as had been formed after a thorough examination of her doctrine and discipline, and were not to be shaken by the arguments of those who deemed the one little better than Popish, and the other unscriptural in theory and lax in practice. He was equally unassailable on the other side. Overtures were made to him during his exile on the part of the Church of Rome, but he remained firm. "Assailed by argument and by sophistry, with poverty on the one hand, and offers of splendid preferment on the other, an exile in a foreign land, he defended his own principles*,

* He defended "the validity of the English Ordinations" with such success against Robinson, Prior of the English Benedictines at Paris, as completely to silence his opponent: *donec à respondendo abstinuisset iste Monachus*; and he penned and published, during his exile, his *Canon of Scripture*, vindicating the English Church in their rejection of many Monkish figments and spurious additions to the Sacred volumes. "Erubescant jam Schismaticorum filii de parentum avorumque convititis mendaciis et calumniis in Cosinum, aliosque praeclaros hujus Ecclesiae confessores," &c.—Smith's *Vita Cosini*, p. 18. The continuator of Godwin calls him "Ecclesiae Anglicane pericitantis vindex invictus."—*De Præsulibus*, p. 759, Cantab. 1743, fol.

confirmed those of his wavering brethren*, and adhered, not only to the profession, but to the ceremonials and discipline of the English Church, with exemplary boldness and fidelity.” (Hist. Durh. I. part 1, p. cix.)

“One signal instance of his constancy and courage for the Liturgy of the Church of England may not be omitted; that is, anno 1645, he did, with the consent of the ministers of the Reformed Church of Charenton, near Paris, solemnly, in his priestly habit, with his surplice, and with the office of burial used in the Church of England, interr there the body of Sir William Carnaby, a noble and loyal knight; not without the troublesome contradiction and contention of the Romish Curate there.” (Basire’s “Funeral Sermon,” p. 57.) Cosin had yet to undergo worse crosses than the opposition of this peevish Curate, for, notwithstanding the decided proofs which he had given of his attachment to the Church of England, he was censured for living on terms of amity and literary intercourse with Amyraldus, Dallè, Gachè, and other Pastors of the Reformed French or Huguenot Church, and sometimes being present at their Sermons: “*Nec obstabat iste in ritibus formâque regiminis Ecclesiastici ante sesquiseculum introducti dissensus, quominus illos, in præcipuis Catholicæ Religionis capitibus et articulis unanimes et concordes, fraterno affectu complecteretur, qui reciprocante affectu erant ad omnia officia paratissimi.*” (Smith’s *Vita Cosini*, p. 19.)

It is needless to say that, as regards the ceremonial of the Church of England, Cosin was in his earlier life one of the most active and determined of that body of Churchmen who, with Laud at their head, endeavoured to restore to it as much of splendour in its adjuncts as was consistent with the simpler ritual of the Reformed Service-book. And when he was raised to the Episcopate there is sufficient evidence to show how great was his anxiety to raise the tone of the Clergy of

* Fuller says, “by his pious living, and constant praying and preaching, he reduced some recusants to, and confirmed more doubters in, the Protestant religion. Many were his encounters with Jesuits and Priests, defeating the suspicions of his foes, and exceeding the expectation of his friends, in the success of such disputes.” — Church Hist., Book xi. p. 173.

his Diocese with regard to the services* and ceremonial of the Church, though it might not be characterized by the same fervour and impetuosity as when in bygone years he provoked the unrelenting antagonism of his brother prebendary, Peter Smart. But there is no reason to think, though age may in some degree have tempered his zeal for their outward expression, that his views as regarded doctrine,—Eucharistic especially,—had undergone any change.

On one point alone he is not in harmony with what is commonly understood by the term of High-Church views,—namely, with respect to the validity of Presbyterian Orders. The friendliness which characterized his intercourse with the Pastors of the Reformed Church in France has already been adverted to. It is probable that Cosin's recognition of their Orders was due, in some degree at least, to the opinion and practice of his "Master Overall," expressed and acted upon many years before†. When Dr. De Laune, who

* Cf. Wrangham's Life and Works of Dr. Zouch, vol. i. p. lxxviii, where, amongst Dr. Zouch's *Adversaria*, occurs this note:—"Bishop Cosin always addressed young men before their ordination, 'Study your Common Prayer-Book.'" No reference is given, but it is corroborated by a passage in Dean Granville's Diary, where he writes that, "according to the practice and advice of Bishop Cosins, . . . he had press'd the Clergy for many years together to study their Common Prayer-book," &c.—*Remains of Dean Granville*, Part ii., p. 109. (Pub. Surtees Soc.)

† There were other eminent and deeply-learned Divines of the 17th Century who took an equally charitable view of the position of the Reformed foreign Churches. Bishop Andrewes was one. In his Answer to the 2nd Epistle of Peter du Moulin, he says,—"Nec tamen si nostra [politeia] Divini juris sit, inde sequitur, vel quod sine eâ salus non sit, vel quod stare non possit Ecclesia. Cucus sit, qui non videat stantes sine eâ Ecclesias: ferreus sit, qui salutem eis neget. Nos non sumus illi ferrei; latum inter ista discrimen ponimus. Potest abesse aliquid quod Divini juris sit (in exteriore quidem regimine), ut tamen substet salus: nec tu igitur addices tartaro, aut sententiam damnationis feres in gregem tuam. Non est hoc damnare rem, melius illi aliquid anteponere."—*Opuscula quædam posthuma*, p. 176. (Lond. 1629.) And in his Answer to the 3rd Epistle of Du Moulin:—"Queris tum peccantem in jus Divinum Ecclesie vestrae? Non dixi. Id tantum dixi, abesse ab Ecclesiis vestris aliquid, quod de jure Divino sit; culpâ autem vestrâ non abesse, sed injuriâ temporum. Non enim tam propitios habuisse Reges Galliam vestram, in Ecclesiâ reformatâ, quam habuit Britannia nostra; interim, ubi dabit meliora Deus, et hoc quoque quod jam abest, per Dei gratiam suppletum iri."—*Ibid.* p. 195.

translated the English Liturgy into French, presented himself before that prelate for institution into a living to which he had been presented, and admitted that he had no Orders except from the Presbytery at Leyden, the Bishop not only offered him conditional ordination, in case it should appear on taking a legal opinion that he was incapable under the laws of England of holding a benefice without having had Episcopal ordination, but even went so far as to say that, as far as he was personally concerned, he would not object to recognize his Orders, admit his presentation, and give him institution. Some difficulty arose, apparently about the right of the patron to present, but "afterwards Dr. De Laune was admitted into another benefice without any new ordination." A letter containing a full account of this is said to have been written by Cosin, when Secretary to Bishop Overall. Cf. Birch's "Life of Tillotson :" Works &c. vol. i. pp. 1, li, lii. Lond: 1752, fol. When Cosin himself became a Bishop he acted in accordance with Overall's views, at all events as regards the offer of conditional ordination. We learn this from the following account of his conference with Richard Frankland, M.A., of Bishop Auckland, of whom he evidently entertained a very high opinion* :—

"Bishop Cosin solicited him to conform, promising him not only his Living, but greater preferment upon his compliance. Mr. Frankland told him that his unwillingness to renounce his ordination by Presbyters made him incapable of enjoying the benefit of his favour. This engag'd him in a debate with the Bishop that was manag'd with great calmness, and this was the result of it: His Lordship condescended to ask him whether he would be content to receive a new ordination, so privately that the people might not know of it, and have it conditionally, with such words as these, '*If thou hast not been ordained, I ordain thee, &c.*' He thanked him, but told him he durst not yield to the proposal, at the same time assuring his Lordship, that it was not obstinacy but conscience which hindred his compliance." (Calamy's "Abridgement," &c. ii. p. 286 †.)

* Frankland was a learned man, and was intended to have been one of the tutors in the College which was projected at Durham by Oliver Cromwell. Cf. Calamy's "Abridgment," &c. ii. p. 285. For Cosin's views as to the validity of Presbyterian Orders, see his Letter to Mr. Cordel.—Works (Angl. Cath. Libr.), iv. p. 401.

† This was not a solitary instance. Calamy records another. Mr. John Lomax,

The Bishop's severity afterwards in urging forward the execution of the oppressive enactments which were subsequently passed against the non-conformists may seem to be inconsistent with the tenderness thus evinced towards some of the more eminent amongst them at this early period of his Episcopate, but as Surtees suggests, it was directed "rather, perhaps, against their political than religious tenets." At the same time it is obvious in various ways, that a wide distinction was made by Cosin, and others who thought with him, between the case of the Reformed Churches abroad and Presbyterian and other sects at home*. An indulgence was accorded to the one which was quite denied to the other. Presbytery as a rule of the Reformed foreign Churches, was regarded as having been adopted by them, "not by choice, nor by a rebellious opposition to Episcopacy; whereof there were never any Christians guilty, that I know, besides our Scotch and English Presbyterians. True it is that since where the Presbyterian discipline was established, many able men, that lived under it, have brought what they could in behalf thereof. But their reasons were but *argumenta ex post facto*, reasons showing, as they conceived, the lawfulness and conveniency of what was done amongst them; not arguments produced to demonstrate that there was any necessity of so doing in other Churches and countries."—(Durel's "View of the Govern-

who had ministered at Wooler during the Protectorate, and was formerly of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, was one who retired into private life on the passing of the Act of Uniformity. "It was observed," says Calamy, "that that learned Bishop seem'd to be more earnest and sollicitous to get him to comply with the ecclesiastical settlement and come into the Church than any preacher in the County; and though he did not succeed, he often spake of him with great respect."—Continuation of Account, &c. ii. pp. 670—672.

* This is obvious enough from a passage in the preamble to his Will, in which, after condemning all heretics and schismatics, he says, "In quorum numero pono non tantum segreges Anabaptistas, et eorum sequaces (proh dolor) nimium multos, sed etiam novos nostrates Independentes et Presbyterianos, genus hominum malitiae, inobedientiae, et seditionis spiritu abreptum," &c. (P. 292.) Yet a few lines further on he expresses his strong sympathy with, and regard for, the Reformed Protestant Churches, and his conviction that—"fundamentis salvis"—diversity of opinions and of rites in non-essentials was to be patiently and charitably borne with and submitted to. (P. 293.)

ment, &c., of the Reformed Churches beyond the Seas," p. 152.)

His munificence was great. It was shown, especially, in those works of restoration which were so imperatively called for after the havoc committed during the period of the great rebellion. The castles of Durham and Auckland, in particular, still shew the impress of his hand, and bear witness to the energy and liberality with which he sought to bring them back to something like their former state*.

His charities were dispensed with no unwilling or grudging hand. Careful as he was that the smallest sum which was his rightful due as Bishop of Durham should be rigidly exacted, he was never niggardly when the cry of poverty and distress reached his ear. Almsgiving was systematically practised. The poor on the roadside as he journeyed were constantly relieved, and the prisoners in the gaol were never unremembered. Certain indigent persons of the town of Auckland seem to have received regular monthly payments. It is interesting also to find that an allowance was made by him to the grand-daughter of the illustrious Hooker, and that a pension was regularly paid by his direction to a Greek Archbishop, who was probably prevented by poverty, and possibly by age and infirmity also, from making his way back to his native land. The sufferers by the prevalence of plague, both in his own Diocese and elsewhere, were relieved with open hand, and he was no churlish giver when the Great Fire of London destroyed the Chief Church of the Metropolis, and deprived a vast multitude of the shelter of their homes†.

* "When in the prosecution of his great buildings, he was interpellled by some with the mention of his children, his usual answer was, 'The Church is my first-born.'"—Basire's "Funeral Sermon," p. 101.

"After all that has been said of Bishop Cosin's munificence," says Surtees, "and after the long list of charitable bequests contained in his will, it may seem extraordinary that he should have been able to leave to his family possessions in lands, leases, and money, which cannot be estimated at less than 20,000*l.*, a circumstance which can only be accounted for by supposing that most of the leases held under the See had expired since 1641, and that, consequently, Cosin received the sole profit of the renewals."—Hist. Durh. i. part 1, p. exi.

† It is interesting to mark the objects to which Christian charity and munificence

"Towards the gentry of the County," says Surtees, "he exercised a noble and unremitting hospitality, and whether he was present or absent, the gates of his castle stood always open as a place of rest or entertainment for the Royal Commissioners and other great officers who passed between England and Scotland." (Hist. Durh. i. part. 1, p. cx)*.

"A little vein of harshness and asperity pervades Cosin's private correspondence, and frequently mingles itself in a manner sufficiently strange and quaint, amongst sentiments of a very generous and elevated nature." (Surtees i. part 1, p. cxii.) His asperity was evidently trying enough at times to his correspondents, especially to his secretary, Mr. Stapylton, and his temper was, no doubt, naturally a sharp one. But there can be little difficulty in accounting for its exacerbation in his latter years, "without much derogation from the genuine excellence of his character." He had many domestic troubles, and he was additionally tried by "the heavy burthen of painful and habitual disease." (Ibid.)

As regards personal appearance, Bishop Cosin is described, says Surtees, "as tall and unbending under the weight of years, of an open manly demeanour, with even some mixture

have been at any particular period directed. All the activity shown in the good works of Cosin's day seems to have been exhibited in the relief of poverty and distress at home, the redemption of Christian captives abroad, and the reparation of those material fabrics belonging to the Church which civil war and Puritanic violence had desolated or ruined. We see not a trace as yet of any missionary spirit in the Church, nor is there any indication of those various organizations for promoting the spiritual welfare of mankind which so eminently distinguish our own time, alike in the Church and outside her pale. Some persons, however, are always found in advance of their times. A curious letter will be found in the Appendix (p. 384), which perhaps contains the earliest suggestion—since the Reformation—for devout persons living in community, with a view to the more efficient prosecution of some good object. No results, however, then followed. The letter was not addressed to Bishop Cosin, but the Editor considered that it might nevertheless be admissible as illustrative of his time.

* "Nemo magis pro dignitate quam adeptus est, vixit, illamque melius sustinuit. Nemo vicinos nobiles, quosvis peregrinantes, civesque ad mensam admissos (ut illius effusam in egenos largitatem præterea) majori hospitalitate et animi promptitudine cecepit. Sed absque omni vanâ profusione et luxu, prout Episcopum Christianum, juxta mandatum Apostolicum, maximè decebat."—Smith's *Vita Cosini*, p. 23,

of country plainness and occasional asperity of manner, of a commanding presence, and a countenance in which frankness and dignity were mingled, yet somewhat verging, if we may trust his portraits, towards severity. ‘This I am sure of, he was no dwarf, neither in stature, dignity, nor bounty*.’” (Hist. Durh. i. part 1, p. cxiii.)

A characteristic likeness of Bishop Cosin is preserved at Auckland Castle. It was probably taken when he was Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge. An ill-favoured full-length portrait taken in his latter years, the work of some unskilful limner, hangs in the library which he founded on the Palace Green at Durham.

It remains only for the Editor to repeat his acknowledgments to the Archdeacons of Durham and Northumberland, and to the Dean and Chapter of Durham, for the unlimited access again accorded him to the MSS. contained in the libraries of which they are the guardians, and which have furnished by far the greatest portion of the book now placed in the hands of the members of the SURTEES SOCIETY.

GEORGE ORNSBY.

FISHLAKE VICARAGE,
NEAR DONCASTER.
July 25, 1872.

* Basire’s “Funeral Sermon,” p. 38. Smith concludes his biography of the Bishop with the following eulogy:—“ Nullus dubito quin omnes boni et cordati lectores, veri Ecclesiae Anglicanae filii, in eandem sententiam mecum ituri sint, D. Cosinum nimirum de Religione, de Ecclesiâ, de Patriâ, deque bonis literis, tam scriptis, constantiâ et fide in temporibus periculosisimis usque ad omnium bonorum temporalium jacturam servatâ, quam exemplo et fidelissimâ sacri muneris cum Presbyter esset, et postea in supremo Sacerdotii ordine constitutus, administratione, et denique munificentia, præclarè admodum meruisse, et inter eminentissimos Ecclesiae Anglicanae Præsules, in historiæ Ecclesiasticae gentis nostræ fastis et annalibus æternitati consecrandos, jure merito recenseri debere.”—*Vita Cosini*, p. 29.

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CORRIGENDA.

Page 173. *For Howdershire, read Howdenshire.*

— 167. *For Johannee, read Johannis.*

— 207. Note*. *Dele* this Note. The Statute to which Bishop Cosin referred is the one commonly called “The Five Mile Act,” passed 17 Car. II. c. ii.

BISHOP COSIN:

CORRESPONDENCE, &c.

I.—LETTER FROM DR. COSIN TO THE LORD CHANCELLOR*.
[Mickleton MSS. xiv. (Peterborough vol.) † f. 45.]

RIGHT HONOURABLE MY VERY GOOD LORD,

* * * * *

THIS and some few other leases afforded us a moderate divident among us, and some of our Church stipends which wee had wanted 18 yeeres together, and being all poore and indigent persons wee had no other way to supply our wants and gaine a small subsistence for ourselves and our families, wherof mine is none of the least, having 4 children and as many servants to mainteyne, besides my selfe. But after all this, because your Lordship is now pleased to say that you wish I had not gone to Peterburgh, for my part I wish likewise I had never come there, unlesse it had bin to have set the daily Divine service of the quire in order, which I have endeavoured to doe without the opposition of any person, and to the great satisfaction of the whole city ‡.

* Edward Hyde, Earl of Clarendon.

† When the Mickleton MSS. were deposited, through the munificence of Bishop Barrington, in the Episcopal Library at Durham, one of the volumes, numbered xiv., was found to contain matter exclusively relating to the Church and Diocese of Peterborough, to which it had originally belonged. It was restored to that Church, and is now in the custody of the Dean and Chapter of that Cathedral. By the courtesy of the Dean of Peterborough the Editor had permission to make extracts from it.

‡ The following Letters to Dr. Cosin are interesting with reference to his re-establishment of the old order of things at Peterborough:—

“Peterborough, 25 June, 1660.—REV. SIR, According to my promise I have sent you by Mr. Rowell your own Book of Collections of all Leases belonging to the

If in any thing I have unwittingly erred, I am very heartily sorry for it, and promise here [not] to doe any thing without your Lordship's advise first taken it. My humble desire is (as it hath alwayes bin) to stand right in your Lordship's opinion, and then I doubt not but I shall continue his Majesty's gracious favour and intentions towards me, who am, My Lord,

Your Lordship's most faithful

and most humble servant,

[J. COSIN.]

Indorsed,

My Declaration to ye Ld Chancellor
concerning my proceedings at
Peterburg, 1660.

[A draft, or copy, in Cosin's hand.]

Dean and Chapter, and with it a true copy of the King's Majesty's Letter. In which book is plain to be understood when every Lease commenced, and also their annual rents. I have preserved all the plate, except the candlesticks. I make no question but your Worship knows where the copes are (they being delivered by Mr. Rowell to my Lady Garrett, your daughter). Most of the other ornaments are safe and kept private, and so are most of the Quire-books. The Lease-book and all the Court Rolls that were left unto me (and preserved by my wife in my absence, when the Chapter-house was broke open) were delivered into the Committee for sale of Dean and Chapter's Lands by order of Parliament. I have a note of all things then delivered, which I hope (if things go on) will be returned again to the Church, &c. HUMPHREY AUSTIN."—Kennett's Register, p. 188.

"Peterborough, July 9, 1660.—REVEREND SIR, At my return to Peterborough I ell presently into examination of the matter of the copes; and I find that two copes were delivered to my Lady Gerrard at the first Prebend's house in Peterborough, to have been sent into France to yourself; and Mr. Austin tells me, that after my delivery of them he did see them in the custody of my lady: and therefore I hope her ladyship will be pleased to call to mind how and to whom she disposed of them. As to the plate, I heard by the assignement of my brother Barker, that the Lord St. John, the purchaser of the Royalties of the late pretended authority, hath given them to a servant of his, to whom I shall not willingly leave the possession of the plate; but shall use my utmost endeavour to continue it in the right of yourself and the Chapter, until there shall be a further opportunity of settlement of things of this nature.—Mr. Robert Rowell to Dr. Cosin."—Kennett's Register, p. 202.

"REVEREND SIR, . . . You desire to heere whether wee continue and keep up Divine Service in the Quire dayly. Know, Sir, that wee have not yet fail'd in the lest, and that many strangers doe come to towne on purpose to heere us, onely wee are in great want of a good organist and alsoe a good organ. Mr. Gunter and I have borrowed one of Mr. Dove of Upton for halfe a yeere, put [sic] it proves a dull one. Sir, I beseech yee present my service to my Lady Gerratt, Your Worshipp's humble and reall servant to command, HUMPHREY AUSTIN.—Peterb. 8br 7th, 1660.—To Dr. Cosin, Deane of Peterborough, &c."—Mickleton MSS. (Peterborough vol.) f. 172. Printed in Kennett's Register, p. 270.

"We have now (thankes be to God) our Quire in a pretty good posture. SIMON GUNTON.—Decemb. 23. P.S.—I confesse, my Lord, I have not done as a good clerke shuld have done, for I presumed to make your Lordship patron to my booke, but not presented any. If therefore your Lordship pleases to send the enclosed for half a dozen booke, there will be one for your Lordship, Sir Gilbert, and your 4 daughters, to whom my humble service also.—To the Bishop of Durham, &c." The "booke" was the writer's History of Peterborough.

II.—FROM THOMAS SHADFORTH, Esq.*, TO DR. COSIN. [Mickleton MSS. Letter Book, 1660—1663, f. 1.]

RIGHT WORSHIPFULL SIR,

THE hearinge of your safe arrivall at London is great joye and comfort to all your relations at Appleton, for which great blissinge my heart doth praise the Lord, and all that is within me praise his holy name. The Lord doth execute righteousnesse and judgment for all them that are oppressed with wronge. And haveing also notice that it was the generall course of all the Clergie in your condition to give copies of a declaration to the tenants in present possession of all the personages, vicarages, gleb lands, and other theire former rights, to intitle them to all the present profits, and also in case of opposition to inable them to have a tryall at law the next assizes; I have, on your behalfe, bene at Branspeth, Ellwicke†, and the Little-towne‡, neare Pittington halle garth, and don for you accordingly. I hope there will be noe opposition of any; unlesse by Mr. Midford, who purchased the Little-towne§, formerly yours. Mr. Christopher Michelton|| is sollicitor for you, who will retaine counsell, that a

* Brother-in-law to Bishop Cosin, having married Elizabeth, daughter of Marmaduke Blakiston, of Newton Hall, Prebendary of Durham, on the 28th Nov., 1631. Mr. Shadforth "became a zealous supporter of the Parliamentary interest during the Civil Wars, sat on all their Commissions within the county, and afterwards served the office of Sheriff in 1651."—Surtees' Hist. Durham, i. p. 219. The Restoration appears, nevertheless, to have been not altogether unwelcome to him.

† It will be remembered that Dr. Cosin was Rector of both these places. See the first volume of this Correspondence, Introd. p. xvi.

‡ The "Little-towne" belonged to Cosin in right of his prebendal stall. A portion of the Manor of Pittington, including the Prior's Hall, was attached to the tenth stall under the name of *Tenementum de South-Pittington et Manerium ibidem*. The whole tenement attached to that stall has been usually called *Little-towne*, a name now peculiarly applied to a single house south from the church.—Surtees' Hist. Durham, i. p. 111.

§ A sale of Church-lands within the Manor of Pittington, &c., was made during the Usurpation, by authority of Parliament. Mr. Midford, mentioned as the purchaser of the Little-towne, was a strong Parliamentarian. He resided at Pespoole in the parish of Easington.

|| Christopher Mickleton, of Clifford's Inn, and of Durham, Attorney-at-law. He was mainly instrumental in preserving the records of the Court of Common Pleas at Durham during the Usurpation, and was employed by Bishop Cosin, Sir William Darey, Dr. Cradock, and Dr. Clarke to procure authority from the King to erect and set forward the Courts at Durham, after the Restoration. He became the purchaser of Crookhall, near Durham, and was father of James Mickleton, Esq. Barrister-at-law, who gathered together the MSS. now known by his name, which have furnished so much material for this and the preceding volume. Christopher Mickleton died in 1669, and was buried in Durham Cathedral Church-yard. Crookhall remained in possession of his descendants until after the death of John Mickleton, Esq. in 1721.

tryall may be had the next assises, in case he stand out. I desire to have two lines from you, how you approve of what is done, and what further commands you will lay upon me. Delay would be prejudicall to you, wherefore let me heare from you by the first post. Your relations at Eppleton doe give theire best saluts and love to you, and soe doth he who is, Sir,

Your loveinge brother to serve you,
THOMAS SHADFORTH.

Eppleton, ye 16th of June,
1660.

For the right worshipfull
and highly hon^{re}u.
Doctor Cosins,
these present,
London.

III.—FROM MR. WILLIAM COLLINGWOOD* TO THE SAME. [Mickleton MSS. Letter Book, 1660—1663, f. 2.]

SIR,

YOUR letters to my cosen Shadforth and Mr. Jackson I sent the very day I came home, and upon Saturday last was with both of them att Durham. I understand by them your service, as well at Elwick as Branspeth, is in as good condition as can be expected. For Branspeth, Mr. Jackson assures me, all your parishioners will freelye and joyfullye pay you all that may be dew. Your servant Dowthwaite hath all the old booke to direct him, and is very carefull of your concernes. The cure very well suplyed by Mr. Robson, the sonne of Prebend Robson†, and Mr. Jackson assures me nothing shall want of his part that may advance and improve your interest. As for Elwick, my cosen William Blakiston‡ and your brother Shadforth have both bene

* Grandson of Sir Cuthbert Collingwood, who was of Dalden, in co. Pal. in right of his wife, the daughter and co-heiress of Sir George Bowes, of Streatham and Dalden, Knt. Mr. William Collingwood is described in the pedigree (Surtees' Hist. Durh. vol. i. p. 7.) as of Hetton on the Hill, gent. He resided at Sockburn as tenant, probably, and steward of the Talbots, who became possessors of that ancient inheritance of the Conyers by the marriage of Francis Talbot, 11th Earl of Shrewsbury, with Anne, 2nd daughter and co-heir of Wm. Conyers, of Sockburn, Esq.—See Surtees, iii. p. 245-8.

† Prebendary of the sixth stall in Durham Cathedral. See vol i. of this correspondence, p. 148, *note*.

‡ Of Old Malton, Esq., nephew of Sir Thomas Blakiston, of Blakiston. He resided at Piddng-Hall-Garth, and was a Justice of the Peace for the County of Durham. He served on the Royalist side in the Civil War. He and Mr. Collingwood claimed kindred by virtue of a common descent from Sir George Bowes, Knt.,

there, and spoke with all the tenants, as you required, and my cosen Shadfoorth doth assure me hee will particularye take care of your concernes in that place. I did yesterday speake with Mr. Salvin's tenant of The Close, who hath engaged that nether hee nor any at Bruntoft, Amerston, or Newton Hansteed* will pay any thing but to your use and by your order. I held myselfe obliged (Sir) to render you this short account, and shall bee right ready and forward to serve you upon all occasions in what-ever you will please to command,

Sir,
Your very faithfull servant,
WILLM. COLLINGWOOD.

Sochburne,
Julie 9th, 1660.

SIR,

IFF the tythes of the parish of Billingham† and the Salt Holme bee to bee disposed of for your use, I am in a capacitee to doe you very good service in these particulars. I pray present my dew observances to my Ladye Gerrard ‡, and my cosen Burton, and all yours.

A note of the tythes and profits of Elwicke.

The whole gleib, with Stotfold tythe, lett for 100*l*. Amerston, lett for 5*l*. Brontoft, lett to Mr. Rechersson for 14*l*. Mr. Bolte's 2 farms, lett for 5*l*. Jo. Warden, for the Church-land, 12*s*. The close for corne and hay, 20*s*. Wooll, lamb, calfe, and Michaelmas recknings, all in kinde. And so likewise for Newton-handsteed [Hansard]. The Easter booke, one yeare with another, 15*s*. or 16*s*. The Church yard, 10*s*.

IV.—FROM WILLIAM BLAKISTON, Esq., TO THE SAME. [Mickleton MSS. Letter Book, 1660—1663, f. 4.]

Pittington Hallgarth, Julij ye 21th, '60.

SIR,

I was at Elwick, and your brother Shadforth, upon Thursday last, where we met with that imp'dent intrewder Bowie, who had of Streatham and Dalden, one of whose daughters and co-heirs intermarried with John Blakiston, of Blakiston, Esq., and another with Sir Cathbert Collingwood, Mr. Collingwood's grandfather.

* Newton-Hansard is meant. It is in the parish of Elwick, which includes likewise both Bruntoft and Amerston. The Close is a farmhold which then belonged to Gerard Salvin, of Croxdale, Esq. The Sequestrators' Books show that the tythes of all these places had been let to different persons during the Usurpation. The Rector is entitled to tythe of all descriptions throughout the parish.

† The parish of Billingham, of which Saltholme forms a part, belonged almost entirely to the church of Durham. The lands, tythes, &c., belonging to the Dean and Chapter had all been seized by order of the Parliamentary Commissioners. The Book of Sequestrations presents many entries respecting the tythes of Billingham.—Surtees, iii. p. 150.

‡ Bishop Cosin's eldest daughter.

tould the people that he had gotten Elwick: when I tould him what we were cum about, and how I did understand that he had quit his claime to it, he did utterly denie anie such thing, and saide he had feed an Aturnie, and would trie the title with you, so I toud him my minde very frely, which did a leatle disorder him, and so went to the towne where we met most of the parishioners, and wished them to keepe their tyeths in there owne hands, till the title were tryed, which they all consented to. Then I desired to have Bowie there before them, that they might see upon how base a title he stoude. When he came, he urged the King's Proclamation aginst forsale entries. I replied, he did not well understand the meaneing of it, for it was not intend to favore the intruders more, then to convickt them openlie by law, as there owne contiens had done privatlie, I hoped. Then he sayed the King had taiken away plewralities, so he hoped he might keepe Elwick, you having tow here. To that I answered, when the King did so you would redilie surrender, but if he did, not to Mr. Bowie. That was false lodgick, seeing we had 100 better subjects unprovided. So, Sir, if we have an Assise, I wish we had a tryell brought downe, for I believe he dare not abide it. If you doe not, he will drawe the people after him, which will be t[o your] prejudis. If a tryall cum downe, I will doe you all the servis I can, if you command . . . tender of my most humble servis to you,

I am, Sir, yr. . . . humble servant,

WILL. BLAKISTON.

For the Revrd. Dr. Cosin,
Deane of Petterburrow,
these present,
London.

V.—FROM MR. CHRISTOPHER MICKLETON TO THE SAME. [Mickleton MSS. Letter Book, 1660—1663, f. 5.]

SIR,
UPON Munday, the 30th of July [sic, sed? June], I preferred your petition, which you signed the Saturday night before, together with Dr. Naylor's*, Dr. Basire's†, and Mr.

* Joseph Naylor, D.D., sometime Fellow of Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, and Chaplain to Bishop Morton, by whose patronage he became Prebendary of the second stall in Durham Cathedral and Rector of Sedgefield. Dr. Naylor was the author of *Additions to the History of Bishop Morton's Life*, written by his father-in-law, R. Baddeley, the Bishop's secretary. He died in 1667, and was buried at Sedgefield.

† Isaac Basire, D.D., Prebendary of the seventh stall and Rector of Egglecliffe,

Smith's*, and afterwards, I procured Orders for you to this effect, viz.,

"Die Sabbathi, 23 Junij, 1660. Ordered by the Lords in Parliament assembled, That all Tythes, Glebes, and other profitts of or belonging to the Rectory of Elwick in the county of Durham, and other ecclesiastical living or benefice of John Cosin, Doctor in Divinity, who hath beene sequestred or ejected without due course of law in or since the times of the late warrs, be, by authority hereof, stayed and secured in the hands of the Churchwardens or Overseers of the poore of the said Parish, until the title of the said sequestred John Cosin and the present possessor thereof shall be determined by the further Order of Parliament or Eviction by due course of Law."

Which Orders I sente downe to Durham by the last Tuesday post to be put in execution, and by my letter I desired my sonne to send for your brother Shadforth and some of his sonnes, or whom he should thinke fitt, and Mr. Blakeston to goe along with him to Elwick about the securing of your tythes and profitts of your Glebe there, from whom I have received a letter, dated 2

in co. Pal., both which preferments he owed to Bishop Morton, by whom he was also appointed Archdeacon of Northumberland. He was likewise Rector of Stanhope, by the presentation of Charles I. On the breaking out of the Civil War he was sequestered and plundered, and was eventually obliged to leave England. For many years he led a wandering and hazardous life, travelling into various foreign countries with a view of spreading amongst their inhabitants some knowledge of the doctrine and discipline of the Church of England. With this object he visited Constantinople, Syria, and many countries in Europe. On the Restoration he returned to England, and resumed the possession of his ecclesiastical preferments. He was a man of no mean attainments, and of wonderful energy and activity. He married Frances Corbett, a lady of good Shropshire family, by whom he had several children. His eldest son, Isaæc, became the fourth husband of Lady Burton, Bishop Cosin's daughter. Dr. Basire died on the 12th Oct., 1676, and was buried in the churchyard of Durham Cathedral.

* Elias Smith, who was Vicar of Bedlington, in Northumberland, and Curate of St. Giles, in Durham. His place at Bedlington was occupied by Darnton, an intruder, during the time of the Commonwealth. He was reinstated at the Restoration, and died in 1676. He was Minor Canon and Precentor of the Cathedral and Librarian to the Dean and Chapter of Durham. We learn from Mickleton's MSS. that the preservation of the Cathedral Library, the copes and vestments, and other things belonging to the church, from the sacrilegious hands of Puritan violence is due to Elias Smith. The entry concerning him is as follows:— "Elias Smith, Clericus, A.M., ac unus Canonicorum Minorum in Cath. Eccl. Dunelm. qui Scholam Grammaticam predictam adiit circa Festum S. Petri ad vineula, 1640: sed discipulos et scholares in area Collegii docuit, scilicet aliquando in domo pertinente ad tertium prebendarium Ecclesie juxta le Guest Hall ibidem. Aliquando etiam in domo pertinente ad primum prebendarium Dunelm. docuit. Ejus discipulorum unus quem docuit dictus Elias in prefatis sepalibus domibus fuit J. M., collector hujus operis. Curam habuit idem Elias, in temporibus nequissimis post occisionem Regis Caroli I., librorum in Bibliothecā Decani et Capituli Dunelm. ac etiam omnium caparum et vestimentorum, et aliarum rerum ad dictam Ecclesiam pertinentium, salvaque omnia in eisdem temporibus custodivit. Sepultus est Elias in Cath. Eccl. Dunelm. 9 Dec., 1676."—Mickleton MSS. xxxii. f. 61.

The house belonging to the school had been devastated by the Scots: "Scholae predictae edificium pene totum diruerunt Scotti."—Ibid. f. 60. Hence it was that the Master carried on his teaching in the probendal houses.

August, in answer, to this purpose: That after he got to Durham upon Munday 30 July he forthwith sent for Mr. Shadforth, who came to him the day after to Durham, and my son gave him an account of our proceedings, which Mr. Shadforth did well approve of, and Mr. Shadforth appointed that he and Mr. Blakeston would upon Friday next after goe with my son about your busines; after which I expect to have a further accompt from him, which shall be communicated to you by,

Sir,
Your very humble servant,
CHRISTOPOR MICKLETON.

Clifford's Inne, 7 Aug., 1660.

For his honoble Friend, John Cosin,
Dr. of Divinity, Deane of Peterborough.

VI.—FROM THE SAME TO THE SAME, THEN BISHOP ELECT OF DURHAM. [Mickleton MSS. Letter Book, 1660—1663, f. 6.]

MY LORD,
I DOE humbly and heartily congratulate your Lordship's happiness and ours in having so honorable a patron and champion for our Church as your selfe to be our Bishop. I wish your honor long to continue in that place amongst us. My Lord, I formerly certifed your honor by my letters that wee had obteined a verdict for you at Durham, at the last Assises there held, against Bowy the intruder, but upon Bowye's sollicitation and his counsellor's intreayt they soe farre prevailed with the Judge that Bowy had liberty to stay till the 23 of this Oct: to convey away his goods, which was granted unto by your counsell, with the assent of your brother Shadforth. Now of late I spoke with Mr. Shadforth, who told me that your Lordship, or your sonne in law, Mr. Burton *, desired a copy of the Order which was made the last Assises at the tryall, but because he, nor none for him, did call upon me for it, I thought fit to send a copie thereof by this post, which copie is here enclosed. I intend (God willing) to waite upon your Lordship at London in the beginning of the terme, where and when I desire to shew myselfe more serviceable to your Lordship, and to be alwaies accounted what I really am,

Your Lordship's humble and faithfull servant,
CHR. MICKLETON.

Durham,
Oct. 11, 1660.

* Afterwards Sir Thomas Burton, the second husband of Elizabeth, Bishop Cosin's second daughter.

VII.—FROM DR. COSIN TO MR. HALLS*. [Mickleton MSS.
xiv. (Peterborough vol.) f. 121.]

* * * * *

You demand very strange conditions, a lease of a farme without fine, that must be worth 40*l.* per annum, and my prebendary of Durham, which is worth no lesse than 200*l.* per annum, and which, if it were in my power to passe it over to you, would upon those termes bring you into the compasse of simony and danger of the lawe, besides that scandall that must needs followe amongst all people that should heare of such bargaines. And truly it troubles mee for your sake that you should have such undue and extravagant thoughts in your fancie, whereunto I neither can nor must any way assent. And I pray consider well with your selfe, what would be the effect hereof if those demands of yours should be made knowne and exhibited to the Kinge, either in his owne person, or in his Parliament, or in his Counsell, or in his Court of Chancery, to which, or some of which places, this matter betweene Mr. Peirpoint and you will be brought without helpe if you persist in these your unreasonable demands and resolution here expressed in your last letter, contrary to the not only expectation of myselfe and others, but even of Mr. Rowell, your trustee and ours both. I shall therefore forthwith expect to heare from you that you will presently accommodate this matter, and give your assent to that motion which on your behalfe and Mr. Perpoint's I have made to Mr. Rowell.

* William Halls, M.A., collated to the fifth stall in Peterborough Cathedral, Nov. 5, 1642.—Le Neve's *Fasti*, p. 244. He was also Rector of Glaston, in Rutlandshire. Walker (*Sufferings of the Clergy*, part 2, p. 61) tells us that "he was a reverend and worthy person, and served the cure two years after his sequestration, for which the men of the times would not allow him one farthing. At length he was forced to retire with his wife and six children. His books and household goods being seized on by several parties of horse, were again three times bought by his wife and friends. The last party of horse entered into their inventory the pot hanging over the fire, upon which the good gentlewoman asked them 'whether they intended to enter the beef and pudding boylng in it for the children's dinners?' They said, 'No; for they intended to eat that when their business was over.' Then she said, 'Pray, gentlemen, be pleased to enter my children among the rest of the goods.' 'No,' said they, 'we intend to leave them to you in lieu of your fifths.' And they were as good as their words; for though there were several successive intruders, none of them paid her the fifths, according to the Ordinance of Parliament, excepting Mr. Thomas Phillips, who took great care constantly to pay them, and wherever Providence disposed of them he would find them out; and upon the King being proclaimed, before his return, sent to Mr. Halle, and invited him to come and take possession of his Living."

The King my master hath been pleased of his Royall goodnesse and grace to bestowe the Bishopricke of Durham upon mee, wherein upon another score (not upon such a one as you propose) I might easily have been brought to have been满满的 of my brethren of Peterborough, and specially of Mr. Towers* and your selfe, both for your owne sakes, and in regard of the memory I have of that Reverend Bishop to whom you related, but as I never did, so I never will be brought to trucke and bargain for ecclesiasticall preferments, and as for temporall farmes I know not any power I have to lease them over other men's heads.

* * * * *

Your faithful and true brother and servant,
J. COSIN, D[ecanus].

London, Oct., 1660.

P.S. The Dean designed to succeed mee in Peterborough, as I heare, is very dangerously sicke.

To Mr. Halls.

VIII.—ROYAL LETTER, ASSIGNING CERTAIN RENTS TO THE BISHOP OF DURHAM AND HIS SUCCESSORS, FOR THE REPARATION OF THE HOUSES BELONGING TO THE SEE. [Mickleton MSS. xci. 46.]

CHARLES R.

WHEREAS we are informed that the Pallaces belonginge to the Bishopp of Durham are either demolished or become very ruinous through the disorders of the late ill tymes. And beinge desirous to contribute what may lye in us towards the rebuildinge and repairinge of them for the said Bishop's accommodation now at his entrance to that See, We are graciously pleased to assigne the improved rents of all impropriations belonging to that Bishopric which were made payable to us at Michaelmas last towards the reparation of the said Houses. And we doe hereby require and authorise you to receive and collect the same, to be employed to the ends aforesaid. Willing and commanding all, whether tenants or collectors, in whose hands the said rents remain, to pay them to you accordingly, for which this shall be to you and them a sufficient warrant and discharge. Given at

* William Towers, S.T.B., collated to the fourth stall in Peterborough Cathedral, April 20, 1641. He was deprived in 1648, and restored in 1660. He died Oct. 20, 1666, and was buried at Uffington, in Lincolushire.—Le Neve.

our Court at Whitehall the 6th day of November in the twelfth
yeere of our Reigne.

By His Majestie's commands,

EDW. NICHOLAS.

To our trusty and well-beloved
Thomas Shadforth of Eppleton
and William Blakiston of
Pittington in the County of
Durham, Esquires.

IX.—FROM MR. GABRIEL JACKSON TO DR. COSIN, BISHOP ELECT
OF DURHAM. [Mickleton MSS. xlvi. 207.]

MY VERIE GOOD LORD,

It is our great happiness that it hath pleased God to sett one
over us whose zeale to his trueth, and constancie to mayntaine
the order and governement of the Church, hath continued un-
shaken, and passed through soe many daingers and oppositions
to your great honour, and satisfaction (even) of your greatest
adversaries. In my owne particular (as I stand engaiged) I
wish your Lordshipp much ioy and comfort, and that yow may
live many dayes for the good of his Church. My Lord, give me
leave now to present to your Lordshipp an accompt of the trans-
action of some busines touching the parish of Brancepeth,
wherein you were pleas'd to require my assistance.

I formerly satisfied your Lordshipp that Mr. Robson did serve
the cure there, and yet doth, to the good satisfaction of the
parishoners, saving such as separate themselves from us. I
payed to Sir Gilbert Gerard* the sixth of this moneth 100^l.
(being indeed more than is yet comen to my hands from this
parish) for your Lordshipp's use, and upon your order. Moneys
here comes in slowlie. We have had poll money and other
burthens of late has hindered the same. There was payed for
the Rectorie of Branceth 3^l., and I conceeve for Elwicke the like
summe, upon that accompt.

I cannott perceive the tyethes of Branceth parish will arise
to such considerable summe as formerlie I have heard it was, for

* Whose name frequently occurs in the course of this Correspondence. He was of Fiskerton, in the county of Lincoln, son of Ratcliffe Gerard, Esq., who was third son of Ratcliffe Gerard, Esq., of Hatsall, co. Lanc., by Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Sir Charles Somerset, fifth son of Henry, Earl of Worcester. He was created a baronet 17th Nov., 1660. He married first, Mary, daughter of Sir John Brereton, by whom he had no issue, and secondly, Mary, eldest daughter of Bishop Cosin, by whom he had three sons, Gilbert-Cosin, Samuel, and George, and two daughters, Charlotte and Mary. Sir Gilbert was M.P. for North Allerton, 1661—1685, and High Sheriff of the county palatine of Durham, 1665—1675. He died at York on a journey, and was buried in the Minster, Sept. 24th, 1687.—See Yorkshire Archaeol. and Topograph. Journal, part iv., p. 260.

that Mr. Lever (to gaine proselytes unto him) did lett the tyethes to many of them at low rates (as I am informed) and gave them their owne tyme to pay him. My Lord, I shall (as much as I can) haisten the payment of the rest here in this parish. I presume Mr. Shawdforth and Mr. Blackston (woe have taken much care touching your Lordshipp's concernements here) will returne you an accompt for Elwicke. My Lord, when the rest is gott in here, or as much as I can, I shall give your Lordshipp a particular accompt in writeing what is payed, and by whom, and what remaynes, as Ra: Dowthwaite returnes them to me, whoe was solely employed for compounding with the parishioners. My Lord, it's desir'd you'l be pleas'd to give your order as concerneing the serveing of the cure for the future by Mr. Robson, or any other, seeing your Lordshipp's interest therein now ceaseth, and none comes as yet to owne the place. I shall not trouble your Lordshipp any further, nor have I any thing to begg of your Lordshipp at this present (though I have suffered much both by sequestration and for want of imployment in my calling) but that I may have your honourable favour and countenance, which shall ever oblige me to be,

Your Lordshipp's most humble and devoted servaunt,
GAB. JACKSON.

Langley, 8 No., 1660.

To the Right Reverend Father in God,
John, by Divyne providence
Lord Bishopp of Durham.
To be left at the Rose Taverne
3d. in Covent Garden, London, Theis.

X.—FROM DR. JOHN COSIN, BISHOP ELECT OF DURHAM, TO MR.
SANCROFT*. [Tanner MSS. xlii. 36.]

SIR,
YESTERNIGHT the Bishop of Carlisle † brought me word that Dr.

* Afterwards the well-known Archbishop of Canterbury. Sancroft was educated at Emmanuel College, Cambridge, of which he became Fellow, but was ejected in 1649, in consequence of his refusal to take the covenant. He was elected Master of the College after the Restoration. In 1661 he received from Bishop Cosin, with whom he had long been on terms of close friendship, a prebendal stall in Durham Cathedral and the rectory of Houghton-le-Spring. In the same year he acted as Secretary to the Committee of Bishops who were appointed to prepare the Book of Common Prayer for revision by Convocation. In 1663-4 he was promoted to the deanery of York. This preferment he held for a short time only, being removed, on the death of Dr. Barwick in 1664, to the deanery of St. Paul's. In 1677, being then Prolocutor of the Convocation, he was advanced to the archiepiscopal see of Canterbury. His subsequent history and the causes which led to his deprivation are too well known to need any but the most cursory mention. He died at Freshfield, in Suffolk, Nov. 24, 1693.

† Richard Sterne, D.D., Bishop elect of Carlisle, to which see he was consecrated

Ball* must, of necessitie (as he alledgedeth) bee at Ely upon the day when we are to be consecrated; and therefore wee are now become solecitors to you, as I told you my intention was before, to undertake the preaching of the sermon; which will bee most thankfully acknowledged as a speciall kindnes and favour done both to the Bishops of Carlile and Chester†, and to

Sir,

Your most affectionate friend
And servant in Christ,

JO. DUNELM: Electus.

Durham House
Nov. 13, 1660.

The Consecration day is like to be upon Sunday sevenight, the 25 day of this moneth.

For Mr. Sancroft,
at Mr. Beaumont's, a Bookeseller's
house in little Britaine,
without Aldersgate.

XI.—FROM EDWARD ALLEN TO BISHOP COSIN. [Mickleton MSS.
xiv. (Peterborough vol.) f. 122.]

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP,
UPON S^r Sargenson's returne from London, I understood by him that it was your Lordship's pleasure that Dr. Hale‡ should take your Librarie into his custodie, which I have accordingly delivered into his hands, and told over everie booke with him, and

on the same day with Bishop Cosin, 2nd Dec., 1660. He was translated to York in 1664.—Le Neve, p. 336.

* Richard Ball, D.D., Prebendary of the seventh stall in Ely Cathedral.—Le Neve, p. 78.

† Brian Walton, D.D., elect of Chester. He was also consecrated on the 2nd Dec., 1660. He died on the 29th Nov. in the year following.—Le Neve, p. 342. Brian Walton was a native of Cleveland, and was born in 1600. He was of Peterhouse, Cambridge, and proceeded M.A. in 1623 and D.D. in 1639, at which time he was a Prebendary of St. Paul's and Chaplain to the King. He was the eminent and learned editor of the *Biblia Polyglotta*, which was printed at London in six volumes folio in 1657. Besides this he wrote *Introductio ad Lectionem Linguarum Orientalium*, Lond. 8vo, 1655, and *The Considerator Considered; or, a Brief View of certain Considerations upon the Biblia Polyglotta, the Prolegomena, and Appendix thereof, &c.* Lond. 8vo, 1659.

‡ Bernard Hale, S.T.P., succeeded Bishop Cosin in the Mastership of Peterhouse. He was appointed Nov. 5, 1660, and presided over that College until his death in 1663. He was also Archdeacon of Ely and Prebendary of the second stall in that Cathedral.—Le Neve's *Fasti*, pp. 74, 75, 421. Dr. Hale was a great benefactor to Peterhouse.

ooke of him a discharge which I thought necessarie to send to your Lordship, because that your Lordship might be satisfied both in the number of booke that are in your Lordship's librarie, and what I (having had the honor to be intrusted by your Lordship) have delivered up into his possession. The full number is 1174. So that when it is your Lordship's pleasure to require any further account of me, it may be rendered most faithfully and exactly. I have been very importunate with S^r Nelson for *Scot's Discoverie of Witchcraft*, and he promiseth me that either he will give it himselfe to your Lordship this Christmas at London, or els to me when he returns to Cambridge. I cannot as yet procure from Mr. Clarke *Cowell's Interpreter*, nor one of the little *Republiques*, which he lost of your Lordship's, when he was library-keeper, but he acquaints me as soone as he can obtaine them he will restore them. There shall be nothing wanting in me, and I shall wish for opportunitie wherein I might doe your Lordship any service, and that I could accomplish your commands, so according to your Lordship's content, that I might be judged worthy to be one of your Lordship's most humble servants.

EDWARD ALLEN.

Decemb^r. 20, 1660.

To John, Lord Bishop of Durham, &c.

Whereas Edward Allen, Library-keeper to St. Peter's Colledge in Cambridge, being intrusted with the Library that the Lord Bishop of Durham left in the said Colledge, consisting of 1174 booke, hath, according to his Lordship's order and appointment, delivered the said number of booke (1174) into my hands; I doe by these discharge him fully from all further demands for the aforesaid booke. In witness whereof I subscribe my name the day and yeare underwritten.

BER. HALE.

Decemb^r. 11th, 1660.

Indorsed,

Mr. Allen, 10th. 20, 1660.

Mr. Dr. Hale's receipt of my library.

XII.—FROM BISHOP COSIN TO MR. SANCROFT. [Harl. MSS. 3783, ecl.]

SIR,

BEING otherwise diverted yesterday, I forgot to aske you in what forwardnesse your sermon was at the presse. I pray take care that it may be printed on a faire paper, and with a good large

letter. I hope you ommitt not to insert the forme of your prayer at full length after the division of your text, and in case you have not given order for it, or that the presse hath passed beyond it, I desire you would prevale with Mr. Beaumont to print that leafe over again *. To-morrow I will looke for your company at dinner. *Cætera cum veneris.*

I am, Sir,
Your very loving friend,
JO. DURESME.

For Mr. Sancroft.

* This letter has no date, but it obviously refers to the sermon preached at the consecration of Bishop Cosin and the other prelates. Bishop Cosin's suggestion was accepted. The Bidding Prayer is brought into the body of the sermon, and being unusually expanded, no doubt attracted some attention. It is as follows, so far, at least, as it differs from the form given in Canon LV.:—"We beseech God the Father, in the Name of his son Jesus Christ, to give us the assistance of his Holy Spirit; and in these, and all other our supplications, let us always remember to pray for Christ's Holy Catholick Church, *i.e.* for the whole congregation of Christian people dispersed through the whole world; that it would please Almighty God to purge out of it all schism, errour, and heresie, and to unite all Christians in one holy bond of Faith and Charity; that so at length the happy day may dawn upon us in which all that do confess his Holy Name may agree in the truth of his Holy Word, and live in unity and godly love. More especially let us pray for the Churches of England, Scotland, and Ireland; that the God of peace who maketh men to be of one mind in a house would make us all of one soul and of one spirit, that again we may meet together and praise Him with one heart and one mouth, and worship Him with one accord in the beauty of holiness. To this end I am to require you most especially to pray for the King's most excellent Majesty, &c., that God would establish his throne in righteousness and his seed to all generations; also for our gracious Lady Mary the Queen Mother, for the most illustrious Prince James Duke of York, and for the whole Royal Family, that God would take them all into his care, and make them the instruments of his glory, and the good and welfare of these nations. Further let us pray for the ministers of God's Holy Word and Sacraments, &c. Let us also pray for the Universities of the land, Cambridge and Oxford; that God would water them with his grace, and still continue them the nurseries of religion and learning to the whole land. Let us pray for the whole Commons of the realm, that remembering at last from whence they are fallen, they may repent and do the first works, living henceforth in faith and fear of God, in humble obedience to the King and in brotherly charity one to another. Finally, let us praise God for all those that are already departed out of this life, &c. For which and all other needful blessings, let us say together the prayer of our Lord, who taught us to say, OUR FATHER," &c.

The sermon was upon Titus i. 5. It was printed at London in 4to, and bears date 1660. It was dedicated to Cosin with the following laudatory address:—

"Reverendo in Christo Patri, ac Domino D^o. Johanni, Episcopo Dunelmensi, eoque nomine iura habenti Comitis Palatini, Sacre Theologie Professori, Veteris Scripturarum Canonis adsertori et vindici;

Ecclesiæ	Petroburgensis Dunelmensis Anglicanæ	ex Decano, Decano designato, diu Canonicæ, jam etiam KANO'NI, et filio, et patri optimo.
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[Ecclesiæ

XIII.—FROM DR. ANDREW LAMONT TO BISHOP COSIN. [Hunter MSS. ix. 96.]

MULTUM REVERENDE IN CHRISTO PATER, Presul prestantissime, Quo minus ipse, non coram, causam dicerem, senii, ischuriæ, et calculi morbi quibus his decem annis proximè elapsis, ad internecionem prope confixas fuerim, plane obstiterunt. Ut scripto, rem explicanti, benigne ignoscere exoratum te habeam, solum superest. Res gesta sic habet. Augustissimo Rege nostro feliciter restituto, Rectoriam Ecclesiæ Stanopensis, in me munificè contulit, cumque institutionem et inductionem à Vicario Generali Eboracensi (sede Episcopali Dunelmensi tunc vacanti) adeptus essem, illuc me contulit ibi Mro. Johanne Bewicke, auctoritati et mandatis Irenarcharum, morem gerenti, me, in ejusdem Rectoriæ possessionem, sciens, volens gratuito immisit, atque exinde proventus debitos defrugavi donec 7 Idus Jan. Literæ D. Burelli, Vicarii Generalis Dunelmensis, Rectoriæ proventus sequestratio decernentes, per Apparitorem ejusdem Curiæ, in sacrâ Æde parochianâ, etiam dum in sacrae Συνάξεως negotio, ego, populusque totus, versaremur, publicè et non sine strepitu multorum, perlectæ sunt, Rectoriam de Stanhop, per absentiam D. Basieri extra regnum, Rectore et Pastore destitutam esse causantes. Hæc omnia, te inscio, Reverende Presul, gesta esse, non possum non suaderi, etenim, quam sit, inauditi et periculosi exempli, quenquam indicta causa, de mancípio et possessione suâ, sine ullâ juris disceptatione, deturbari, neminem latere puto.

Ecclesiæ	Romanæ	Hodiernæ et nuperæ oppugnatori strenuo, veteris et primitiva, ut, &c.
	Catholiceæ	Admiratori perpetuo, cul- tori devotissimo Ὁμο- ψήφῳ καὶ Ὁμοψήχῳ;

VIRO, qui in utriusque fortune seu duris, seu lubricis, eodem animi tenore usus, nondum par animo periculum invenit: cui bona malæque famæ medio pergenti, nec ab eâ, quam fixerat Ecclesia, veritatis lineâ recedenti uspiam, (utpote nec hujus convitiis territo, nec illius, illecebris delinito:) ubique sui simili, undique Τετραγώνῳ, cessit tandem calumnia, non victa solum, sedet triumphata, et quantumvis garrula, obmutuit: hanc conciunculam

Ejus	Jussu conceptam, natam auspicis, hortatu et mandato,
	in lucem editam*,

Perpetuae observantiae pignus et Μνημόσυνον, L.M.Q.D.D.C.Q. GUILHELMUS SANDCROFT, Presbyter indignus, Paternitati ejus à Sacris.

* Nè iis quidem omissis, quæ, præfuga temporis, viva vox exequi non potuit.

Ieireo, quam iniquam, hâc in parte, sorte tulerim, Reverentiam tuam, tecum perpendas, supplex oro atque obtistor.

Quum enim propter propugnatam προστασίαν Ecclesiasticam, et obedientiam Regi prestatam, quibus, anno supra millesimum sexentesimum, decimo sexto, per sacramentum D. Regis, Episcopo Londinensi, in Presbiterorum collegium, asciscerer, devinctus fuerim, exilio telis, annis viginti duobus, plus minus, à patriâ pulsus, lautâque re exutus, altero filio (qui duas Equitum levioris armaturæ turmas cum rei familiaris mei universo dispendio conduxerat) furore belli amisso, altero, graviter vulnerato, ipsemet ego, terve quaterve, bonis omnibus denudatus, carceribus mace-ratus, utpote per tempus semestre, solo pane et aquâ victitare coactus, demumque ex Angliâ, capitis indictâ poenâ, profligatus. Nunc tandem duro huic telo calem impositam iri fidenter sperabam, ut tantillum quod supererat vitæ in Dei gloriam, principis honorem, et Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ emolumentum, impenderem. Ast eâdem authoritate, quam semper pro viribus ingeniique modulo, tam dictis quam scriptis, maximo, licet tum fortunarum tum vitæ discrimine, sartam tectam conservare studuerim, ab hâc inquam, solâ Hierarchiâ, peti atque impelli, post perlatas tot sevientis pelagi procellas, cum dentium eute elapsas, in portu (quod aiunt) naufragium facere, vehementer me angit. Presertim cum Presbiterianorum sevientium et militum depopulantium flagra expertus fuerim, nunc tandem, in ultimâ hujus lucis usurâ, amicorum compatientium scorpionibus flagellari intentato juris Municipalis scito, quod unicum deponso, gravatè admodum fero.

Hæc omnia et singula, Antistes mili amplissime, ut ex debito teneor, prudentiæ et humanitati tuae spectatissimæ, vel appro-banda vel improbanda relinquo. Ut ut erit me nunquam à debito ergâ Paternitatem tuam obsequio, dimotum rei ne hilum quidem, sanctissimè spondeo. Deus Opt. Max. te omnium spiritualium benedictionum genere, quam cumulatissimè beet, locupletet, atque adaugeat, diu multumque in Dei gloriam et Ecclesiæ emolumentum incolumem conservet et tueatur.

Sic supplex orat qui est, Amplitudinis vestræ mancipio et nexu perpetuo, servus humillimus, ANDREAS LAMONT *.

Stanhope, 15 Kal. Februarij, 1660.

For the Right Reverend Father in God,
my Lord Bishop of Durham,
in Henrietta Streete in Covent Garden, London,
These.

* Dr. Lamont was probably under the impression that Dr. Basire was dead when he took possession of the rectory of Stanhope. An arrangement, as will be seen hereafter, seems to have been in contemplation by which Lamont was to go to Redmarshall, but his name does not occur in the list of rectors given either in Hutchinson or Surtees.

XIV.—FROM THE COMMISSIONERS APPOINTED BY ROYAL AUTHORITY TO TREAT WITH THE PURCHASERS OF BISHOPS' LANDS, &c., TO THE SAME. [Mickleton MSS. Letter Book, 1660—1663. f. 12.]

AFTER our hearty comendacions to your Lordshipp, Wee have received a petition from Thomas Lascelles* of North Allerton in the county of Yorke, concerning his purchase of diverse offiços, royalties and lands within the mannor of North Allerton, parcell of the possessions belonging to your Lordshipp's see of Durham, a coppie of which Peticion wee have hereinclosed transmitted unto you, recommending him to your Lordshipp, presumeing that you will treate with him in such a mannor as may best comply with his Majestie's condiscension ; if the Peticioner desires noething from you but what is in your power lawfully to doe though you bee yourselfe a looser of some perticuler benifitt and advantage which in rigour might be insisted upon. If your Lordshipp and the Peticioner cannot adjust all thinges betweene yourselves (having called before you and first heard all others concerned in the case), which is to be wished, and might possibly oblige him to be both a good sonne and a good tennant to the Church, we shall then desire to receive your Lordshipp's answeare to the said Peticion, and to know how the matter of fact stands, in writeing upon Satturday the 27th day of Aprill next ; that thereupon wee may proceed to doe in such a mannor as wee are authorized and directed. And your Lordshipp is desired to doe noe act to the prejudice of the Peticioner by graunting any new or concurrent Lease whereby the Peticioner's present interest or possession in the premisses may be hurt or disturbed whilst the matter is under consideracion, and untill his Majestie's pleasure be further knowne hereupon. And soe wee bid your Lordshipp heartily farewell and rest,

Your Lordshipp's very affectionate friends,

VALENTIA.

PORLAND.

C. HARBORD.

DENZELL HOLLES.

RI. NEWMAN.

Westm^r. Inner Starr
Chamber: Febr. 23th, 1660 [61].

To the Rt. Reverend Father in God,
John, Lord Bishop of Durham,
These present.

* Fourth son of William Lascelles, Esq., of Stank Hall, co. York, by Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Wadeson, Esq., of Yafforth. He was baptized 5th Aug., 1624, and

XV.—FROM BISHOP COSIN TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE LORDS AND OTHER THE COMMISSIONERS APPOINTED BY HIS MAJESTY TO TREAT WITH THE PURCHASERS OF BISHOPS' LANDS, &c. [Mickleton MSS. Letter Book, 1660—1663, f. 13.]

The humble answer of John, Bishop of Duresme, to the Peticion of Thomas Lassells exhibited to your Honours, and to your Honours' letters therewith sent, and dated Febr. 23th, 1660.

1. THAT the Respondant knoweth not nor ever heard of any purchase which the Peticioner pretendeth to have made of divers offices and royalties belonging to the Bishopp of Duresme in the Mannor of Northallerton*, the said royalties being purchased by Sr. William Ermyn† and during the late disordered times enjoyed by him and his sonnes whoe appointed their Bayliffe or officer from time to time to collect the proffits and rents thereof as the Bishoppes of Duresme at their own choice and pleasure had allwaies done before.

But the Respondent beleeves the Peticioner hath purchased some tenements, though not forced to purchase the same, as hee alledgedeth, because what hee held was then in being for lives and yeares, most of which (as the Respondent is informed) are yett undetermined, soe that the Petitioner, being a very forward and active man against the interest of the King and Church, and from time to time joyning with all the usurped powers, the Respondent beleeves hee became purchasor upon designe to robb the Church, and for proffit's sake only, and not otherwayes, as hee hath the confidence to alledge to your Lordships.

was M.P. for North Allerton in 1688, 1690—1695. He died in 1697. “Burials, 1697, Nov. 4, Thomas Lascelles, Esq.”—North Allerton Par. Reg. Several parcels of lands in the manor of North Allerton (which belonged to the see of Durham) were conveyed on the 29th June, 1649, to Thomas Lassells for the sum of 553*l.* 17*s.* 3*d.*, under the ordinance which was issued, in pursuance of the Act passed 9th Oct., 1646, for the sale of the Bishops' lands and estates for the benefit of the Commonwealth. A Commission was appointed on the 7th Oct., 1660, “to enquire into the pretended sales and purchases of Crown and Church lands.”—Ingledeew's Hist. North Allerton, pp. 107, 108, 312. Keinett's Reg., p. 273.

* The manor of North Allerton was given to William de Karilepho, Bishop of Durham, by William Rufus, not long after his accession in 1087.—Symeon Dunelm. Hist. Eccl. Dunelm. (ed. Bedford), p. 234. Hutchinson's Hist. Durh., iii. p. 423. Ingledeew's Hist. North Allerton, p. 94.

† Probably Sir William Armine, of Osgodby, in co. Lincoln, who married a daughter of Henry Talbot, son of George, sixth Earl of Shrewsbury. He was a strong Parliamentarian. “Die Luna, 14^o Julij, 1645. Thanks were given by vote of the House to Sir W. Armyne and Mr. Rich. Barwis, for their services to the Parliament.”—Journals of the House of Commons.

2. That for the land which the Petitioner claimeth to hold there by lease from the former Bishopps, the Respondent intendeth not to disturbe his present possession thereof, as longe as hee shall shew himselfe to be a dutifull tennant under the Bishopp, and observe the coyenanns of his leases.

3. That the Petitioners and others joyning with him have devide divers lands in the Mannor of Allerton aforesaid for their owne benefitt and advantage, and not of any improvement but rather of greate prejudice to the Bishopp, whom they intend to defraud of the same, and the Petitioner hath alsoe destroyed a greate fish pond of several acres, heretofore of greate use to the Bishopp both for fish and foule, and converted the same to his owne greate profit, without giving any account thereof to this Respondent the Bishopp, who is the cheif Lord.

4. As to the Petitioner's pretence of attending the Respondent many weeks to renew his lease upon reasonable fine, and that hee could not prevale therein, the Respondent says that hee very untruly informes your Lordshipps therein, for that the Respondent used the Petitioner with all civillity, and upon his first application tould him that he might renew his leases at a dew rate and resonabell sum, but that it could not bee done here, because the Respondent could neither bee informed of particular men's interests or the vallues of what was enjoyed by them, until his Commissioners that were impowered had bee the place, several complaints being made of lessees that pretended to take as originall tennants when as they had sould all or parte of the lands they desired to take, and their claim of tenancy therein, to other persons, as the Petitioner himselfe hath done of some parte of those leses wherunto hee now pretends, and the Respondent alsoe tould the Petitioner that his Commissioners were goeing downe empowered to treat with him and other tennants concerned on the place, and therefore had hee noe reason to have attended soe long as hee pretends. But the Petitioner refused the Respondent's kind offer to treate with the said Commissioners as hee might have done, and contemning the same presently applyed to your Honours before the Commissioners could gett into the country.

Soe that the Respondent hopes your Honours will not encourage such needlesse applications and troubles to your Honours, nor suffer the Respondent to bee further molested therein, but leave the Petitioner to treate with the Respondent, as hee alledges hee would have done ; the delaye thereof being noe inconvenience to the Petitioner, whoe is in possession, but of greate prejudice to the Respondent, whoe hath not yet offered to treat with any other for any of the lands held by the Petitioner.

Jo. DURESME.

XVI.—FROM THE SAME TO MR. SANCROFT. [Harl. MSS. 3783. cexli.]

SIR,

I RECEIVED yours of August 13, immediately after my solemne reception into the Church, and singing the *Te Deum* there, wherein there was nothing wanting but your assistance. The confluence and alacritie both of the gentry, clergie, and other people was very greate; and at my first entrance through the river of Tease there was scarce any water to be seen for the multitude of horse and men that filled it, when the sword that killed the dragon was delivered to me with all the formality of trumpets and gunshots and acclamations that might be made*. I am not much affected with such showes, but, however, the cheerfullness of the country in the reception of their Bishop is a good earnest given for better matters which, by the grace and blessing of God, may in good time follow here among us all.

It is now high time to resolve what you will doe in taking or refusing the Vicarage of Norton, which is situated in a pleasant place of this country, about six miles from the sea, the fresh river running by it, and worth eight or nine score pounds per annum. If you will take it untill a better falls, it shall be yours; otherwise I pray write to Dr. Herbert† about it, and tell him the

* At the first entrance of the Bishop into his diocese, the Lord of Sockburn, or his steward, meets him in the middle of the River Tees, at Nesham-ford or on Croft-bridge, and presents a faulchion to the Bishop with these words: "My Lord Bishop, I here present you with the faulchion wherewith the champion Conyers slew the worm, dragon, or fiery flying serpent, which destroyed man, woman, and child; in memory of which the King then reigning gave him the manor of Sockburn, to hold by this tenure, that upon the first entrance of every Bishop into the country, this faulchion should be presented." The Bishop takes the faulchion in his hand, and immediately returns it courteously to the person who presents it, wishing the Lord of Sockburn health and a long enjoyment of the manor. The tenure is distinctly noticed in the inquest on Sir John Conyers in 1396: "Tenuit manerium de Socburne per servitium demonstrandi Episcopo unam fauchon, ita quod postea Dom. Episcopus illud eiderit restitutus ostendenti, pro omnibus aliis serviciis."—Surtees' Hist. Durh., iii. p. 243. Sockburn became the seat of the family of Conyers by episcopal grant soon after the Norman Conquest. The legend connected with the presentation of the faulchion is clearly of no modern origin, and, as Surtees says, "some gallant exploit is doubtless veiled under the chivalrous tale, with at least an adumbration of truth."—Ibid.

† Probably Dr. William Herbert, who was Proctor for the Suffolk Clergy in the Convocation which settled the Prayer Book in its present form in 1661. Bishop Cosin seems to have been very anxious to have Dr. Herbert in his diocese. His chaplain, Mr. George Davenport, writes as follows to Sancroft on Dec. 11, 1662:—"I have written to you twice in Mr. Gardiner's behalfe, and in my last sent one to Dr. Herbert, whom my lord would have to be Vicar of Newcastle and Prebendary of Duresme."—Tanner MSS. exliv. 96. This arrangement, however, was never carried out.

conditions of it ; if he will provide that his owne small benefice which he now holds in Suffolk may be left to Mr. Glanvile* (as he undertooke it should) Norton shall be his ; which he will like the better for the neighbourhood and company of my High Sheriffe (Sir Thomas Davison†), who is seated in that parish. Let me have either your resolution or Dr. Herbert's in this particular as soone as you can, and if you cannot be perswaded to take it, I hope you will prevale so farre with yourself, as to come along with him into this country, where you shall with all gladness be received by, Sir,

Your most assured and affectionate friend,
Jo. DURESME.

Our ship is not yet arrived, which keeps me at Durham.—
Aug. 22, 1661.

For Mr. Wm. Sandcroft
at his lodging in Covent Garden,
or elsewhere in London,
These.

XVII.—FROM THE SAME TO THE SAME. [Harl. MSS. 2783.
cclii.]

SIR,
YOUR letter of Aug. 20 came to me after this other of mine, herewith sent, was sealed up, and gone to the post. I have but little time to adde and say more than that I shall be glad to welcome you into this diocese, with a canonry of Durham and the Rectory of Houghton, which, if Dr. Barwick‡ and Mr.

* This may be Joseph Glanvile, B.D. and F.R.S., who was rector of Bath in 1670. He was a correspondent of Baxter.

† Sir Thomas Davison, of Blakiston, Knt., High Sheriff of the county Palatine, by patent 30th July, 1661. He was son of Sir Alexander Davison, one of the gallant defenders of Newcastle, who was slain during the siege at the age of eighty. Samuel, another son of Sir Alexander, married Lady Burton, daughter of Bishop Cosin. Sir Thomas died in 1667, and was buried in Norton Church, where a long laudatory Latin inscription immortalizes his loyalty, and records the names of his children, minutely particularizing the intermarriages of his daughters.—Surtees' Hist. Durh., iii. pp. 155, 166.

‡ A native of Westmoreland. He was educated at Sedbergh School, from whence he went to St. John's College, Cambridge, of which society he became Fellow. He was Chaplain to Bishop Morton, by whom he was collated to the fourth stall in Durham Cathedral. He was a devoted loyalist, and was one of those who, at great personal risk, conveyed to Charles I., at York or Nottingham, the contributions to the royal cause in plate and money from the University of Cambridge. It is needless to say that he was not long afterwards ejected from his fellowship and his prebendal stall. At the Restoration he appears to have had the offer of the bishopric of Sodor

Triplet* leave them, will be only in my donation; for his Majestie is to bestow nothing as patron *pro hac vice* but where he promotes the former incumbent to a Bishoprick, the change of one Deanery for another being no promotion. But you may assure your selfe and my Lord of London that I will bestow the prebend and the parsonage both upon you, presupposing that you will continue my household chapleyne at Aukland till you have made your prebend's house at Durham (which is much ruined†) and the parsonage house at Houghton fitt for your better habitation. I pray tell the gentilwoman whom you name in the end of your letter that I take her message and acknowledgment sent to me very kindly from her: of whom I have a very good opinion, and if you have so too, I think you cannot choose a better companion as housekeeper both at Houghton and Durham than so virtuous a person as she is, is like to make, if you would take his judgment who is, Sir,

Your affectionate friend,
Jo. DURESME.

Aug. 23, 1661.

Present my service to my Lord of London (from whom I have not heard otherwise than by you) and say to him that if I should come from hence so soone as he would have me, I shall not be able to provide that money which I promised for the King, nor enough to mainteyne my self and my family all the winter in London, where I spent before, and cannot hereafter defray the charges requisite for house hire, table, and other expences necessary, then 30*l.* a weeke. The repayres of my two castles here have already taken up all or most of my rents. The

and Man, but preferred the deanery of Durham, and was installed Nov. 1, 1660. In the same year he was made Rector of Houghton-le-Spring, which he held till December, 1661. Sancroft became his successor there, Dr. Barwick having resigned that benefice and the deanery of Durham on being promoted to the deanery of St. Paul's. He died in 1664, and was interred at St. Paul's.—Hutchinson's Hist. Durh., ii. p. 161. Baker's Hist. of St. John's Coll. Camb. (ed. J. E. B. Mayor), pp. 219, 261.

* Thomas Triplett, D.D., collated by Bishop Morton to the ninth stall in Durham Cathedral, which he exchanged with Sancroft for one at Westminster. He was successively rector of Whitburn and Washington in co. Pal., and also held the vicarage of Woodhorn, in Northumberland. Whilst he was deprived of his preferments during the time of the Usurpation, he went over to Ireland and taught a school in Dublin. He subsequently returned to England, and pursued the same occupation at Hays, in Middlesex. "He was always esteemed a great wit, a good Grecian and poet, and hath several copies of verses extant."—Walker's Sufferings of the Clergy, part 2, p. 68. He died in 1670, and was buried in Westminster Abbey.—Hutchinson's Hist. Durh., ii. p. 204.

† Sancroft rebuilt his prebendal house. It was taken down a few years ago on the suppression of that stall.

country is exhausted by the late purchasers and growne very poore. My lease fines are very small. My payments to the King, the Queene, and my officers very great, and the late Parliament took away from my Bishoprick more than a thousand pound per annum.

For Mr. Wm. Sandcroft,
at his lodgings in Covent Garden,
or elsewhere in London.

XVIII.—FROM THE SAME TO THE SAME. [Harl. MSS. 3783.
ccxlii.]

SIR,

I HAVE yours of Aug. 29, and shall expect Dr Herbert's answere. Though the Prebend and the Rectory will be in my gift, when they become veyd, yet I shall most willingly not only permitt you, but likewise advise you to make use of the favour which my Lord of London hath offered to you, and to follow the busines diligently, that it may be perfected. Mr. Triplet's resignation may the more easily be had because there is another prebend at Westminster ready for him, but I doe not heare either from you or any body els what is provided or designed for Mr. Deane Barwick, to procure his resignation or cession from Houghton, though I perceive from him that he intends not to keep it at such a distance as London is from it. Therefore *res tuas age*. Let my Lord of London make your way, and be confident that I will not putt you out of it.

The prebendal house must bee most an end new built before it will be an habitation fitt for you and any companion or house-keeper you shall bring or send thither. What Houghton house is I know not, but the Deane tells me it will cost a good summe of money before it be put into a good condition.

That vertuous person whom wee have now twice mentioned I thinke will make a good companion for you and your sister both. The great care and affection that you have for her, and the just regard that she bath againe of you, may in good time prevayle with you to alter your resolution which you formerly had to live single; but doe as you thinke fitt to doe, and as God shall incline your mind. In the mean while, I take not the difficulties which you mention to be invincible either on her part, or much considerable on the part of them upon whom you say she depends; and truly there cannot be a greater act of charity done

for her than to take her out of the danger wherin she lives, and prevent her falling into the fire. But I am not to presse you further than your own inclination in a matter of this nature. I am glad you will be with me about Michaelmas, and then wee may discourse more of it if you please. Give her and all that aske after me the salutes of, Sir,

Your assured and affectionate friend,

JO. DURESME.

Durham (from whence
I am going to-morrow to
Aukland), Sept. 3, 1661.

For Mr. Sandercoft,
at his lodgings in Covent Garden,
London.

XIX.—FROM THE BISHOP OF LONDON, TO BISHOP COSIN. [Mickleton MSS. Letters Latin, English, and French. f. 80.]

MY VERY GOOD LORD,
I AM confident that Dr. Barwicke and Dr. Sudbury* will answer both our expectations, and that we shall be happy in them. Dr. Triplet gains little by the exchange, for he leaves his living and prebend with you and two other prebends, one in York and another in Salisbury; the person the king commands to you to succeed him in his living is one Mr. Tirwit†, altogether unknown to me, but often recommended to my care by the King, which I wonder at, since upon enquiry I hear him to be a person of very indifferent parts of learninge or prudence. I have a great kindnes for Mr. Sancroft, and am glad that your Lordship hath so too‡. When he is the King's Chaplayne for ought I know he is as like to be fixed in your parts as anywhere else, but if there be occasion to use him elsewhere I know you will not be too severe to us if

* Dean of Durham after the promotion of Dr. Barwick to the Deanery of St. Paul's. He was also a Prebendary of Westminster. He died in 1681, and was buried in Durham Cathedral.

† This arrangement apparently did not take place, for Dr. Triplet was not succeeded in any of his livings by one bearing this name. See concerning Woodhorne, Hodgson's Hist. Northumberl. ii. 2. p. 185; concerning Washington, Surtees' Hist. Durh., ii. p. 44; and concerning Whitburn, the same volume, p. 52.

‡ Bishop Cosin manifested his regard for Sancroft, as has been already mentioned, by presenting him to the rectory of Houghton-le-Spring, one of the best rectories in his gift, and also to a prebendal stall.—Hutchinson's Hist. Durh., ii. p. 204, and Surtees' Hist. Durh., i. 157.

we take him from you. For those you recommend to me I shall give your Lordship an account of my radines to serve them when we meet, which must be at the beginninge of the Parliament*, for the King expects it from all of our order, and when his great busines for his revennew and that of the Church is over any may have liberty to returne to his dioces. He supposeth that none amoung us is so inconsiderable but that he hath interest enough in one or other to promote his busines more effectually than can be done by a proxye.

Mr. Brevint† will I think ere longe come over, and so I will leave him to looke after his owne busines.

I begge your prayers, and rest

Your Lordship's most affectionate

Brother and Servant,

GILB. LONDON ‡.

Sept. 3^d, '61.

* After a recess of more than three months, the Parliament met on 20th Nov., 1661. The sum of 1,200,000*l.*, was granted to the King by the Commons. Echard, Hist. Engl. iii. 68.

† Daniel Brevint, Prebendary of the tenth stall in Durham Cathedral, by the presentation of King Charles II., during the vacancy of the See. He was born in Jersey, and educated at Jesus College, Oxford. He proceeded D.D. in 1661. He was Rector of Brancepath, in co. Pal. and became Dean of Lincoln in 1681. At the time this letter was written he was probably expected from Normandy, whither he had gone on the breaking out of the Rebellion, and was received into the family of the Maréchal de Turenne.—Falle's Account of Jersey, Introd. p. xxix. edit. Lond. 1734. Athena Oxon. (ed. Bliss), iv. p. 426. He wrote several works, amongst which may be mentioned *Ecclesiae primitiva Sacramentum et Sacrificium*, &c., written at the desire of the Princesses of Turenne and Bouillon; and the one by which he is chiefly known, *The Christian Sacrament and Sacrifice, by way of Discourse, Meditation, and Prayer*, &c. Oxon. 1673, 12mo. A list of his writings is given in the Athena Oxon.

‡ Gilbert Sheldon, D.D., afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury. He was a Fellow of All Souls', Oxford, and in 1635 became Warden of that Society. He was a strenuous adherent of the Royal cause, and was consequently deprived of his Wardenship by the Parliamentary visitors. After the Restoration Dr. Sheldon was made Dean of the Chapel Royal, and succeeded Juxon in the See of London. On the death of that prelate in 1663, he became Archbishop of Canterbury. He was elected Chancellor of the University of Oxford in 1667, and died on the 9th Nov., 1677. His name must always be associated with the University of Oxford as the builder of the magnificent Theatre which bears his name. The cost of this noble building amounted to 18,000*l.*, the whole of which was defrayed by Sheldon. He also built the Library at Lambeth, and was a munificent contributor to the re-erection of St. Paul's Cathedral. He left no writing behind him except a sermon preached before the King at Whitehall, on the 28th June, 1660, on occasion of the Solemn Thanksgiving for his Majesty's happy Restoration. Bishop Burnet gives Sheldon credit for being "a very dextrous man in business," and for having "great quickness of apprehension, and a very true judgment."—Walker's Sufferings of the Clergy, part 2, p. 98. Wood's Athena Oxon. (ed. Bliss.), iv. p. 853.

XX.—FROM MILES STAPYLTON, ESQ.*¹, TO MR. SANCROFT.
[Tanner. MSS. xci. 18.]

SIR,

YOURS of August the 29th I have received, and shall give particular answeres to your several questions in the same order as they lie before me in your letter: and first, my Lord is fully resolved to be at London against the sitting downe of the Parliament, in the meane time, besides his owne private affairs, he hath a great deale of business to doe here of publick concerne, as, to confirme all the youth throughout his Diocese, for which he hath set apart next Sunday, being the 15th instant, the place the Cathedral of Durham: the 21st he setteth apart for the conferring of orders within the county of Durham at the said Cathedral, and the beginning of October to doe the like for the county of Northumberland, at Newcastle; where he will also call a Synod, and afterwards will doe the like at Durham. Hee preached last Sunday at Durham, and this day at this parish church. 2^{ly}, his lodgings, when he comes to Durham, is at Mr. Farrer's house. 3^{ly}, all his goods are safely arrived. 4^{ly}, his library is a setting up, the greatest part of the booke he hath here being up already, and the rest will be set up in a day or two's time; the place he hath chose for it is the long gallery at Awkland. 5^{ly}, Mr. Ralph Blakiston†, who presents his service to you, officiates as his chaplaine until you come downe, which I hope will not be prolonged beyond your intentions, Michaelmass; for 6^{ly}, the Deane must leave us, and Dr. Sudbury comes in his roome, whose prebendary of Westminster is given to Dr. Triplet, whose prebendary here I thinke I have very good reason

* Who for many years acted as Bishop Cosin's Secretary and confidential adviser. He was third son of Brian Stapylton, of Myton, Esq., by Frances, daughter of Sir Henry Slingsby of Scriven, and was brother to Sir Henry Stapylton, of Myton, who was created a baronet on the Restoration. Mr. Stapylton married Elizabeth, daughter of John Hynde, citizen of London. He died in 1685, and was buried at Durham Cathedral. The letter given above, although not addressed to Bishop Cosin, refers so much to his movements at this time, that it appeared not unworthy of a place in the text.

† Brother-in-law of Bishop Cosin, being a son of Marmaduke Blakiston, of Newton Hall, who was Rector of Sedgefield, &c., and Prebendary of the seventh stall in Durham Cathedral. Ralph Blakiston was baptized at Sedgefield 24th June, 1608. He became Rector of Ryton in 1660, and died in 1676. "Mr. Ralph Blakiston was buried at Ryton, Jan. 30. I helped to carry him to his grave. I hear his living is given to one Dr. Cave, whose two books I have seen. I wish he'd come and live there."—Geo. Davenport to Sancroft, March 13, 1676.—Tanner MSS. xl. 75.

to beleeve my Lord will offer you, together with the Parsonage of Houghton-le-Spring, which the Deane will resigne at his going hence. And these much for your questions.

Mr. Neile* remembers his love to his sister, but is prevented writing to her by my wife's letter to me, who hears she is going beyond sea, which troubles Mr. Neile very much, and he saith he cannot write to her but in tearmes that will trouble her, which he believes the thought of her journey doth sufficiently. For he imputes it all to her coming into my Lord's house, which he saith he dissuaded her from as much as he could. Mr. Cosin† is at present with my Lady Burton ‡ in Westmerland, and hath bin all the last weeke. I hope this journey will refresh him, for I can assure you he seemed very deepe sunck in malancholy, and truly I cannot blame him. For he is so farre from being used as an only sonne, that he is not used like a sonne at all. The occasion of all I suppose you are all well acquainted with, therefore at present I need say no further of it, and shall only adde that Mr. Neile, Mr. Forder, Mr. Brignell do present their

* Richard Neile, son of Sir Richard Neile, Knt. (by Elizabeth, sister of Gabriel Clarke, D.D., Prebendary of Durham), and grandson of Richard Neile, Archbishop of York. He was an Attorney-at-law, and Under-Sheriff of the county of Durham by patent, 12 March, 1665. He was sometime of Plessey Hall, co. Northumberland, and was Sheriff of that county in 1687 and 1688. He was knighted in the latter year, and died in London 3rd March 1692.—Surtees' Hist. Durh., i. part 1, p. lxxxix. Mr. Neile appears to have been employed in Bishop Cosin's service soon after the Restoration, little, as it eventually turned out, to the satisfaction of the latter. Many caustic remarks concerning Mr. Neile's proceedings will be found hereafter in the Bishop's letters to Mr. Stapylton.

† John Cosin, the Bishop's only son, who, as we subsequently learn, was at this time in a very unsettled state of mind as to religious matters. A few months afterwards he gave in his adhesion, for the second time, to the Church of Rome. Before this took place the disputes between the young man and his father were obviously of a very grave character. Mr. Stapylton, not long before the date of the above letter, appears to have sought Sandcroft's good offices as a mediator:—“Your presence here is necessary, there being none so able to come between my Lord and the distractions of his family, as you are; which distractions I doubt not but you are sensible of, though happily [happily] you doe not foresee the consequence of them, which I very much feare will produce the loss of Mr. Cosin. I doe not meane as to his religion, for I think that is stable, but his person. He is very much slighted, and takes no content at all in being in the family, but already saith, If my Lord will not give him leave to goe live in one of the Universities, he will travell, and then I feare his being put into the Inquisition will be almost the first newes of him. Your affectionate friend and servant, MILES STAPYLTON, Durham, Aug. 23, 1661.”—Mr. Stapylton, to Mr. William Sandcroft, at London.—Baker MSS. xxxiv. No. 2, p. 128.

‡ Bishop Cosin's second daughter. She was married four times; first, to Henry, son of Richard Hutton of Goldsborough, Kent, one of the Justices of the Common Pleas; secondly to Sir Thomas Burton, of Brampton, co. Westmoreland, Knt.; thirdly, to Samuel Davison, Esq., of Wingate Grange, co. Pal., and lastly, to Isaac Basire, Esq., Barrister-at-law, son of Isaac Basire, D.D., Prebendary of Durham.—Surtees' Hist. Durh., vol. i. part 1, p. exiv.

service to your selfe and Mrs. Neile, and that none can offer a heart more devoted to the service of you both than he who is, Sir,

Your very affectionate friend
and humble servant,
MILES STAPYLTON.

Awkland Castle,
Septemb^r. the 6th,
1661.

For Mr. William Sanderof特 at his
lodgings in Mr. Beaumont's house, a
Bookseller, at the signe of the Star in
Little Brittaine (these are) London.

XXI.—MR. GILBERT CROUCHE TO BISHOP COSIN. [Mickleton
MSS. Letter Book, 1660—1663. f. 20.]

RIGHT HONOURABLE,
I HAVE at last got your Lordshipp's commission under the Greate Seale*. It came but this evening from the Lord Chancellor, and if your Lordshipp had not by chance lefte with me the ould commission, I am confident our scrupulous Lord Privy Seale had not passed it. I have lefte notes with the Clerkes of the Councell, as directed, that all letters and instructions relating to the Leiveteny of Durham may be directed to your Lordshipp. I am of your Lordshipp's opinion that 'tis very hard fees should be payed for theis Commissions which relate only to his Majestie's servis and your Lordshipp's trouble, but I find 'tis that all paye in theis cases, and the same as if the Patent had graunted to your Honour a 1000*l.* per annum. The ordinary fees are above 20*l.* that I had payed. The Secretarye's fees, and the chardge of the private Seale, and sendinge to the Chancellor's, make this coste above the 20*l.* your Lordshipp lefte. I will have a note of the particulars ready against your Lordshipp's returne. I have alsoe sent your Lordshipp the instructions, for which noe fee is demanded, but I perceive others give the Clerks money for their paynes, which I would not doe without your Lordshipp's directions. I conceive 20*s.* to Mr. Whittaker would be sufficient. I have directed my man to paye the postage of the Commission, which is sent your Honour in a blacke box by this post.

* The Commission of the Lieutenancy of the County Palatine. The office of Lord Lieutenant was not unfrequently held in former days by the Bishops of Durham. Bishop Talbot was the last Bishop who held it. He died in 1730.

I presume your Lordshipp will heare strange newes of our fleete at Argiers. But I cann assure your Lordshipp there is noe certeynty. Some letters say our fleete hath routed and beaten the Turks, others that our Admirall, the Earle of Sandwich, is wounded, and Vice-admiral Lawson kill'd, and our fleete shattered. God send it may be false, and the first true*. I pray that your Lordshipp may live long to act under this Commission with honour and success, and that I may deserve the esteeme of, my good lord.

Your honour's most humbly devoted and
faythfull servant,

GILB. CROUCHE.

17th September, 1661.

Your Lordshipp will see by the Commission that the Deputy Leivetenants must be approved of by his Majesty before they cann act.

To the Right honoble, and Right Reverend
Father in God, John, Lord Bishopp of Durham,
at the City of Durham. p^t. p^d.

Indorsed, *manu Cosini*,
Mr. Crouch, Sept. 17, 1661.
Answered.

XXII.—BISHOP COSIN TO MR. SANCROFT. [Harl. MSS. 3783.
cexlix.]

SIR,

I HAVE yours of Sept. 12, wherein I find no mention of the last letter I sent to you, and inclosed it with many others to Mr. Charles Gerard†. The packet that came now with yours from

* The following is an extract from the Journal of Lord Sandwich, relating to this encounter, concerning which there seem to have been many conflicting reports. "1661, Monday, Sept. 9, I was admitted at court to kiss the hands of the Queen of England and the Queen-Mother at the Palace in Lisbon. This morning Captain Diamond with the Martyn Frigate set sail for the Straights to look out Sir John Lawson.—Tuesday, Sept. 10.—Came in a French Satter, which had been but fifteen days from Algiers, brought word that Sir John Lawson had taken the two ships that were lading wood at Bogia, and two other Algiers men-of-war, and run another ashore; and that when we shot against Algiers we killed them many men, and beat down many houses; and that they have made a great heap of our shot in the Palace-yard. This day I kissed the hands of the Queen of England and King and Queen of Portugal."—Kennett's Reg., p. 537.

† Brother of Sir Gilbert Gerard. He married Frances, third daughter of Bishop Cosin. Mr. Charles Gerard died in 1667. His widow afterwards married Mr. Thomas Blakiston, of the Gibside family, whose name is frequently mentioned in Bishop Cosin's later letters, in connexion with the catalogue of the Episcopal Library; a work which he was commissioned to execute, but of which he seems ere long to have become very weary.

France, was a letter from Mr. Brevin, and another from the Princesse of Turenne*, to whom if Mr. Durell † please to write concerning Bates and his designe (if any such designe be) he will lose his journey. And I pray deale effectually with Mr. Durell for that purpose, and bid him make free use of my name in his letters. I am so full here of the Bishoprick affayres, that I have not the least leisure for any thing els. Upon Sunday last I had a solemne confirmation, with a sermon to that end before it; and yesterday I had another; for the company was too great to goe through with them all in one day, yet I admitted none but those who were duly examined, and brought testimonies besides, sub-scribed by their own ministers. Busie I am about the reparations of my ruined houses, the very covering whereof with lead and slate (not yet half done) hath cost me more than 500^l. In the meane while, having bin here 5 weeks, I have not sealed more than 2 leases, nor received more than 70^l fine for the one, and 7^l. for the other. The purchasers have made the tenants so poore that they are not able to renew their farmes, and I doubt it will be so meane an accompt which my Commissioners will make me for the rest of my time which I have to stay out here, that I shall returne with a very light purse, and not be able to make good the promise which I subcribed and sent to my Lord of London for his Majestie; yet, though I leave my selfe nothing, that promise I must endeavour to performe; as I trust he will do his to you for the parsonage of Houghton, and the prebend of Durham, where you will find a miserable house, and no president to recover any thing for dilapidations. Since my Lord of London and Ely will have it so, I shall make all the hast I can to be at London upon the beginning of November. The next Sunday I am here to attend an ordination, and the 2 first Tuesdays after Michaelmas an ordinary Synode of the Clergie, one at Durham and another at Newcastle; where I shall preach among them, and put them in some order, if by any fayre meanes I can. My temporall Chancellour is herewith me at his sitting in the Chancery Court, and it is a great expense to me, without any profit, as the Judges late being here was, which cost me 150^l. ‡, besides 50^l.

* Wife of the Maréchal de Turenne. She was daughter of the Duke de la Force, and was married to the Maréchal in 1653, and died without issue in 1666. She was strongly attached to the Protestant doctrines.

† A native of Jersey. He became a member of Merton College, Oxford, but took refuge in France during the Usurpation, and took an M.A. degree at Caen in Normandy. He was ordained at the same time as Dr. Brevint. Bishop Cosin collated him to the tenth stall in Durham Cathedral in 1668. He was also a Prebendary of Salisbury and Windsor. Of the latter church he became Dean in 1677. He died in 1683, and was buried at Windsor.

‡ The aecount of the expenses at the Assizes, held Aug. 12, 1661, will be given in the Appendix.

more which they demand for their salari. What Mr. Holdsworth brings shall be welcome to me: and if Dr. Herbert comes before I depart from hence, I shall put him into Norton, as I hope he will doe Mr. Glanvile into his Suffolk benefice, which is not half so good. For your owne journey hither, use your libertie: and seing I am so soone to retурne, let us meet (as by the grace of God we shall) at London; where at M^{rs}. Hatton's house in Russell street, or rather in Westminster, neere where my Lord of St. David's kept, I wish you could, a month or 6 weeks hence, provide a private lodging of 3 or 4 rooms for me, and for your self, together with 3 or 4 servants, for to this number and privacy I must be forced to reduce my family, and to live with a little, having not much to spend, as I have hitherto done, who am, Sir,

Your very affectionate friend,
Jo: DURESME.

Durham, Sept. 17,
1661.

My daughters are at Aukland.

For Mr. Wm. Sanderoff,
to be left at Mr. Charles Gerard's Lodgings
neere the Bore's head in Henrietta Street,
Covent Garden,
London.

XXIII.—LIST OF CLERGY ADMITTED TO HOLY ORDERS BY BISHOP COSIN, ON THE 22ND SEPTEMBER, 1661. [Mickleton MSS. xx. 33.]

*Ad sacrum Presbyteratus ordinem admittendi, Dominicā
post jejunium quatuor temporum, viz., 22^{do} Septembris,
1661.*

EX ARCHIDIACONATU DUNELM.

Johannes Brabant, in Artibus Baccalaureus, Vicarius designatus Ecclesiae parochialis de Middleham Episcopi, Diaconus ordinatus hesterno die.

Jacobus Thompson, in Artibus Magister, Vicarius de Merington, ordinatus Diaconus à Barnaba, Episcopo Carliolensi*.

Samuel B . . . , in Artibus Magister, Curatus de Wol-

* Barnabas Potter, D.D. He was consecrated Bishop of Carlisle March 15th, 1628. He died in London in 1641, and was buried in St. Paul's, Covent Garden. —Le Neve, p. 335.

singham, sub. Doc^{re}. Carleton, ordinatus Diaconus à Domino Johanne, Episcopo Derensi*.

Stephanus Berdley, in Artibus Magister, Curatus de Riton, sub Magistro Blakeston, Diaconus ordinatus.

EX ARCHIDIACONATU NORTHUMBRIÆ.

Georgius Hawdon, in Artibus Magister, Vicarius destinatus de Stanington, Diaconus ordinatus hesterno die.

Johannes Wolfall, in Artibus Magister, Vicarius destinatus de Woodhorn, Diaconus ordinatus hesterno die.

Thomas Dixon, in Artibus Magister, Curatus de Horton, infrà parochiam de Woodhorn, Diaconus hesterno die.

Radolphus Carr, in Artibus Magister, Vicarius designatus de Alnham, Diaconus ordinatus hesterno die.

EX JURISDICTIONE PECULIARI DE NORTHALLERTON.

Samuel Smith, in Artibus Magister, Curatus de Kirkby Sigston, sub Doc^{re}. Stone, Diaconus ordinatus à Domino Johanne Episcopo Derensi.

EX DIOCESI EBORACENSI.

Johannes Littleton, in Artibus Magister, Curatus de Coxwold, Diaconus ordinatus à Domino Johanne, Episcopo Derensi.

Thomas Car, in Artibus Baccalaureus, Vicarius de Usburne Magnâ, Diaconus ordinatus à Domino Johanne, Episcopo Derensi.

Josias Hunter, in Artibus Magister, Vicarius Ecclesiæ S. Johannis Evangelistæ, in Civitate Eboracensi, Diaconus ordinatus hesterno die.

* John Bramhall, afterwards Archbishop of Armagh. He was a native of Pontefract, and was educated at Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge. He was first brought into notice by holding two disputationes at North-Allerton with a secular priest and a Jesuit. Archbishop Matthews made him his chaplain, and he was soon after collated to a prebendal stall in York Cathedral. He was also prebendary of Ripon. He proceeded D.D. in 1630, and went over to Ireland in 1633 on the invitation of the Lord Deputy Wentworth. In 1634 he was made Bishop of Derry, which See he very much improved. He rendered essential service to the Church of Ireland, in conjunction with the Lord Deputy, by procuring acts to be passed for abolishing fee farms, recovering impropriations, &c., by which and other means he regained to the Church in the space of four years about 40,000*l.* a year. In the Convocation he prevailed upon the Church of Ireland to unite with the Church of England by adopting the thirty-nine Articles, and would willingly have introduced the English Canons, but failed in procuring the acceptance of them in their integrity. In March, 1641, Articles of High treason were exhibited against him in the Irish Parliament. At the treaty of Uxbridge he was excepted from the general pardon, along with Laud and others, and finding his personal safety endangered he took refuge at Hamburg. At the Restoration he was appointed Archbishop of Armagh, and was chosen Speaker of the House of Lords. He died in 1663 and his funeral sermon was preached by Jeremy Taylor. He was the author of several works, chiefly controversial, the most valuable being that in which he contended with Hobbes. They were collected in one volume, fol. published in 1677, by Dr. Vesey, Bishop of Limerick.

Georgius Emett, Literatus, Vicarius de Kirk Leetham, Diaconus ordinatus à Domino Thoma, Episcopo Dunelmensi*.

Robertus Steel, in Artibus Magister, Rector designatus de Catwick, Diaconus ordinatus hesterno die.

Phinehas Mace, in Artibus Baccalaureus, Vicarius Ecclesiae parochialis de Bishop-hill Juniore, infrà Civitatem Eboracensem, Diaconus ordinatus à Thoma, Episcopo Gallovidensi†.

Johannes Fentiman, in Artibus Baccalaureus, Vicarius designatus Ecclesiae parochialis de Bardsey, Diaconus ordinatus hesterno die.

Willielmus Bridges, in Artibus Magister, Curatus de Barwick in Elmet, sub Doc^{re} Dalton, Diaconus ordinatus.

Johannes Lee, Literatus, Curatus de Garrigill infrà parochiam de Alston, Diocesi Dunelmensi, infrà Comitatum Cumbriae, Diaconus ordinatus à Domino Barnaba, Episcopo Carliolensi.

EX DIOCESI CARLIOLENSI.

Randolphus Croxall, Literatus, Vicarius de Kirkland in Com. Cumbriæ

Diconi adhuc ordinandi.

DIOCESI EBOR.

Owen Jones, Literatus, Vicarius designatus Ecclesiae parochialis de Water-friston.

DIOCESI DUNELM.

Johannes Hicks, in Artibus Baccalaureus, Curatus Ecclesiae parochialis de Whitburn, sub Doc^{re} Triplett.

* Thomas Morton, D.D., one of the most eminent and learned prelates who have occupied the Episcopal chair of Durham. He was born at York in 1564, and was educated at Cambridge. He became chaplain to James I., and after having been successively Canon of York, Dean of Gloucester and of Winchester, and Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, he was translated to the See of Durham in 1632. His munificent designs for the augmentation of poor livings, and other good works, were cut short by the Rebellion, and he was at last obliged to leave his diocese, and after many vicissitudes found a shelter and a home with Sir Christopher Yelverton, and afterwards with his son, the learned Sir Henry Yelverton, to whom he had been tutor. He died 21st Sept., 1659, in the ninety-fifth year of his age, after having been forty-four years a bishop. His mode of life was singularly ascetic and his industry untiring. Walker says of him that the many excellent qualities of which he was possessed "would have made him the veneration and reverence of any other persons on earth but the English Dissenters."—See Walker's *Sufferings of the Clergy*, part 2, p. 17. Hutchinson's *Hist. Durh.* i. p. 495. Surtees' *Hist. Durham*, i. part 1, pp. xci—ciii.

† Thomas Sydserf, Bishop of Brechin in 1634, afterwards translated to Galloway. He was excommunicated and deposed by the Presbyterian party, and after having taken refuge for a time in England, went to Paris and exercised his episcopal functions in the chapel of the King's ambassador there. On the Restoration he was translated to the See of Orkney. He died in Edinburgh, 29th Sept., 1663. Dr. Sydserf preached the funeral sermon of Bishop Forbes, the author of *Considerationes Modesta*. Many accusations were brought against him by the Presbyterian party, amongst them were breach of the Caveats, Arminianism, having a crucifix in his chamber, professing more love for papists than for puritans, &c.—See Stephen's *Hist. of the Church of Scotland*, vol. i. pp. 541-5, 627.

Andreas Melvin, in Artibus Magister, in Academiâ Aberdonensi, Curatus de Wallesend.

DIOCESI CARLIOL.

Randolphus Croxall, Literatus, Vicarius designatus de Kirkland, infrâ Comit. Cumbriae.

DIOCESI EBOR.

Johannes Newbolt, Literatus, Vicarius de Melton super Montem designatus.

DIOCESI DUNELM.

Thomas Trotter, in Artibus Baccalaureus, Curatus de Escomb, in Com. Dunelm: designatus.

[Indorsed,

The names of those that were
made Deacons & Priests at y^e
Synod at Durham, 1661*.]

XXIV.—FROM BISHOP COSIN TO MR. SANCROFT. [Harl. MSS.
3783, ccxlv.]

SIR,

I WAS (when I received your last letter) going to Newcastle, where I stay'd from Saturday to Thursday, preach'd there and communicated with many persons upon Sunday: I think the number of people at the Sermon was no lesse then 3 or 4 thousand. On Tuesday I kept the Synod of the Clergie, and made

* It would have been interesting to have recovered any documents relating to the examination of these candidates for Holy Orders. The standard in most of the Dioceses at this time was probably very low. Not many years afterwards we find Peter Mew, then Bishop of Bath and Wells, afterwards Bishop of Winchester, making bitter complaints of the ignorance of some of the clergy, in a letter addressed to Archbishop Sheldon:—"MY HONOURED LORD, Since my return hither I have conven'd the principal and most knowing part of the Clergie in this quarter of my Diocess, and discours'd them concerning the affairs of the Church, and I find that they apprehend not the difficulty in reudeeing things to order which some of ours apprehend without comprehension or coalition, if they may have but the ordinary assistance of the law to countenance them. But it is my very great unhappiness to be infested with some so grossly ignorant, that they are not able to perform their duty with any tolerable reputation to the Church, and more such are dayly creeping in, and will certaynly bee the ruine of it, iff not tymly prevented. This week I had a presentation brought mee by one, who, when I asked him *Quo Gradu Academico ornatus es?* answered, *Non sum Gradus.* To a second question, *Quot annos impendisti studiis Academicis?* hee answer'd, *Unus.* He could not compare *Multum*, but gave it thus, *Multum, melior, optimus.* Hee could not construe sentence of the playnest Latin imaginable; yet hee hath bin Priest 6 yeares, and was ordayn'd by the late Bishop of Bristol, Dr. Ironside. I have refus'd him institution, and expect to bee call'd into Westminster Hall. I write this that your Grace may consider what course to take to prevent so growing a mischeife, which certaynly hath its rise and beginning from Ordination. Your Grace's in all obedience, P. BATH AND WELLS.—Wells, July 24, 1675."—Tanner MS., xlvi. 167.

them my assessors in it, treating them so that I hope (and they assured me all as much) they are well pleased with their Bishop, even Mr. Durant* himself, whom only I intreated and ordered to forbear preaching till he made it appear that he was an ecclesiasticall person, as he is not, having neither episcopall nor presbiteriall ordination.

Dr. Sudbury's house would have fitted me: Dr. Killagrew's is too little, and I feare unfurnished. M^{rs}. Hatton, therefore, for want of a better, wilbe the fitteste for me, at the weekly rate which I paid before, and upon condition that those roomes be allowed me which I had not before. I purpose (God willing) to be there presently upon All Saints' Day. If I stay a week longer, you shall have notice of it.

I saw a letter to-day which tells us that the great Presbyterian preacher in London is silenced; but the letter names him not. I guesse it should be Mr. Baxter, and truly it is high time he should hold his peace, for I think he hath tired both himself and many others with much speaking.

This enclosed you will present to my Lord of London, from, Sir,

Your assured friend,
JO. DURESME.

Aukland, Octob. 11,
1661.

For Mr. Wm. Sandercoft,
at his lodgings in Covent Garden,
or elsewhere, in London.

XXV.—FROM THE SAME TO THE SAME. [HARL. MSS. 378³.
ccxlv.i.]

SIR,

I AM now at Doncaster, and intend to be this night at Newark, on Saturday and Sunday at Stamford, on Monday at Bugden, on Tuesday at Hatfield, and on Wednesday (which is the last of this month and Holymas Eve) at London, where you say

* William Durant, who seems to have been a preacher of some note in Newcastle during the Usurpation. He married Jane, sister of Sir James Clavering, the first Baronet, of Axwell, and Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Mr. Durant was silenced by Bishop Cosin, but does not appear to have quitted Newcastle, where he died in 1681, and, according to Calamy, was buried in his own garden.—See Memoir of Ambrose Barnes (Pub. Surtees Society) for frequent mention of him. The inscription on his tombstone is given at p. 419. Dr. Ellison's MSS. say that "Mr. Durant was not the wash-ball maker mentioned by Edwards in his *Gangræna*, but had University education, and was bred up in Exeter College, and took one, if not more degrees there. But he was in no orders."—Brand's Hist. Newcastle, i. p. 313.

Mr^{is}. Hatton's house will be ready for me*. At my going away from thence in November last there was a bed set up and left in the dining roome, which if it be there still, I pray let it be taken downe, and the roome left free.

If any convenient place had bin found out about Tuttle street, or somewhere neere the Parliament House, it would have bin more private and more commodious for me then this in Russell street wilbe, which is a thoroughfare for all company. What order my steward Mr. Arden hath taken for stable roome I know not. He is gone to Rufford, where Sir G. Savil † is, and is to meet me at Newark. One of my coach horses and my sumpter horse are dead. I pray God bring me and all my company safe to our journey's end.

I am sorry Dr. Herbert cannot prevayle for Mr. Glanvile to succeede him in his Suffolk benefice. However Norton is still reserved for him, and I have ordered my receyvour to lend money for the plowing and sowing of his glebe. In the meanwhile the Church and the parishioners want a good minister to take care of them, and mervayle that all this time of vacancie they should not heare from Dr. Herbert, who hath bin recommended to them by,

Your assured and affectionate friend,
Jo. DURESME.

Doncaster,
Oct. 25, 1661.

God send my daughter a good houre. Where she or her husband or Sir Gilbert is I know not, nor the addresse I am to make unto your lodging, and therefore I write to you by Mr. Garthwait.

For Mr. William Sandcroft
at his lodgings in London.
Leave this with Mr. Timothy Gartwaite,
Stationer, next the little doore north
of St. Paul's church in London
To be speedy delivered.

* An interesting account of the Bishop's travelling expenses between Auckland Castle and London, extracted from his Household Book, will be found in the Appendix. The items refer to a journey taken in 1667. The several halting places, and the time occupied on the road, appear to have been much the same as those indicated in the above letter.

† Afterwards the celebrated Marquis of Halifax. He was the fourth Baronet of Rufford Abbey, co. Notts, and eldest son of Sir William Savile, of Thornhill, by Anne, daughter of Thomas, Lord Keeper Coventry, and was born 25 Aug., 1633. Bishop Cosin was a witness to a codicil to the will of Sir William Savile, dated 1 Jan., 1643-4.

XXVI.—FROM THE ARCHBISHOP OF YORK TO BISHOP COSIN.
 [Mickleton MSS. xlvi. 219.]

MY LORD,
 THIS morning I received a letter from the King's Majestie, a transcript whereof I send you here inclosed. According to order given therein, caus the Collect that goes with it to be forthwith dispersed abroad, and constantly read in all Churches and Chappells within your Diocese.

Your Lordship's affectionate friend and brother,

Ac. EBOR.*

Novemb. 9th,
 1661.

To the right Reverend
 Father in God, the Ld.
 Bishop of Duresme.

CHARLES R.

Our will and pleasure is that you forthwith caus this ensuing Collect for our Royall Consort, etc., to be used in all Churches and Chappells with in your Province, instead of that which is now used for the Royall Progeny. For which this shall be your warrant. Given at our Court at Whitehall this 8th of November 1661.

Almighty God, the fountain of all goodnesse, we humbly beseech thee to blesse our most gracious Queen Katherine, Mary the Queen-Mother, James Duke of York, and the rest of the Royall Progeny. Endue them with thy Holy Spirit, enrich them with thy heavenly grace, prosper them with all happinesse, and bring them to thine everlasting kingdome, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

By his Majestie's command,

EDW. NICHOLAS.

To our right trusty and right
 well-beloved, the Most Reverend
 Father in God, Acceptus, Lord
 Archbishop of York.

* Accepted Frewen, D.D., son of John Frewen, the puritanical minister of Northiam, in Sussex. He was educated at Magdalen College, Oxford, of which he became President in 1625. He was chaplain to Lord Bristol, the English Ambassador in Spain, at the time when Prince Charles made his celebrated progress to that country to seek an alliance with the Infanta. After that he was successively Prebendary of Canterbury, Dean of Gloucester, and Bishop of Lichfield. On the Restoration he was advanced to the Archiepiscopal See of York, which he held till his death in 1664. He died at Bishopthorpe, aged 76, and lies buried in York Cathedral, where there is a stately monument to his memory.—Wood's *Athenae Oxon.* iv. p. 821. *Walker's Sufferings of the Clergy*, part 2, p. 38.

XXVII.—AN ARRANGEMENT SHOWING THE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE EXISTING BOOK OF COMMON PRAYER AND THAT WHICH WAS ALTERED BY BISHOP COSIN*, AND PRESENTED FOR ADOPTION AT THE REVISION OF 1661 †. [From a copy of the Prayer Book of the year 1619, altered by Bishop Cosin's own hand, now in the Cathedral Library, Durham.]

¶ THE CONTENTS OF THIS BOOK.

Extracts from the Prayer Book as settled in 1661.

1. An Act for the Uniformity, &c.

Alterations suggested by Bishop Cosin.

1. An Act for the Uniformity &c. pag. 1, &c.
2. A Proclamation for the establishing thereof.

* Want of space prevented these alterations being given in the concluding volume of Bishop Cosin's works published in the Anglo-Catholic library, although it had been the earnest wish of its Editor to include them (cf. Vol. v., Preface, p. xxi). Some of the most important of the series were not, however, left altogether unnoticed in the notes appended to that volume (Cf. same vol., pp. 502—528), and have likewise been given to some extent in Mr. Blunt's valuable history of the Book of Common Prayer, but the Editor of the present volume has judged, nevertheless, that his work would be incomplete unless they were admitted to form part of it. Many of these suggestions and alterations have had the pen drawn through them. Whether this shows an afterthought on the part of the Bishop, or whether it was occasionally done when a suggestion did not receive the approval of the Committee of Bishops, it is impossible to say. After much consideration, the Editor has determined upon printing these as they originally stood. He has noted the passages erased by [] at the beginning and end of each paragraph or sentence, and by the use of a different type.

The Editor has deemed it unnecessary to add to the length of this portion of his book by printing such of the suggestions made by Bishop Cosin as were adopted at the revision of 1661. He has confined himself to those which, for one reason or another, were not accepted by the Committee of Bishops. Some, indeed, are little more than verbal alterations, and obviously of little interest or importance, but in giving a consecutive view of the Bishop's proposed changes in the version of the Prayer Book he has judged it best to note all, except those which form part of our present Book.

Bishop Cosin's influence upon our existing Book of Common Prayer is mainly to be seen in the following particulars:—1. Changes in the Tables of Proper Psalms and Lessons. 2. SS. Alban and Bede restored to the Calendar, the Designations of Saints in the Calendar, and the Tables and Rules, and Tables of Feasts and Fasts, taken from his Devotions. 3. Various improvements in the Rubrics and wording of Morning and Evening Prayer and Litany. 4. The re-insertion of the second collect in time of dearth. 5. The insertion of the first Ember Collect from his Devotions. 6. The re-insertion of the second Ember Collect from the Ordinal. 7. The composition of the Thanksgiving for Restoring Peace at Home. 8. The composition of the Collects for St. Stephen's Day and the sixth Sunday after Epiphany, and the insertion of the Epistle and Gospel for that Sunday. 9. The composition of the Collect for Easter Even.

† On the 20th December, 1661, the Book of Common Prayer was adopted and subscribed by the Clergy of both Houses of Convocation and of both Provinces.—Cardwell's Hist. of Conferences, &c., p. 372.

2. The Preface.
 3. Concerning the Service
 of the Church.
 7. A Table of Proper Les-
 sons and Psalms.
 8. Tables and Rules for the
 Feasts and Fasts
 through the whole
 year.
 9. The Kalendar, with the
 Table of Lessons.
 10. The Order for Morning
 Prayer.
 11. The Order for Evening
 Prayer.
 12. The Creed of St. Atha-
 nasius.
 13. The Litany.
 16. The Order, &c., of the
 Holy Communion.
 19. The Catechism, with
 the Order &c.
 20. Matrimony.
 21. Visitation of the Sick,
 and Communion of
 the Sick.
 22. Burial.
 23. Thanksgiving for wo-
 men after child-
 bearing.
 24. A Commination, or
 denouncing &c.
 25. The Psalter.
 26. The Order of Prayers
 to be used at Sea.

3. A Preface concerning the Service of
 the Church.
 4. Another Preface of Ceremonies, why
 some be abolished and some retained.
 7. Proper Lessons at Morning and Even-
 ing Prayer for Sundayes and other Holy
 Dayes.
 8. Proper Psalms on certaine feasts and
 dayes of the yeere.
 9. Tables and Rules for the moveable
 and immovable feasts, together with
 the dayes of fasting and abstinence
 through the whole yeere.
 10. The Kalendar, with the Table of Psalms
 and Lessons.
 11. The Order for Morning and Evening
 Prayer daily throughout the yeere.
 12. The Publick Supplication called the
 Litanie.
 14. The Order of the Ministracion of the
 Lord's Supper or Holy Communion.
 16. The Catechisme.
 17. The Order of Confirmation.
 18. The forme of solemnizing Holy Matri-
 mony.
 19. The Order for Visitation of the Sicke.
 20. The Communion of the Sicke.
 21. The Order for Buriall of the dead.
 22. The Thanksgiving of women after
 childbirth.
 23. A Commination against sinners, with
 certayne prayers.
 24. The Psalter to be sung or said at
 Morning and Evening Prayer, with
 the Table before it in what order the
 Psalms are to be said.
 [The Order of Prayers to be used at
 Sea was added at the Revision of

1661, but did not form one of Cosin's suggestions.]

27. A form and manner of Ordaining Bishops, Priests, and Deacons,

25. The forme and manner of making, ordeyning, and consecrating Bishops, Priests, and Deacons *.

AN ACT FOR THE UNIFORMITIE &c. *Primo Elizæthæ.*

Be it further enacted &c. that &c. Archbishops, Bishops &c. shall have full power and authority &c. to reform, correct &c.

— against this Act and Statute, and other Law &c.

Provided always &c. that &c. Archbishops, Bishops &c. shall have full power &c. to enquire in their Visitation &c.

Provided always &c. such ornaments of the Church &c. other order &c. by authority of the Queen's Majesty &c.

— the Queen's Majesty may by the like advice &c.

— any other the Queen's dominions and countries &c.

[Absent from the Prayer-Book of 1662.]

THE PREFACE.

It hath been the wisdom &c. usque ad sons of the Church of England.

There never was any thing &c. Ministers in the Congregation &c.

— language that they themselves do understand.

¶ AN ACT FOR THE UNIFORMITIE, &c. made in the first yeere of the Reigne of Q. Eliz.

Be it further enacted &c. that &c. Archbishops, Bishops &c. shall have [the use and exercise of their] full power and authority &c. to reform, correct &c.

— against this Act and Statute, [any thing in any] other Law &c.

Provided always &c. that &c. Archbishops, Bishops &c. shall have [the exercise of their] full power &c. to enquire in their Visitation &c.

Provided always &c. such ornaments of the Church &c. other order &c. by authority of the [King's] Queen's † Majesty [his heyres and successors] &c.

— the [King's] Queen's Majesty [his heyres and successors] may by the like advice &c.

— any other the [King's] dominions and countries &c.

¶ A Proclamation for the authorizing and Uniformitie of the Book of Common Prayer &c. [5th March 1^o. Jac. 1.]

A PREFACE CONCERNING THE SERVICE OF THE CHURCH.

[This portion of the Preface is absent from the Prayer-book of 1619.]

There never was any thing &c. Ministers of the Church &c.

— language that they themselves do understand, especially in the Colledges and Halls of either University, and in the

* The whole of this Table of Contents has the pen drawn through it.

† Queen's marked for omission:—*Set* put, in Sancroft's hand.

Schooles of Westminster, Eaton and Winchester.

And all Priests and Deacons are to say &c.

— a convenient time before he begin &c.

— that the people may come &c.

OF CEREMONIES, &c.

¶ The Order how the Psalter &c. But in February &c. begin again the first day of the month next ensuing.

And whereas the CXIXth Psalm is divided &c. four or five of the said portions.

¶ THE ORDER HOW THE REST OF HOLY SCRIPTURE IS APPOINTED TO BE READ.

The Old Testament is appointed &c. so as the most part thereof &c.

And to know what Lessons &c. look for the day of the month in the Kalendar following, and there ye shall find &c.

— where it is not in this Book otherwise ordered.

And all Priests and Deacons shall be bound to say &c.

— a convenient time before he begin, [which may be any hour betweene six and ten of the clock in the morning, and betweene two and six of the clock in the evening.]

— that the parishioners may come &c.

ANOTHER PREFACE OF CEREMONIES, &c.

¶ The Order how the Psalter, &c. [And in February, when it hath but xxviii dayes, let all the Psalms appointed for the 27 day of the month be read that day at Morning Prayer, and all the Psalms appointed for the 28 day be read the same 27 day at Evening Prayer; and on the xxviii day, let the usual Psalms of the whole 29th day be read at Morning, and the Psalms appointed for the whole 30th day be read at Evening. And when it hath xxix dayes, let all the Psalms usually appointed for that 29th day be read at Morning, and all the Psalms of next day at Evening; that so the whole Psalter may be read through on that month also.] ¶ And whereas the CXIXth Psalm is divided &c. four of the said portions at Evening Prayer, and five at Morning, as in the Psalter is appointed.

The Old Testament is appointed &c. and the most part thereof &c.

And to know what Lessons &c. looke in the Kalendar following, and in the Table of Proper Lessons, and there ye shall perceive &c.

— where it is not in this Booke otherwise ordered. [And the Collect which is appointed for every Sunday, or any Holyday which hath a Vigil shalbe said the Eve before.] So oft as the first chapter of St. Matthew is read, either for Lesson or Gospel, ye shall begin the same at v. 18. “The Birth of Jesus Christ was on this wise, &c.” And

the third chapter of St. Luke's Gospel shall be read unto these words, v. 23. "So that he was supposed to be the sonne of Joseph, &c."

And to the end the people may the better heare and understand, in such places where they doe sing, the Lessons, Epistle, and Gospel, shalbe sung or pronounced in a plaine tune, after the manner of distinct reading.

¶ PROPER LESSONS, &c.
throughout the year.

Sundays of Advent.

Sundays before [the Nativity of Christ, commonly called th'] Advent.

Sundays after Christmas.

Sundayes after [the Birth of Christ, commonly called] Christmas.

Sundays after the Epiphany.

Sundayes after [the Manifestation of Christ to the Gentiles, called] the Epiphanie.

Septuagesima.

Septuagesima, [or the Third Sunday before Lent.]

Sexagesima.

Sexagesima, [or the Second Sunday before Lent.]

Quinquagesima.

Quinquagesima, [or the next Sunday before Lent.]

Annunciation of our Lady.

Annunciation [of our Lord to the Blessed Virgin Mary.]

Proper Psalms on certain days.

Proper Psalmes on certaine feasts and dayes of the yeere.

[Before the proper Psalms for Ash Wednesday Ps. Penit: is added.]

[Epiphany. *Mattins.* 2. 67. *Evensong.* 72. 97. Rogation Monday. *Mattins.* Psal. 12, 13. 107.

86. 90. *Evensong.* [Blank] Rogation Tuesday. *Mattins.* Psal. 28. 42. 46.

70. *Evensong.* [Blank] Rogation Wednesday. *Mattins.* Psal. 8. 19. 33.

103. 104. 144. *Evensong.* [Blank] S. Michael & All Angels' Day. *Mattins.* 34. 80.

91. *Evensong.* 103. 104. 148. All Saints' Day. *Mattins.* 1. 15. 84. 91. *Evensong.* 112. 113. 119 (1st part), 145. 149]*.

[After the end of the Table of Feasts,

* These suggestions for proper Psalms for Epiphany, &c., are in Cosin's earlier hand.

&c. is appended the following Note, in Sancroft's hand :— By the Ecclesiastical lawes of this Realme, there be some times in the yeare, wherein marriages are not usually solemnized ; as,

From	Advent	Sunday until	8 daies after the Epiphanie. 8 daies after Eas- ter. Trinitie Sunday.]
	Septuag. Rogation		

THE CALENDAR, &c.

Purification V.M.

Presentation of Christ, commonly called
The Purification of the Virgin Mary.

Annunciat. B.V.M.

Annunciation of Christ to the Virgin.

Aug. first Archb. Cant.

Augustine, sent to convert the Saxons.

S. Peter, A. and M.

S. Peter and St. Paul Apost.

¶ THE ORDER FOR MORNING AND EVENING PRAYER, &c.

And the Chancels shall remain as they have done in times past.

And the Chancels shall be divided from the body of the Church and remaine as they have done in times past.

[*Direction to the Printer :—* Adde this Title here,—An Order for the Ornaments to be used in the Church.]

And here it is to be noted &c. reign of King Edward the Sixth.

And here it is to be noted &c. reigne of K. Edw. VI. [that is to say, A Surplice &c.]

(These are the words of the Act itself.
v. supr.*)

¶ At the beginning of Morning Prayer the Minister shall read &c.

¶ At the beginning of Morning and Evening Prayer the Minister [that is, he who at that time ministreth or celebrateth Divine Service] shall read, &c.

Additional sentences suggested but afterwards struck out :—Esay 55. v. 66. Seek yee the Lord while he may be found, Call ye upon him while he is

* This sentence within a parenthesis is added in Sancroft's hand.

neere. v. 7. Let the wicked forsake his way and the unrighteous man his thoughts, and let him returne unto the Lord, and he will have mercy upon him, and to our God, for he will abundantly pardon.

OUR FATHER which &c.

¶ Then likewise he shall say.
The Lord's Name be praised.

OUR FATHER who &c.

¶ Then likewise he shall say or sing.]
The Lord's Name be praised. [¶ And upon any Sunday or Lord's day this Commemoration of his Rising from the dead shalbe said or sung:—

Priest.

Christ is risen againe &c.

And upon the feast of Easter,—

Christ our Passover is offered up for us,
Therefore let us keep the feast &c. ut in die Pasch.]

¶ Then shall be said or sung &c. except &c. when another Anthem is appointed; and on the Nineteenth day of every Month it is not to be read here, but in the ordinary course of the Psalms.

¶ Then shall be said or sung &c. except &c. when another Anthem is appointed: one verse by the Priest, and another by the People; and the same order shalbe observed in all Psalms and Hymnes throughout this Booke. But in Colledges, and where there is a Quire, the same shalbe sung by sides, as hath bin accustomed*.

¶ Then shall be read distinctly &c.

¶ Then shall be read the two Lessons appointed distinctly [and audibly] with a loud voice that the people may heare †.

[N.B. The Rubric about the Te Deum comes last in Cosin's Prayer Book.]

¶ Then shall be read in like manner the second Lesson &c. And after that the Hymn following; &c.

¶ And after the second Lesson (except when it is the first Chapter of St. Luke, or the latter part of it) shall be sung or said Benedictus, (the Song of Zachary) in English, as followeth. [But when the first Chapter of St. Luke is read for the Lesson that day this Benedictus is not to be repeated over againe, but the 100 Psalm in that case is always to be used.]

¶ Then shall be sung or said the Apostles' Creed, &c. except only such days

¶ Then shall be sung or said the Apostles' Creed &c. except only some few daies in the yeare on which the Creed of St. Atha-

* There is no reference to the Nineteenth day of the month in this Rubric.

† The words from "appointed" to the end of the paragraph are in Sancroft's hand.

as the Creed of St. Athanasius is appointed to be read.

nasius is appointed to be used instead of it*.

[It would appear that the Athanasian Creed was intended to come in here, the following Rubrick being proposed:—

¶ Upon these Feasts, Christmas Day &c. ut infra, to the end of St. Athanasius' Creed.]

Lord have mercy &c.

Christ have mercy &c.

Lord have mercy, &c.

Endue thy ministers with &c. [Stet put here, manu Sancroft.]

Because there is &c. [Stet put here, manu Sancroft.]

The second Collect, for Peace.

The third Collect, for Grace.

Answ. Lord &c.

Answ. Lord &c.

Answ. Lord &c.

Let thy Priests be clothed with &c.

There is &c. [helpeth,] saveth us from our enemies &c.

The Second Collect, for Peace [and Defence].

The Third Collect, for Grace [to live well].

¶ THE ORDER FOR EVENING PRAYER, &c.

¶ At the beginning of Evening Prayer &c.

¶ After the Sentences of Scripture, Exhortation, Confession and Absolution, as is before appointed, the Priest shall say the Lord's Prayer, and the People with him, all kneeling.

¶ Then shall be said or sung &c. Then a Lesson of the Old Testament as is appointed &c.

¶ Then shall be said or sung &c. Then a Lesson of the Old Testament, as it is appointed likewise in the Kalendar, or in the Table for Proper Lessons, &c.

¶ Or else this Psalm, except &c. when it is read in the ordinary course of the Psalms.

¶ Or else this Psalm, except &c. when it is said in the course of the Psalter.

The second Collect at Evening Prayer.

The second Collect at Evening Prayer, for Peace and Defence.

[After the second Collect Bishop Cosin proposed to insert the following:—

The Collect for Grace and Protection.

O Almighty Lord and Everlasting God,

* The addition to this Rubric is in Sancroft's hand.

vouchsafe we beseech Thee to direct, sanctifie and governe both our hearts and bodies in the wayes of thy laws, and in the works of thy Commandments, that through thy most mighty protection both here and ever we may be preserved in body and soule, through our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. Amen.]

The third Collect, for aid &c.

Lighten our darkness &c.
O Lord, and of thy great
mercy &c. perils and dan-
gers of this night &c.

*A Prayer for the Clergy
and People.*

Almighty and Everlast-
ing God, who alone workest
great marvels, send down
&c. our Bishops and Curates
and all congregations &c.

The finall Collect, for aid &c.

Lighten the darkness of our hearts &c.
O Lord, by Thy gracious visitation, and of
Thy great mercy &c. terrors and dangers
of the night &c.

A Prayer for the Clergie and their charge.

Almighty and Everlasting God, [who
didst powre out upon thy Apostles the great and
marveilous gifts of the Holy Ghost, and from whom
all spirituall graces doe proceed,] send down &c.
our Bishops, [the Pastors of thy Church, and
such others as have cure of soules under them,
together with] all Congregations &c.

[*After the Collects for the King, Queen,
and Clergy, Bishop Cosin proposed
to insert the Collect, " Prevent us
&c."]*

¶ Upon these Feasts &c.
shall be sung or said
&c. the Creed of St.
Athanasius, by the
Minister and People
standing.

¶ Upon these Feasts &c. shall be sung or said
&c. the Creed of St. Athanasius, [one verse
by the Priest and another by the people, or in
Colleges, and where there is a Quire, by
sides.]

THE LITANY.

¶ Here followeth the
Litany, or General
Supplication &c., com-
manded by the Ordin-
ary.

From all sedition &c.
hardness of heart &c.

¶ Here followeth the Litany or publick
Supplication &c. commanded by the Ordin-
ary; the Priest (or Clarks) kneeling
in the midst of the Quire, and all the
people kneeling and answering, as fol-
loweth.

From all open rebellion and sedition,
from all conspiracie and treason, from all
false doctrine, heresie and schisme, from
hardness of heart &c.

— bless and preserve
&c.

— bless and preserve &c. *In marg:*
Here such only are to be named as the
King shall appoint, (that is) the Q. and Q.
mother and Heyre apparent, shall be
inserted our gracious Queene N. &c., and
all the Royall familie.

— illuminate all Bishops,
Priests and Deacons &c.

— illuminate all Bishops, Priests and
Ministers of the Church &c.

— bless and keep the
Magistrates &c.

— bless and keepe all the subordinate
Magistrates &c.

Neither reward us &c.

Neither reward us &c.

Priest.

¶ Let us pray &c.

¶ Let us pray, &c.

— craft and subtily of
the devil or man &c.

— craft of the devil, or the subtilitie of
man &c.

PRAYERS AND THANKSGIVINGS UPON SEVERAL OCCASIONS.

¶ *To be used before the
two final Prayers of the
Litany, or of Morning and
Evening Prayer.*

¶ *To be used before the finall praier of the
Litanie and of Morning and Evening
Prayer, if the time require.*

— deserved a plague of
rain and waters &c.

— deserved a plague of raine and un-
seasonable showers &c.

— thou wilt send us
such weather &c.

— thou would send us such moderate
and kindly weather &c.

[Second Prayer in time of dearth and
famine introduced by Bishop Cosin.]
[Two Ember-week Collects introduced,
by Bishop Cosin. N.B. Second one
in Sancroft's hand.]

¶ *A Prayer for the High
Court of Parliament,
&c.*

¶ *For the Parliament and Convocation
during their Sessions.*

[N.B. Prayer itself not given in
Cosin's Prayer Book.]

¶ *For restoring Publick
Peace at Home.*

[This Prayer (apparently composed by
Bishop Cosin) occupies the place
before the one for Peace and Deliver-
ance &c.]

THANKSGIVINGS.

¶ *For Peace and Deliver-
ance from our Enemies.*

¶ *For Deliverance from Forraine Invasion.*

THE FIRST SUNDAY IN ¶ THE FIRST [Dominicall* or] SUNDAY IN ADVENT.

¶ This Collect is to be ¶ And this Collect &c. after the other Collects &c. Christmas Even.

[Collect for 3 Advent by Bishop Cosin.]

COLLECT FOR THE 4 SUNDAY ADVENT.

[After Collect is added (manu Sancti Sancrofti) :—This Collect to be said only until Christmas Even.]

— reigneth with thee — reigneth with thee and the Holy and the same Spirit ever Ghost, one God &c. one God &c.

[Collect for S. Stephen's Day composed by Bishop Cosin.]

THE CIRCUMCISION OF CHRIST, OR NEW YEERE'S DAY.

[After the Gospel for the Epiphany is added :—And the same Collect, Epistle, and Gospel shall serve till the Sunday next following.]

THE FOURTH SUNDAY AFTER THE EPIPHANY.

The Epistle : Rom. xiii. 1.

The Gospel : S. Matt. viii. 23.

4 SUNDAY AFTER THE EPIPHANY.

Or rather 2 Pet. i. 15. to the 20 v.

Or rather Matt. xvii. 1. to the 6 v.

6 SUNDAY AFTER THE EPIPHANY.

[Collect composed by Bishop Cosin.]

[After the Gospel is added :—And if there be fewer Sundays than six, yet the Collect, Epistle, and Gospel of the sixth Sunday shalbe the last.]

QUINQUAGESIMA.

[After the Gospel is added (manu Sancti Sancrofti) :—This Collect Epistle and Gospel shall serve only till the Weddensday following.]

* *Dominicall* is inserted before all the Collects up to Easter Day, and is evidently intended to be adopted throughout, a direction to that effect being subsequently given. See p. 51.

ASH WEDNESDAY.

¶ This Collect is to be
read &c.

¶ And this Collect (with the Epistle and
Gospel following) shall serve untill the
Sunday following, and the Collect is to be
repeated every day in Lent, after each Col-
lect appointed during that time.

THURSDAY BEFORE
EASTER.

The Gospel: St. Luke
xxiii. 1.

THURSDAY BEFORE EASTER, commonly
called Mandie Thursday.

Or [rather] S. John xv. 1, unto v. 26.
They hated me without a cause, v. 25.

EASTER EVEN.

MONDAY IN EASTER
WEEK.

The Collect. Almighty
God &c. Stet put, manu
Sancroft.

[Collect composed by Bishop Cosin.]

MONDAY IN EASTER WEEK.

[O God, who for our redemption didst suffer Thy
only begotten Son to dye upon the Crosse, and
by his Glorious Resurrection hast delivered us
from the power of our ghostly enemies, Grant
us so to die daily from sinne, that wee may ever-
more live with him in the joy of his Resurrection
through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen *.]

[Between the fifth Sunday after
Easter † and Ascension Day the follow-
ing insertion is made ‡:—¶ The Rogation
Dayes. The Collect. Almighty
God, Lord of Heaven and Earth, in
whom wee live and move and have
our being; who dost good unto all
men, making thy sunne to rise on
the evill and on the good, and send-
ing raine on the just and on the
unjust, Favourably behold us thy
people, who call upon thy Name, and
send us thy blessing from heaven in
giving us fruitfull seasons and filling
our hearts with food and gladnes, that
both our hearts and mouths may be
continually filled with thy praises,
giving thanks to thee in thy holy

* Bishop Cosin assigned this as the Collect for the first Sunday after Easter also.

† After the Epistle for the Fifth Sunday after Easter the following note is added
in Sancroft's hand:—“This Collect, Epistle, and Gospell shall be used only upon
this day.”

‡ This insertion is in Bishop Cosin's earlier hand.

Church, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

The Epistle. S. James v. 15 to the 19 v.

The Gospel. S. Luke xi. 1 to the 11 v.

ASCENSION DAY.

[*After the Gospel is inserted (manu Sancroft) :—This Collect, Epistle, and Gospel shall serve to the Sunday following.]*

THE FIRST SUNDAY
AFTER TRINITY.

— and if there be fewer, the overplus may be omitted: Provided that this last Collect, &c.

THE FIRST [Dominicall, or] SUNDAY, &c.

[*In marg: And so print it throughout all the Sundays following.]*

25 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.

—And if there be fewer, then shall the 24 or the 23 after Trinity, or both be omitted. Provided that whether more or fewer this last Collect, &c.

THE PURIFICATION OF SAINT MARY THE VIRGIN.

[*The Epistle as it now stands was suggested by Cosin. It was in the former Prayer Book that of the Sunday before. By his suggestion also the Gospel, which in the former Prayer-book terminated at v. 27, was extended to its present length.]*

THE ANNUNCIATION OF
THE B.V.M.

THE ANNUNCIATION OF OUR LORD TO
THE BLESSED VIRGIN MARY.

S. PETER'S DAY.

The Collect.

Almighty God &c. to feed thy flock &c. all Bishops and Pastors diligently &c.

For the Epistle: Acts xii. 1.

SAINT PETER'S AND ST. PAUL'S DAY.

The Collect.

Almighty God &c. to feed thy flock, [and mad'st thy Apostle St. Paul a chosen vessel to bear thy Name before the Gentiles] &c. all Bishops and Pastors*, [and other Ministers of thy Church,] diligently &c.

Or rather, 2 Tim. iv. 1 v. to the 9th.

* *And Pastors struck out, then stet put, in Sancroft's hand.*

S. MATTHEW THE APOSTLE.

The Collect.

Almighty God &c. didst
call Matthew &c.

The Collect.

Almighty God &c. didst call the holy
Evangelist Matthew &c.

THE ORDER FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE LORD'S SUPPER,
OR HOLY COMMUNION. [In marg. Print this Title in faire
capitals on the next page.]

¶ So many &c. shall signifi- ¶ So many &c. shall signifie their names
nify their names &c. &c. at least some time the day before,
at least some time the over night, or els in the morning afore
day before. the beginning of Morning Prayer, or
immediately after.

¶ And if &c. be an open ¶ And if &c. be an open and notorious and
and notorious evil liver &c. infamous evill liver &c.

¶ The same order &c. ¶ The same Order &c. know them to be recon-
know them to be re- ciled, or if either of them refuse so to be, untill
conciled. he have certified his Ordinary thereof (which
from him what in that case ought to be done.)

And if one of the parties &c. not him that is obsti- And if one of the parties &c. not him
nate. that is obstinate. Provided that every
Minister so repelling any (as is specified
either in this, or the next preceding Rubrick)
shall be obliged to give an account of the
same immediately after to the Ordinary*.

¶ The Bread and Wine for the Communion
shall be provided by the Curate and the
Churchwardens at the charges of the
Parish.

¶ The Table, at the Com- ¶ The Table always standing in the midst
munion time &c. shall at the upper end of the Chancell (or of
stand in the Body of the Church, or in the
Chancel, where Morning and Evening
Prayer are appointed
to be said.

And the Priest standing at the North side of the ¶ And the Priest standing at the North

* The additions to this and the following paragraph are in Sancroft's hand.

Table shall say &c. with the Collect following, the people kneeling.

God spake &c. the Lord thy God: Thou shalt have &c.

¶ Then shall follow one of these two Collects &c. the Priest standing as before &c.

Almighty God &c. have mercy upon the whole church &c.

¶ Then shall be said the Collect of the day. And immediately after the Collect the Priest shall read the Epistle saying, The Epistle &c. and the Epistle ended &c. he shall say &c.

¶ Then shall he read the Gospel, (the people all standing up) saying, The holy Gospel, &c. beginning at the — verse.

And the Gospel ended, shall be sung or said the Creed following, the people still standing, as before.

¶ Then the Curate &c.

¶ Then shall follow the Sermon &c.

¶ Then shall the Priest return to &c. in his discretion.

side or end* of the Table shall say the Lord's Prayer, with the Collect following.

God spake &c. the Lord thy God [who brought thee out of the land of Egypt, out of the house of bondage †]: Thou shalt have &c.

¶ Then shall follow one of these two Collects &c., and the Collect of the day, the Priest standing as at first &c.

Almighty God &c. have mercy upon thy holy Church &c.

¶ Immediately after the Collects the Priest, or [the Epistler †] appointed, shall turne to the people and reade the Epistle in the place assigned for it, beginning thus, The Epistle &c. and ending thus, Here endeth the Epistle.

¶ And the Epistle ended, [the Priest, or the Gospeller appointed §,] or a Deacon that ministreth shall reade the Gospel, saying first, The holy Gospel, &c. And the people all standing up shall say, Glory be to thee, O LORD. And at the end of the Gospell he that readeth it shall say, Here endeth the holy Gospel. And the people shall answere, Thanks be to thee, O LORD.

Then shall be said or sung this Creede, all still reverently standing up,
I BELIEVE in one GOD &c.

¶ After the Creede shall follow the Sermon, or one of the Homilies already set forth, or hereafter to be set forth by [publick] authority. Which being ended the Curate shall declare unto the people what Holy-dayes or Fasting-dayes are the week following to be observed, and then (if occasion be) shall notice be given of the Communion, and the Banns of Matrimony published, and Briefs, Citations, or Excommunications

* "End" first put,—"side or end" afterwards substituted.

† The words within [] are in Sancroft's hand.

‡ "The Epistler" is in Sancroft's hand. Cosin had it "or one appointed &c."

§ "The Priest, or the Gospeller appointed," is inserted in Sancroft's hand.

read. And nothing shalbe proclaymed or published in the Church but by the Minister, nor by him anything but what is prescribed in the Rules of this Booke, or injoyned by the King, or by the ordinary of the [Diocesse] place.

Then shall the priest return unto &c. by his discretion.

[Directions to the Printer in marg.:-
Print the first thirteene* of these sentences at a distance from the six following; and those six at a distance from the fower next after, and the last (being the 26) in a distance by itself.]

* The Offertory sentences are all numbered. The first four sentences are as they stand in our present Prayer Book, the rest in the following order.

5. Godliness is great riches &c.
6. Charge them that are rich &c.
7. God is not unrighteous &c.
8. To do good and to distribute &c.
9. In processe of time it came to passe that Cain brought of the frnit of the ground an offering unto the Lord. And Abel brought also of the firstlings of his flock and of the fatt thereof. And the Lord had respect unto Abel and his offering.—*Gen. iv. 3, 4.*
10. Speak unto the children of Israel that they bring me an offering. Of every man that giveth it willingly with his heart, they shall take my offring.—*Exodus xxv. 2.*
11. Yee shall not appeare before the Lord empty. Every man shall give as he is able, according to the blessing of the Lord thy God which he hath given thee.—*Deut. xvi. 16, 17.*
12. Give unto the Lord, yee families of the people: give unto the Lord glory and power. Give unto the Lord the glory due unto his Name; bring presents, and enter into his courts.—*Psal. xcvi. 7, 8.*
13. As Jesus sate over against the tresurie, he beheld how the people cast money into it, and many that were rich cast in much. And he saw also a certaine poore widdow, who cast in two mites. And he said, Of a truth I say unto you, that this poore widdow hath cast in more then they all. For they of their superfluity cast into the tresurie of God; but she of her penury hath cast in all the living that she had.—*Mark xii. 41—44, and Luke xxi. 1—4.*
14. Who goeth a warfare &c.
15. If we have sown unto you.
16. Do ye not know &c.
17. He that soweth little &c.
18. Let him that is taught &c.
19. While we have time &c.
20. Zacheus stood forth &c.
21. Whoso hath this world's goods &c.
22. Blessed be the man that provideth &c.
23. He that hath pity upon the poore &c.
24. Give almes of thy goods &c.
25. Be merciful, after thy power &c.
26. Blessed be thou, O God, for ever. Thine, O Lord, is the greatness and the glory. For all that is in the heaven and in the earth is thine. Both riches

¶ Whilst these sentences are in reading &c. place it upon the Holy Table.

¶ And when there is a Communion &c. as he shall think sufficient.

¶ And when there is a Communion, the Priest &c. as he shall think sufficient.

Let us pray for the whole state of Christ's Church &c. here on earth.

Almighty and Everlasting God, &c.

Give grace &c. to all Bishops and Curates.

And to all thy people give &c. and especially to this Congregation here present &c. all the days of their life.

And we also bless thy holy Name &c. partakers of thy heavenly kingdom. Grant this &c.

¶ While the Priest distinctly pronounceth some of (or all) these sentences for the Offertory, the Deacon, or if no such be present, the Churchwardens shall receive the Almes for the poore and other devo- tions of the people in a decent basin provided for that purpose, and reverently bring it to the Priest, who shall humbly present [the same before the Lord,] and place it upon the Holy Table. [And after the Communion is ended they shall put the same Almes into the poore men's boxe, or forthwith distribute it, if present need require.]

¶ And if there be a Communion, the Priest shall then offer up and place the Bread and Wine in a comly paten and chalice upon the Table, that they may be ready for the Sacrament, so much as he shall think sufficient.

Let us offer up our prayers and praises for the good estate of Christ's Catholick Church. And here the people shall kneele. Almighty and everliving God &c.

Give grace &c. to all Pastours, Bishops and Curates.

And to all thy people &c. all the days of their life. [And we commend especially unto thy mercifull goodnes this Congregation which is here assembled in thy Name to celebrate the Commemoration of the most precious Death and Sacrifice of thy Sonne and our Saviour Jesus Christ.]

In marg. :—When there is no Communion these words thus inclosed [] are to be left out.

And wee also blesse thy holy Name for all those thy servants, who having finished their course in faith doe now rest from their labours. And wee yield unto thee most high praise and hearty thanks for the

and honour come of Thee, and of Thine own do wee give unto Thee. As for me in the uprightnes of my heart I have willingly offred all these things. And now have I scene with joy thy people who are here present to offer willingly unto Thee.—1 Chron. xxix. 10, 11, 12. 17.

wonderfull grace and vertue declared in all thy Saints, who have bin the choyse vessels of thy Grace and the light of the world in their severall generations ; most humbly beseeching thee, that we may have grace to follow the example of their stedfastnes in thy faith, and obedience to thy holy Commandments, that at the day of the generall Resurrection wee and all they which are of the mysticall Body of thy Sonne, may be sett on his right hand, and heare that his most joyfull voyce, "Come yee Blessed of my Father inherit the Kingdom prepared for you from the foundation of the world." Grant this &c.

¶ When the Minister giveth warning &c. he shall read &c.

I purpose &c. to administer to all &c.

to be by them received in remembrance of his meritorious Cross and Passion whereby alone we obtain &c. kingdom of heaven &c. for that he hath given &c.

¶ When the Minister giveth warning for the celebration of the Holy Communion, he shall always read this Exhortation following.

I purpose &c. to [offer] tender unto all &c.

to be received of them in the remembrance of his [most fruitful and glorious] Crosse and Passion, whereby wee obteyne &c. and be made partakers of the kingdome of heaven, being thereof assured if wee come to that Sacrament with hearty repentance for our sinnes, with a stedfast faith in God's mercy, and with an unfeyned purpose to obey him and offend no more. Wherefore our duty is to come thus prepared to those holy Mysteries, and further to render most hearty thanks unto Almighty God our heavenly Father for that he hath given &c.

— let him come to me or to some other discreet and learned Minister &c.

¶ First Exhortation.
Therefore if any of you be a blasphemer &c. destruction both of body and of soul.

— let him come to me or to some other discreet and learned Priest, the Minister &c.

[This is transferred to the Exhortation giving notice of Holy Communion ; with these alterations :— "any other grievous crime [not having duly repented thereof, learne to] bewaile your

sins, and [presume not to] come &c.
body and soul."

— for a continual remembrance of his death, &c.

¶ 2nd Exhortation.

Draw near with faith &c.
and make your humble confession to Almighty God,
meekly kneeling &c.

— for a continual remembrance of Him and of his death, &c.

Draw near [with a true heart in full assurance of faith] &c. making your humble confession to Almighty God before this Congregation here gathered together in his holy Name, [as you are now] meekly kneeling &c.

¶ — by one of the Ministers &c.

— [by a Deacon,] or one of the Ministers* &c.

¶ Then shall the Priest turn to the Lord's Table &c.

¶ Then shall the Priest turne to God's Table &c.

PROPER PREFACES.

Upon Christmas Day &c. and seven days after.
born as at this time &c. born as about this time.

Upon Whitsunday and six days after.
— as at this time &c. as about this time.

¶ Here followeth the Prayer of Consecration.

¶ When the Priest, standing before the Table, hath so ordered the Bread and Wine that he may &c. he shall say the Prayer of Consecration as followeth.

Almighty God, our heavenly Father &c. command us to [celebrate and] continue a perpetual memory of that his precious Death and Sacrifice, until &c.

and grant that we receiving these thy creatures of Bread and Wine, according &c.

¶ When the Priest, standing before the Table, hath so ordered the Bread and Wine that he may &c., he shall say as followeth.

Almighty God, our heavenly Father &c. command us to [celebrate and] continue a perpetual memory of that his precious Death and Sacrifice, until &c.
and by the power of thy holy Word and Spirit vouchsafe so to blesse and sanctifie these thy gifts and creatures of Bread and Wine that wee receiving them according &c.

in remembrance of His Death and Passion &c.

in remembrance of Him and to shew forth His Death and Passion &c.

* The words, "one of the Ministers," are re-inserted in Sancroft's hand.

In the Rubric before the Absolution the words, "pronounce this Absolution," were inserted by Cosin. In the former Prayer-book it ended "say thus."

who in the same night &c. took Bread and when he had given thanks &c.

- (a) Here the Priest is to take the Paten into his hands.
- (b) and here to break the Bread:
- (c) and here to lay his hand upon all the Bread.

Likewise &c. He took the Cup, and when He had given thanks &c.

- (d) Here he is to take the Cup into his hand.
- (e) And here to lay his hand &c. any wine to be consecrated.

Do this &c. in remembrance of me. *Amen.*

who in the same night &c. took Bread and when He had blessed and given thanks &c.

In marg.:—At these words [ooke Bread] the Priest is to take the Paten into his hands; at [brake it] he is to break the Bread and at [This is My Body] to lay his hand upon it*.

Likewise &c. He took the Cup, and when He had blessed and given thanks &c.

In marg.:—At these words [ooke the Cup] the Priest is to take the Chalice into his hands; and at [This is My Bloud] hee is to lay his hand upon every vessel (be it Chalice or Flagon) in which there is wine to be consecrated.

Do this &c. in remembrance of me. *Amen.*

¶ *Immediately after shall follow this Memoriall or Prayer of Oblation.*

Wherfore O Lord and heavenly Father, according to the institution of thy dearly beloved Sonne, our Saviour, Jesus Christ, wee Thy humble servants doe celebrate and make here before Thy Divine Majestie with these thy holy gifts the Memoriall which thy Sonne hath willed and commanded us to make; having in remembrance his most blessed Passion and Sacrifice, his mighty Resurrection, and his glorious Ascension into heaven; rendering unto Thee most heartie thanks for the innumerable benefits procured unto us by the same; and wee entirely desire &c. by the merits &c. of thy sonne Jesus Christ now represented unto Thee, and through faith in his Blood who maketh intercession for us at thy right hand, we and all &c. obtain remission of our sins

O Lord and heavenly Father, we thy humble servants entirely desire &c. by the merits and death of Thy Son Jesus Christ and through faith in his Blood &c. obtain remission of our sins, and all other benefits of &c.

* “Over it” first put; then altered to “upon it.”

and be made partakers of all other benefits of &c.

humbly beseeching thee that all we, who are partakers &c. may be fulfilled &c. world without end. *Amen.*

humbly beseeching Thee that whosoever shall be partakers &c. may worthily receive the most precious Body and Bloud of thy Sonne Jesus Christ, and be fulfilled &c. world without end. *Amen.*

¶ *Then shall the Priest adde.*

As our Saviour Christ hath taught and commanded us, wee are bold to say,

OUR FATHER who &c. *Amen.*

¶ *Then shall the Priest kneeling downe at God's board, say in the name of all them that are to receive the holy Communion this prayer following:—*

Wee doe not presume &c. Grant us therefore, Gracious Lord, [in these holy mysteries] so to eat &c. and he in us. *Amen.*

We do not presume &c. Grant us therefore, gracious Lord, so to eat &c. and he in us. *Amen.*

¶ *Then shall the Minister first receive &c. to any one, he shall say.*

¶ *Then shall the Priest that celebrateth receive the holy Communion in both kinds upon his knees, and when he taketh the Sacrament of the Body of Christ he shall say,—*

The Body of our Lord Jesus Christ, which was given for mee, preserve my Body and Soule unto everlasting life. *Amen.* I take and eate this for the remembrance of Christ who dyed for me, and I feed on Him in my heart by faith with thanksgiving.

¶ *And when he taketh the Sacrament of Christ's Bloud, he shall say,*

The Bloud of our Lord [Jesus Christ which was shed for me preserve my body and soul unto everlasting life. *Amen.* I drink this for the remembrance of Christ who shed his Bloud for me, and am thankfull*.]

¶ *Then shall he stand up and proceed to deliver the holy Communion first to the Bishops, Priests, and Deacons (if any be present) in both kinds, and after to the*

* The words within [] are in Sancroft's hand.

people in due order, into the hands of all humbly kneeling, and so continuing (as is most meet) at their devotions and prayers unto the end of the whole Communion.

¶ And when he delivereth the Sacrament of the Body of Christ to any one he shall say, The Body &c. everlasting life. [And here each person receiving shall say, Amen.] Then shall the Priest adde, Take and eat this for the remembrance of Christ who dyed for thee, and feed &c.

The Body &c. take and eat this in remembrance &c. and feed &c.

¶ And the Minister that delivereth &c. shall say, The Blood &c. everlasting life. Drink this in remembrance that Christ's blood was shed for thee &c.

¶ And when he delivereth the Cup to any one he shall say, The Blood &c. everlasting life. [And here each person receiving shall say, Amen.] Drink this for the remembrance of Christ, who shed his Blood for thee, &c.

¶ If there be another Priest or a Deacon to assist the chief Minister, then shall he follow with the Cup, and as the chief Minister giveth the Sacrament of the Body, so shall he give the Sacrament of the Blood, in forme before prescribed.

If any Bread or Wine be wanting, the Priest is to consecrate more, as is before appointed, beginning with [Our Saviour Christ in the same night] for the blessing of the Bread, and at [Likewise after Supper &c.] for the blessing of the Cup.

¶ In the Communion time shalbe sung (where there is a Quire) O Lamb of God that takest away the sins of the world, have mercy upon us, and O Lamb of God, that takest away the sins of the world, grant us thy peace: together with some, or all, these Sentences of holy Scripture following:—

Sentences.—Rom. xi. 33. Ps. ciii. 1—5. Luc. i. 68, 74, 75. 1 Cor. i. 30, 31. Joh. v. 13; Joh. viii. 31, 32. Matt. xxiv. 13. Luc. xii. 37, 40. Joh. xii. 35, 36. Rom. xiii. 12, 13, 14. 1 Cor. iii. 16, 17. 1 Cor. vi. 20. Joh. xv. 8, 12. Eph. v. 1, 2. Rom. viii. 23. Apoc. v. 12, 13.

If the consecrated Bread &c. blessing of the Cup.

¶ And where there is no Quire, let the Communicants make use of the same at their owne private and devout meditations.

¶ When all have communicated, the Minister shall return &c. covering the same with a fair linen cloth.

¶ When all have communicated he that celebrateth shall returne to the Lord's Table, and reverently place upon it what remaineth of the consecrated Elements, covering the same with a faire linnen cloth, and then say [one or moe of] the Sentences above recited, according to his discretion, and after,—

The Lord be with you.

Answere.

And with thy spirit*.

Priest.

Let us pray.

Almighty and Everliving &c. for that thou dost vouchsafe &c.

Glory be to God &c.

Almighty and everliving &c. for that thou hast vouchsafed &c.

Glory be to God on high &c. [Marked for division into Paragraphs, thus:—

We praise Thee &c.

O Lord the only begotten Son &c.

For Thou only art holy &c.]

— with the Holy Ghost, &c.

— with the holy, [eternall and blessed Spirit] &c.

[The finall Prayer.

Almighty God, who hast promised to heare the petitions &c. as in the next leaf.]

¶ Collects to be said &c. by the discretion of the Minister.

¶ Collects to be said one or more at the discretion of the Minister, before the finall Collect of Morning and Evening Prayer, Litanie or Communion, as occasion shall serve: as also after the Offertory or Prayer for the Estate of Christ's Church where there is no Communion celebrated.

[The finall Collect, ut supra.]

Almighty God, who hast promised &c.

Almighty God, who hast promised &c.

¶ Upon the Sundays and other Holidays &c. end

¶ Upon the Sundays and other Holydays &c. end of the general prayer [For the good

* Stet put in the margin here, *manu Sancroft*, referring apparently to these Versicles.

of the General Prayer [for the whole state of Christ's Church Militant &c] together with &c. concluding with the Blessing.

— except there be a convenient number &c.

[— except there be a sufficient number, that is, four or three at the least &c.]

[*The next Rubric (and if there be not above twenty persons &c.) has been first struck out and then marked stet, in Sancroft's hand.]*

— every Sunday at the least.

— every Sunday, or once in a month at the least, [except they have a reasonable cause to the contrary.]

— it shall suffice that the Bread be such as is usual to be eaten &c. best and purest wheat bread that conveniently may be gotten.

— it shall suffice that the Bread shall be such as is usuall, yet the best and purest wheat bread that conveniently may be gotten, though wafer bread, pure and without any figure, shall not be forbidden, especially in such churches where it hath bin accustomed. The wine also shalbe of the best and purest that may be had.

¶ *And if any of Bread and Wine &c. reverently eat and drink the same.*

¶ *If any of the Bread or wine remaine unconsecrate the Curate shall have it to his owne use; and if any remaine that was consecrate, it shall not be carried out of the Church, but the Priest and such other of the Communicants as he shall then call unto him before the Lord's Table, shall there, immediately after the Blessing, reverently eat and drink the same.*

— of which Easter to be one &c.

— of which Easter shall be one &c.

— then and at that time to be paid.

— then and at that time to be paid [for the yeere past].

¶ *After the Divine Service ended, the money which was offered shalbe divided, one half to the Priest, [to provide him bookees of Divinity.] the other half to be employed to some pious or charitable use for the decent furnishing of the Church, the relief of the poore, among whom it shalbe forthwith distributed, if need require, or put into the poore-man's box, at the discretion of the Priest and Churchwardens, or other officers*

After the Divine Service ended, the money which was offered shalbe divided, one half to the Priest, [to provide him bookees of Divinity.] the other half to be employed to some pious or charitable use for the decent furnishing of the Church, the relief of the poore, among whom it shalbe forthwith distributed, if need require, or put into the poore-man's box, at the discretion of the Priest and Churchwardens, or other officers

of the place, that are for that purpose appointed.

THE MINISTRATION OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF PUBLICK BAPTISM
PUBLICK BAPTISM of Infants &c.

[*The first Paragraph in the old Prayer Book was left standing by Bishop Cosin thus:—*

It appeareth by ancient writers that the Sacrament of Baptism, in the old time, was not commonly ministred but at two times in the year, at Easter and Whitsuntide; at which time it was openly ministred in the presence of all the Congregation; which custom now being grown out of use (although it cannot for many considerations, be well restored again,) yet it is thought good to follow the same as near as conveniently may be, wherefore the people are to be admonished &c.]

— if necessity so require children may be &c. upon any other day.

— the Godfathers and Godmothers and the people with the children, &c.

— Font (which is then to be filled &c.)

Hath this child been already &c.

¶ If they answer, No: then shall the Priest proceed as followeth.
Dearly beloved &c.

— grant to this child that thing which by nature he can not have &c.

— if necessity so require children may and ought to be baptized upon any other dayes.

— the Godfathers and Godmothers (who shall be three for every child, [and such as have before received the holy Communion] and people &c.)

— Font, which is then to be replenished &c.

Hath this child (or, if there be more, Whether hath any one of these children) been already &c.

¶ If they answer, No: then shall the Priest proceed as followeth, varying the forme only in those words which are requisite to expresse a difference of the sexe, or number of the children.

— grant to this child or these children that thing which by nature (he, she, or they) cannot have &c.

Let us pray,

Almighty and Everlasting God &c. washing away of sin: we beseech thee for thine infinite mercies &c.

Almighty and immortal God, &c. *he*, coming to thy holy Baptism, &c.

Hear the words of the Gospel, written &c. thirteenth verse,

They brought &c. blessed them.

— favourably alloweth this &c. in bringing &c.

¶ Then shall the Priest speak unto the Godfathers &c.

Dost thou believe &c.

Wilt thou then obediently &c. days of thy life?

Wilt thou be baptized in this faith?

Grant that whosoever is here dedicated &c.

— supplications of thy Congregation &c.

— grant that this child now to be baptized herein may receive &c.

Let us pray.

¶ And here all the Congregation shall kneele downe.

Almighty and Everlasting God &c. washing away of sin, [Sanctifie,] we beseech thee, [this Fountaine of Baptisme,] and mercifully look upon these children &c.

Almighty and immortal God, &c. they [being here brought] to thy holy Baptism, &c.

Hear the words of the Gospel, written &c. thirteenth verse. *Here the people shall stand up, and say,* Glory be to thee, O Lord.

They brought &c. blessed them. So endeth the Holy Gospel.

¶ Answere. Thanks be to thee, O Lord.

¶ After the Gospel is read, the Minister &c.

— [approveth and favourably accepteth] this &c. in bringing &c.*

¶ Then [shall they all rise up] and the Priest shall speak unto the Godfathers &c.

Dost thou in the name of this child profess this faith? Dost thou believe &c.

Dost thou promise that thou wilt obediently &c. days of thy life. Answere. I doe promise [and vow by God's grace so to doe].

Wilt thou be baptized in this faith [which thou hast professed]?

Grant that they being here dedicated &c.†

— supplications of thy Church &c.

— grant that this child (or these children) who shall be baptized in this water, [which we here blesse in thy name and dedicate to this holy action,] may receive &c.

* An alternative reading is added in Sancroft's hand:—“favourably accepteth our obedience in bringing &c.”

† The alteration is in Sancroft's hand.

¶ And then naming it &c. (if they shall certify him &c. may well endure it) &c.

¶ But if they certify that the child is weak &c. pour water upon it &c.

— congregation of Christ's flock * &c. and manfully to fight &c. ‡ his life's end. Amen.

— let us give thanks unto Almighty God &c.

— child hath promised &c.

— call upon them to hear Sermons and chiefly ye shall provide &c.

— godly and a Christian life, remembering always &c.

Ye are to take care &c.

— further instructed &c. Church Catechism set forth, &c.

It is certain &c. undoubtedly saved.

¶ And then audibly naming it, [as they shall answer] &c. (if they certifie him &c. is able) &c.

¶ But if the child be weak, &c. pour water upon [the face of] it &c.

— Church of Christ [Then shall the Priest make a crosse &c. and adde] † &c. but constantly to fight &c. lives end. Amen.

¶ And then shall he deliver back the child, and if there be more children then one, he shall baptize, receive, and signe, every one of them in the same manner.

— let us therefore give thanks unto Almighty God &c.

— children have [severally] covenanted and promised &c.

[These words struck out here. Stet put, manu Sancroft.]

— godly and a Christian life. [Yee shall call upon them at due time hereafter to frequent the Divine Service, and to heare Sermons in the Church, putting them in remembrance that] &c.

Furthermore I require you to take care &c.

— [sufficiently] instructed &c. Church Catechism [by publick authority] set forth &c.

It is certain by God's word, that children being baptiz'd have all things necessary for their salvation, and be undoubtedly saved, if they dye before they committ actuall sinne, though they be not confirmed.

¶ [Then shall the Minister returne from the Font, and proceed in the Service, as is before appointed.]

* Stet put by Sancroft.

† The words within [] are in Sancroft's hand.

‡ Stet put by Sancroft.

THE MINISTRATION OF PRIVATE BAPTISM, &c.

¶ The Curates of every Parish &c.

But when need shall compel &c.

¶ First, let the Minister of the Parish &c.

— call upon God and say the Lord's Prayer.

I baptize thee &c. Amen.

I baptize thee &c. Amen. [¶ Then the Minister shall make a crosse upon the child's forehead, saying, Wee receive this child into the Church of Christ (and make a crosse upon the child's forehead).]

¶ Then all kneeling down, the Minister &c.

We yield Thee &c. Amen.

Wee yield Thee &c. Amen.
[The grace of our Lord Jesus Christ &c. Amen.]

— it is expedient that it be brought into the Church to the intent &c.

— it shall be brought by the Godfathers and Godmothers into the parish Church on a Sunday or Holyday, [within three months following,] as soon as conveniently may be*, to the intent &c.

I certify &c. according to the due and prescribed Order of the Church &c. I baptized this child.

I certify &c. Order of the Church, in case of necessitie, (at such a time and in such a place and before divers witnesses †,) I administered private Baptisme to this Child, who being born in original sin, &c.

¶ And if the Minister shall find &c.

Wherefore we being thus persuaded &c. say the Prayer which the Lord himself hath taught us.

¶ To every one of these Questions must answere be directly given by them that bring the child, and if the Minister shall find &c.

Wherefore after this promise made by Christ, who will most surely keep and performe the same, this Infant for his part must also faithfully promise by you that be his sureties that he will renounce ‡ the

* The words, "as soon as conveniently may be," substituted in Sancroft's hand.

† The words within () are added in Sancroft's hand.

‡ "Forsake" first put: altered to "renounce" in Sancroft's hand. The words "I demand therefore," at the end of the Paragraph are substituted in his hand for "Answere me, &c."

divel and all his works, and constantly believe God's holy word and obediently keep his commandements. [Answer me therefore.] I demand therefore.

¶ Then shall the Priest demand the name &c. shall say.

Answer. I renounce &c.

¶ Then shall the Priest demand of the Godfathers and Godmothers these Questions following.

¶ And every one of them shall answer audibly, I renounce &c.

Dost thou in the name of this Child profess this Faith? Dost thou believe in God &c. Answer. I believe.

Doest thou believe in Jesus Christ &c. quick and the dead? [Doest thou believe this? Answer. I believe.]

And doest thou believe in the Holy Ghost &c. after death?

All this I stedfastly believe.

Minister. Doest thou promise [and vow] that thou wilt obediently keep &c. days of thy life.

Answer. I doe promise [and vow] by God's grace so to doe.

Then shall be said (all kneeling), Let us pray. OUR FATHER &c. all evill. Amen. And this Collect. Almighty and Everlasting God &c. continue thy servant and [truly performing in his owne person the promises and professions that have been made in his name, may finally] attain thy [heavenly] promise &c.

— to believe in God and to serve him &c.

— to believe in God and stedfastly to serve him, &c.

— may be virtuously brought up &c.

— may be the more virtuously brought up &c.

— godly and a Christian life, remembering alway that baptism &c. godliness of living.

— godly and a Christian life, you shall call upon him at due time hereafter, to frequent the Divine Service, and to heare Sermons in the Church; putting him in remembrance that Baptism &c. godliness of living &c. Then shall he adde and say, Furthermore I require you (to take care &c. ut suprà in the form of Publick Baptism*).

* The words within a parenthesis are in Sancroft's hand. The conclusion in the old Prayer-book was "and so foorth, as in Publique Baptisme."

[*N.B.—Bishop Cosin intended the Rubric “¶ But if the Child was baptiz'd by any other lawful Minister &c.” to come in here.]*

— baptize it in the form before appointed for Publick Baptism of Infants &c.

— baptize it in forme above prescribed for &c. of children &c.

THE MINISTRATION OF BAPTISM to such as are of riper years, and able to answer for themselves.

THE [FORME] MINISTRATION OF PUBLICK BAPTISME to such as are of perfect age, or come to the yeares of discretion, [and are able to render an accompt of their faith and undertake for themselves *.]

THE CATECHISM.

A CATECHISM, that is to say, an Instruction, to be learned &c.

My duty towards God &c. to worship him, to give him thanks &c.

Because they promise them both by their Sureties; which promise, when &c. bound to perform.

¶ *So soon as the children &c. can answer the other Questions of this short Catechism, they shall be brought to the Bishop. And every one shall have &c.*

— the names of all such persons &c. fit to be presented to the Bishop to be confirmed.

A CATECHISME, or an Instruction [in the principles of Christian Religion,] to be learned &c.

My duty towards God &c. to [honour] serve and worship him with the outward reverence of my body, to give him thanks &c.

[Though they cannot in their owne persons performe them, yet it is sufficient that] their Sureties doe promise and vow them both in their names, which when &c. bound to perform.

¶ *As soon as children &c. can [render an accompt of their knowledge in] this short Catechisme, [which shall be testified by the Ministers of the severall parishes] they shall be brought to the Bishopp in some Church that he shall appoint, and every one shall have &c.*

— the names of all those children &c. whom he doth then present to the Bishop as fit to be confirmed.

* A direction to the Printer:—“Print in a new leafe,” is prefixed to this paragraph in Cosin’s hand.

THE ORDER OF CONFIRMATION, OR IMPOSITION OF HANDS, &c.*

THE PREFACE.

Confirmation.

¶ Upon the day appointed &c. this Preface following.

¶ Upon the day appointed, after Morning or Evening Prayer is ended, the Bishop shall goe to the Lord's Table, and all that are to be then confirmed being placed and standing in order before him, neere unto the same, he, or his chaplaine, or some other Minister appointed by him, shall read this Preface following.

Confirmation is by the Church of Rome, that now is corrupted with many errors and novelties in religion, held to bee a Sacrament. But wee, who by the grace of God are numbered among the Reformed Churches, wherof this Church of England is both for doctrine and discipline the most eminent and the most pure, the most agreeable to Scripture and Antiquity of all others, wee hold it to be none.

And yet wee hold it to be a sacred and a solemne action of religion, which being accompanied with fervent prayer will be a speciall meanes to convey the graces of God's Holy Spirit upon those persons that have duly prepared themselves to receive it, that thereby they may be established in their faith, and the better fitted to every good word and work, as all true Christians ought to be.

The ancient custome of the Church of Christ was, after that persons were once baptiz'd, to adde unto their baptisme Imposition of hands, with earnest prayer for the gifts of God's graces to be bestowed upon them, whereby they might be confirmed and strengthened in that holy profession which, in the Sacrament of Baptisme, they had first begun to make.

* The following direction to the Printer is prefixed to this title, in Bishop Cosin's hand:—*Set this Title and Preface after the Catechisme.*

For our meanes to obteyne the graces which God doth bestow are our prayers ; and our prayers to that intent are avayleable as well for others as for ourselves.

When wee thus pray for others, (as now in this action wee shall doe for you that come to bee confirmed) wee implore God's blessing upon them for whom wee pray, and thereby wee doe actually blesse them, because our prayers and imposition of hands in those prayers are an especiall meanes ordeyned by God to procure that Blessing from Him upon them whom, by this solemne rite, wee present unto him for that purpose.

So Israel blessed the sons of Joseph, and imposed his hands upon them, and the like custome was usually observed from the time of Moses to Christ, who used it himself, and his Apostles after him, as his Church has done after them in all ages.

And the reason why the Church hath awayes continued it, is for the great benefit which every member of the Church thereby injoyeth, or may at least injoy, if it be not their owne fault, and want of true preparation and devotion that hindreth them.

And therfore the ancient fathers and Bishops of the Church every where in their learned, godly, and Christian writings impute unto it those gifts and graces of the Holy Ghost, which doth not make men and women Christians, as they were at first in their Baptisme, but, when they are made such there, assisteth them in all vertue, and armeth them the better against all the severall temptations of the world and the divell, to resist the wiles of the flesh.

When Baptisme was at first administred to them of full age, who in their infancie were either Jews or heathens, there was no reason to sever Confirmation from it. But when it was administred to infants (as it was to you) though they might very well be admitted to live in the family of Christ,

(as you have bin) yet forasmuch as to fight in the Armie of God, and to discharge the duties of a Christian man or woman, to bring forth the fruits of their religion, and to doe the works of the Holy Ghost, their time of liability was not yet come, their Confirmation was deferred till they arrived to riper yeeres, (as yours now is) that in the meane while they might be seasoned with the principles of true Religion, (as wee hope well now you are) and a good foundation layd betimes for the better direction of your lives ever after.

For that which in our baptisme wee first performed by others, being Infants without any understanding of our owne, when wee come afterwards to acknowledge our selves, (as now you doe) what doe wee els but only bring to ripenes that very seed which was sowne in us before.

Whereunto imposition of hands and prayer being added, (as now wee intend to doe) our warrant and trust for the good effect therof is the same which the Patriarchs, the Prophets, the Apostles, and men of God have practised and found before us.

Nor is there any cause that wee should doubt of the benefit, if it be not our owne fault; but truly there is great cause to make complaint of the great and generall neglect of this Christian duty. Let no man take it in evill part; the small regard herof hath done much harme in the Church of God; and the frequency of it may doe much good.

To the end that Confirmation may be ministered &c. none &c. shall be confirmed but such as can say &c. in the short Catechism &c.

To the end therfore that Confirmation may be ministered &c., none &c. shall be confirmed but such as * [the Ministers of the severall parishes have first instructed, and examined in the Catechisme following, and shall testifie and undertake for them that they are come

* *In marg.* :—the ministers of the severall Parishes have first instructed and examined in the Catechisme following, and shall testifie and undertake for them that they can say &c.

to yeeres of discretion and] can say &c. in the prescribed Catechism are conteyned, wherein the Bishop, or such as he shall appoint, shall by his discretion examine them &c.*

¶ *Then shall the Bishop Answe me therefore, say,*
Do ye here &c.

Doe you here &c.

Minister.

Doest thou renounce the devill and all his works, the vaine pomp and glory of the world, with all the covetous desires of the same, the wicked desires of the flesh, so that thou wilt not follow nor be led by them?

Auswerc. I renounce them all.

Minister. Doe you believe in God the Father Almightie, &c., (as in publick Baptisme, *usque ad* grace so to doe.)

Minister, or the Bishop. Almightie God who hath given you the will to promise and undertake all these things, grant you also power and strength to performe the same, that he may accomplish the good work which he hath begun in you, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

¶ *Then shall they all kneele, and the Bishop standing at the Lord's Table shall proceed and say,*

Our help &c.

Almighty and Everliving God &c. now and for ever. *Amen.*

[Then shall the Chaplaine, or Curate of the place read the Epistle.

Acts viii. v. 12 to the 18 v.
and the Gospel.

S. Luke ii. v. 40 to the end of the chapter.]

— lay his hand &c.

[*Before the Blessing the Collect “ Prevent us &c.,” is inserted.*]

* Bishop Cosin intended that the remaining part of the Preface in the Confirmation Service of the Prayer-book of 1604 should stand, *usque ad* “to the Will of God.”

¶ *And there shall none be admitted to the Holy Communion until &c.* ¶ *And there shall none be admitted unto the Holy Communion, or unto Matrimony, until &c.**

MATRIMONY.

¶ *First, the Banns &c. in the time of Divine Service, immediately before the sentences for the Offertory &c..*

— second or third time of asking.

¶ *First, the Banns &c. in the time of Divine Service, immediately after [the Creed that followeth the Gospel †] &c.*

— second or third time of asking.

[*The impediments of marriage are precontract, or a suite depending thereupon, Consanguinity or Affinity within the degrees prohibited by the laws of God and this Realme, Sentence of Divorce from a partie yet living, want of competent yeeres, consent of parents in minors, instruction in the Catechisme, and of Confirmation, and such like.*]

¶ *And if the persons &c. Curate of the other Parish.*

¶ *And if the persons &c. Curate of the other Parish.*

[*And none shall be married till their Banns bee thrice thus published unlesse a lawfull dispensation to the contrary be first procured. Neither shall any persons under the age of 21 yeeres complete be married without the express consent of their parents or guardians.*

No Minister shall celebrate any Marriage but publickly in the Parish Church or Chappell where one of the parties dwelleth; nor at other times then betweene the hours of 8 and 12 in the forenoone.

And here is to be noted that by the Ecclesiastical laws of this Realme, there be some times in the yeare when marriage is not ordinarily solemnized.

— with their friends and neighbours and there standing &c. the Priest shall say,

Dearly beloved &c. marry, and keep themselves &c.

— with their friends and neighbours. And when Morning Prayer is ended, they shall come into the midst of the Church, and there standing together &c. the Priest shall say,

Dearly beloved, &c. marry, and that

* The concluding words of this Rubric,—*or be ready and desirous to be confirmed*, are added in Sancroft's hand.

† “*The Sentences for the Offertory*” are substituted for these words, in Sancroft's hand.

‡ The word *Congregation* in this Exhortation was altered by Cosin into *Church*, but *slet* is put, *manu Sancroft*.

such as be married might live chastly in matrimony, and keep themselves &c.

¶ And also speaking unto the persons that shall be married &c.

— shall likewise say after the Minister.

— give &c. a ring, laying &c.

I thee wed, with my body I thee worship &c.

¶ Then the Minister or Clerks going &c. shall say or sing &c.

Lord, have mercy &c.

Answer.

Christ, have mercy &c.

Answer.

Lord, have mercy &c.

¶ After which if there be no Sermon &c. shall read as followeth.

¶ It is convenient &c. receive the Holy Communion &c. after their marriage.

¶ [Then] speaking [directly] unto the persons [that stand before him to] be married, &c.

— shall likewise say after the Priest.

— give &c. a ring, [and other tokens of spouseage, as gold, silver, or bracelets.]

— I thee wed, [and receive thee into the holy and honourable estate of Matrimonie,] with my body I thee honour &c.

¶ Then [shall they all goe into the Quire,] the Minister and Clerks singing or saying &c.

Lord have mercy &c. [Answer. Lord &c.]

Christ, have mercy &c. [Answer. Christ &c.]

Answer.

Lord, have mercy &c.

¶ Then shall begin the Communion, [if any be that day appointed.] And after the Gospel and Creed shalbe said a Sermon, wherein it is expedient that the office of man and wife be declared, according to holy Scripture. Or if there be no such Sermon [and declaration,] the Minister shall read this that followeth.

¶ The new married persons the same day of their marriage must receive the Holy Communion, [unto which the Minister is now to proceed, reading the Offertory &c., according to the forme prescribed.]

THE ORDER FOR THE VISITATION OF THE SICK.

¶ When any person is sick &c. Minister of the Parish, who coming &c. shall say, &c.

Lord have mercy &c.

Christ have mercy &c.,

¶ When any person is [dangerously] sick &c. Minister of the Parish. And the Priest, [with his Clerke,] entering into the sick person's house, shall say, &c.

Lord have mercy &c. [Answer. Lord &c.]

Christ have mercy &c. [Answer. Christ &c.]

Lord have mercy &c.

Lord have mercy &c. [Answer. Lord &c.]

[¶] *If any sick person desireth the prayers of the Church in publick, they are to send their names in writing to the Curate, who immediately before the final Collect of Morning or Evening Service shall declare the same, and use the forme above prescribed, beginning at these words, O Lord save thy servant &c., unto the Exhortation, and ending with these two last prayers, The Almighty Lord, &c. Unto God's gracious protection &c.*]*

THE COMMUNION OF THE SICK.

¶ *In the time of the Plague &c. sickness or diseases, when none of the Parish &c. request of the diseased, the Minister may only &c.*

¶ *In the time of Plague &c. sicknesses or diseases, [and at other times] when none of the Parish &c. request of the diseased, [for the better peace and quiet of his mind,] the Minister may alone &c.*

THE ORDER FOR THE BURIAL OF THE DEAD.

[N.B. The first Rubric in the existing Prayer-book was inserted by Bishop Cosin].

¶ *The Priest &c. entrance of the Churchyard &c.*

¶ *After they are come into the Church &c. these Psalms following.*

¶ *The Priest &c. Church-yard gate &c.*

[¶] *[If there be any Divine Service to be read, or Sermon to be made at this time, the Corps shalbe conveniently placed in the middle of the Church till they be ended. Then all going in a decent manner to the Grave,] while the corps is made ready to be layd into the earth the Priest shall say or the Priest and Clerks shall sing.*

Man that is born &c.

Forasmuch &c. in sure and certain hope of the resurrection &c.

Forasmuch &c. in the hope of [a generall and joyfull] resurrection &c.

I heard &c.

¶ *Then the Lesson.*

* This Rubrick is inserted after the final Benediction, which was added by Cosin.

¶ Then the Priest shall say,
Lord have mercy &c.

¶ The Lesson ended they shall all kneele downe and the Priest shall say.
Lord have mercy &c. [Answer. Lord &c.]
Christ have mercy &c. [Answer. Christ &c.]
Lord have mercy &c. [Answer. Lord &c.]

¶ Then shall the Priest let the people depart with this Blessing.

The Grace of our Lord &c. [The Blessing of God Almighty, the Father, Sonne, and Holy Ghost, be with you all now and evermore. *Amen**.]

THE CHURCHING OF WOMEN.

¶ The woman at the usual time &c. Priest shall say unto her.
Forasmuch &c.

¶ The woman a month after her delivery, being recovered, shall, upon some Sunday or other Holyday, come decently vayled into the parish Church, and at the beginning of the Communion Service shall kneele down in some convenient place, appointed unto her by the Minister, before the Holy Table; at which he standing shall thus direct his speech unto her,
Forasmuch &c.

[N.B. The cxxviith. Psalm was inserted by Bishop Cosin.]

Lord have mercy &c.

Lord have mercy &c. [Answer. Lord &c.]
Christ &c. [Answer. Christ &c.]
Lord &c. [Answer. Lord &c.]

— faithfully live and walk &c.

— [religiously] live and [duly] walk in her Christian vocation &c.

¶ The woman that cometh &c. she receive the Holy Communion.

¶ The Priest here goeth on to the Communion Service, and if there be a Communion &c. the woman doe receive it. She shall also offer the offerings accustomed at such times to be given in that Church.]

A COMMINATION, &c.

— prayers to be used on the first day of Lent, and at other times &c. Ordinary shall appoint.

— prayers to be used after it on the first day of Lent, and other times of publick and solemne fasting.

* The Grace of our Lord &c. is substituted for this Blessing in Sancroft's hand.

— and punished in this world &c.

Lord have mercy, &c.

— and did humbly submitt themselves to undergoe punishment &c.

Lord have mercy &c. [Answer. Lord &c.]

[Before the Psalter is placed on the opposite leaf as follows:—

A Table for the Order of the Psalms to be sung or said daily at Morning and Evening Prayer.

Dayes of the Month.	Psalms for Morning.	Psalms for Evening.
1	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, &c.	6, 7, 8, &c.
2		
3		

The words “*&c. vide retrò*,” are added in Sancroft’s hand.]

ORDINATION SERVICE *.

The Preface.

The Preface.

— execute any of them, — execute any of them, untill he be except he were first called called &c.

— twenty three years of — twenty three years at the least, and age &c. And every man hath bin confirmed, &c. And every man &c.

¶ First the Archdeacon ¶ First, the Archdeacon &c. shall present &c. shall present unto the unto the Bishop (sitting &c. neare the bishop, (sitting &c. near to Lord’s Table) &c. the Holy Table) &c.

¶ And if any great And if any great Crime &c. the party Crime &c. the party accused shall be found clear accused shall cleare himself &c.

The Litany and Suffrages.

The Litany and Suffrages.

From all &c. rebellion

From all &c. open rebellion; &c. [N.B. same alterations as in Litany suprà.]

* The Ordination Services, and that for the Consecration of Bishops are not included in the Durham Book. The alterations in those Services here given are taken from the Prayer-book in the Bodleian Library (Arch. D. Bodl. 28.) which contains a transcript by Sancroft of Cosin’s alterations and additions. It had manifestly passed under Cosin’s eye, for some alterations are made in his handwriting. These are noted where they occur in the Ordination Service.

— blesse our Gracious Queene, &c.*

— magistrates &c.

— all the subordinate Magistrates &c.
ut supra.

OUR FATHER &c.†

¶ Then shall be sung or said the service for the Communion &c. as followeth.

¶ Then shall be sung or said [the Service for the] Communion &c., saving that the Epistle shall be read out of Timothy, as followeth.

The Collect.

— to the glory of thy Name, and the edification of thy Church, &c.

It appertaineth to the office of a Deacon &c. relieved with the alms of the Parishioners, or others &c.

— thereto licensed by the Bishop himself.

— except &c. it shall otherwise seem good unto the Bishop &c.

— to the glory &c. and the benefit of thy Church. (*In Cosin's hand.*)

[1 Tim. iii. 8, *in y^e new translation.*
Acts vi. 2, *the new translation.*]

It appertaineth to the office of a Deacon &c. relieved with the alms of the Parish or other good people.

— thereto appointed by lawfull authority.

— except &c. otherwise appointed by his Ordinary.

The Collect.

THE FORM AND MANNER OF ORDERING OF PRIESTS.

¶ First the Archdeacon &c. shall say &c.

¶ When the Exhortation is ended, the Archdeacon, or in his absence one appointed in his stead, shall present unto the Bishop all them that shall receive the order of Priesthood that day, the Archdeacon saying &c.

— cleare himself &c.

¶ Then shall be sung or said the Service for the Communion &c.

¶ Then shall be sung or said the Communion of the day, and the Epistle shall be read out of the 20th chapter of the Acts of the Apostles, as followeth.

* In marg.: a note in Cosin's hand:—"See the note here made in the Letanie after Morning prayer."

† A direction to the Printer is here given: "Print it out at large;" and another after *Neither reward us &c.*, "in ye Roman letter," both in Cosin's hand.

The Collect.

— edification of thy Church. — benefitt of the Church.

¶ *Or else, when on the same day some are to be ordained Deacons and some Priests, this third chapter of the 3rd Epistle to Timotheus.*

¶ *After this shall be read for the Gospel a part of the last chapter of S. Matthew.*

Matt. xxviii. 18. Jesus came — end of the world.

¶ *Or else this that followeth, out of the tenth chapter of John.*

Joh. x. 1. Verily &c. — one shepherd.

¶ *Or else this out of the xxth chapter of John.*

Joh. xx. 19. The same day &c. — are retained.

¶ *Or else Luke xii. 35 to v. 48. Lett your loines be girded &c.*

¶ *After this &c. silence kept for a space.*

¶ *After which shall be sung or said by the Bishop &c.*

— by the same thy Blessed Son &c.

— shalt be lawfully appointed thereunto.

¶ *And if on the same day &c. the Deacons shall be first presented, and then the Priests; &c. the Litany &c. once said for both &c. as is in this office before appointed.*

¶ *And if on the same day &c. the Deacons shall be first presented, and then the Priests, in the forme before sett downe &c. the Litany &c. once said for both. Then begins the Communion Service, in which the Epistle shall be the whole 3 cap. of 1 Tim. Immediately after which, they that are to be made Deacons shall take the oath of Supremacy, be interrogated, and then ordained, as is above prescribed. Then one of them having read the Gospel (which shall be one of those fower appointed before in this office) they*

The Collect.

that are to be made Priests shall likewise every one take the oath of Supremacy, and then be interrogated and ordeyned, as is before directed.

THE CONSECRATION OF BISHOPS.

¶ *Then another Bishop shall read the Gospel &c.*

Or else this: Joh. x. 1. Verily, verily, I say unto you &c. as before in the ordering of Priests.

Will you maintain &c. by the Ordinance of this Realm?

¶ *Then the Archbishop &c. upon the head of the elected Bishop, kneeling before them upon his knees, the Archbishop saying, &c.*

Receive &c. for the office &c. love and soberness.

Will you maintain &c. by the Ordinance of this Church and Realm.

¶ *Then the Archbishop &c. upon the head of the elected Bishop, humbly kneeling before the Lord's Table, the Archbishop saying, &c.*

Take the Holy Ghost, by whom the office and authority of a Bishop is now committed unto thee, &c. love and a sound mind.

Be diligent in them, that the increase coming thereby &c.

Be diligent in them, that the increase of piety coming thereby &c.

** On the Fly-leaf at the commencement of the Durham Book the following directions are written in Cosin's hand:—

Directions to be given to ye Printer. 1. To page ye whole Booke. 2. Not to adde, leave out, or alter any thing, in any volume wherin it shalbe printed hereafter. 3. Not to print any capitall letters with profane pictures in them. 4. As much as may be to compose so that ye leafe be not to be turned over in any Collect, Creed, or verse of a Psalme. 5. A faire frontispiece at ye beginning of ye Booke, and before ye Psalter, to be cutt in brasse, and designed as direction shalbe given by ye A.BP.

To these are added in Sancroft's hand:—6. Print all ye Creeds aliso in 3 Paragraphs. 7. Printed by ye K. Print^{rs}. 8. In all the Epistles and Gospels follow the new translation, & in ye Gosp. at Baptisme, ye Lesson at ye Buriall, ye Exhortatⁿ. at Marriage. Never cutt of the Lord's Praier, Creed, or any Collect with an &c., but when ever they are repeated, print them out at large. Never print ye Lord's Prayer beyond—*evil. Amen.*

Bishop Cosin's careful direction as to capital letters with "profane pictures" was doubtless occasioned by the introduction of one in this Prayer-book of 1619 which he annotated, where the initial letter prefixed to the Epistle for the 6th Sunday after Trinity represents Diana and her nymphs surprised by Actæon.

XXVIII.—SOME PARTICULARS TO BE ADDED AND AMENDED IN
THE BOOKE OF COMMON PRAYER BEFORE IT BE SIGNED*.
[Tanner MSS. xlviii. 1.]

[1. A RUBRICK to be inserted into the Order *How the Psalter
shalbe read, viz.:*—

¶ It is most agreeable to a religious order and decencie in the
publick service of the Church, that the Psalmes and the Hymnes
appointed in this Book be sung, as in most places, one verse after
another, by sides or turnes, the Minister, Clarks, and people,
all standing.]

2. The *Benedicite omnia opera Domini* to be restored.

[3. St. Chrysostome's prayer to be used only at the end of
Morning and Evening Prayer after the *Prayers for the King,
&c.*, there printed; and the Prayer, *O God, whose nature and
propertie &c.* to be printed and used only in the end of the
Letanie, after the prayer *Wee humbly beseech thee.*]

4. In that prayer the word *righteously* to stand, rather then be
chang'd into the word *rightly*.

[5. The Hymne *Christ rising &c.* appointed upon Easter-day
morning to be printed by severall verses.

6. After the Collects for the King, following the 10 Command-
ments, this Rubrick to be added:—¶ Then shall be said the Collect
for the Day, with the Epistle and Gospel there appointed.

7. Before the Gospel to be said or sung, *Glory be to thee, O
Lord.* And after it is ended, *Thanks be given to thee, O Lord.*

8. During the time of distributing the Communion, Anthems
and Psalmes may be used in places where they sing.]

9. At the end of Baptisme the Minister to require that the
Child &c. be brought to Confirmation.

[10. The Prayers for the 5th of November, 30th of January,
29th of May, Order at the King's Healing, and at the
Mandat, to be printed with the Book, and all confirmed
by Act of Parliament together, besides the Order for Prayers
in the King's Fleet.]

11. The Epistle for St. Luke's day to end with these words,
Only Luke is with me.

XXIX.—A PRAYER FOR THE CONSECRATION OF A CHURCHYARD†.
[Mickleton MSS. Letter-Book, 1664—1665. f. 66.]

O LORD GOD, who hast taught us in thy holy Word to put a
difference betweene the soule of a beast which goeth downwards

* The whole of this paper is in the handwriting of Bishop Cosin. The para-
graphs within brackets have had the pen drawn through them.

† The whole of this Paper is in Cosin's handwriting, but would seem to have
been written in his earlier life.

to the earth from whence it came, and the spirit of man which returneth up to Thee that gavest it, and in like manner to make a diverse accompt of the bodies of mankind and the bodies of other living creatures, that the bodies of men shold not be cast out as the bodies of beasts are to become dung for the earth, nor their bones lay scattered abroad to the sight of the sunne, but that being gathered to their fathers their bones shold be decently laid up in the bosome of the earth, and in a place chosen and set apart for that purpose, there to rest in the sleep of peace till the last trumpet shall awake them : Wee beseech Thee to accept this work of ours, in choosing the place wherein wee now are to shew mercy unto the dead, that it may be as the cave of Mamre, even a storehouse for the bodies of such our bretheren and sisters as Thou shalt ordeine there to be interred. And mercifully grant that they whose bodies shalbe there bestowed and all wee may never forget the day of our putting of the tabernacle of this flesh, but that livinge wee may thinke upon death, and dying wee may apprehend life, and rising from the death of sin to the life of righteousnes, which is the first rising of grace, wee may have our parts in the second, which is the rising to glory, by thy mercie, O Blessed Lord God, who dost live and governe all things, world without end. AMEN.

Sequitur Schedula Consecrationis. IN DEI NOMINE, &c.

Quā finitā, precatur denuo.

LORD GOD of Abraham, Isaacs, and Jacob, the Gon of the living and not of the dead, for that with Thee doe live the spirits of them that depart hence in the Lord, and in whom the soules of them that are elect after they be delivered from the burden of this flesh be in joy and felicitie :

LORD JESU CHRIST, Who art the Resurrection and the Life, in whom if wee believe, though wee die, yet shall wee live, who by Thy death hast overcome death, and by Thy Rising againe hast opened unto us the gate of everlasting life, who shalt send Thine angells and gather the bodies of Thy servants from all the ends of the world :

HOLY AND BLESSED SPIRIT, the LORD and Giver of Life, whose temples the bodies of Thy servants are, by Thy sanctifying grace dwelling in them, and Who hast taught us that those bodies which have bin Thy temples, and those harts in which Christ hath dwelt by faith, shall not for ever dwell in corruption ; but that as by sending forth Thy breath at first wee receyved our being and life, so at the last, by sending forth the same breath, life and being shalbe restored to us againe :

God the Father, God the Son, and God the Holy Ghost, wee humbly beseech Thee to accept, sanctifie, and blesse this place to

that end wherunto we have ordeyned it, and mercifully grant that they whose bodies shall here rest, may rest in this hope, even the hope of a blessed Resurrection to eternall life, where they with us and wee with them and all others departed in the true faith of Thy Holy Name, may have our perfect consummation and blisse, both in body and soule, in Thyne Eternall and Everlasting Kingdome. AMEN.

Post Gloria in Excelsis.

Blessed be Thy Name O LORD that it hath pleased Thee to have Thy habitation among men, and to dwell in the assemblies of Thy Saints. Wee beseech Thee for Thy Blessing upon this Thy servant into whose mind Thou didst put it to erect an House unto Thy Holy Name, by whose paine, care, and cost this work was begun and finished, and is now consecrated unto Thy worship and service. Blesse him O LORD in his substance and accept the work of his hands; Remember him concerning the kindnes of his that he hath shewed for the House of his God, and be with him in his going out and his coming in from this time forth for evermore. And make both him and all them that shall enjoy the benefit of this place truly thankfull unto Thee for Thy gracious acceptance of this his free-will offering unto Thy great and glorious Name. And grant that both he and they may so serve and please Thee in this materiall Temple made with hands, that in the end they may come to Thy Temple on high, even to Thy holy places made without hands, eternall in the heavens, through Jesus Christ Our LORD. AMEN.

The Peace of God, &c.

[Indorsed, (*manu Cosini*)
Prayers for the Consecration
of a Churchyard.]

XXX.—FROM DR. ALAN SMALWOOD* AND MRS. FRANCES BASIRE
TO BISHOP COSIN. [Hunter MSS. ix. 100.]

RIGHT REVEREND FATHER IN GOD,

MAY it please your Lordship to take notice that your bounteous proffer of the living of Readmarshall to Dr. Andrew Lamont upon condition he should engage to relinquish the Rectory of Stanhop to Dr. Basire at his returne into England (which he is ready thereupon to performe as youre Honour shall thinke fit) hath bene very instrumentall to produce an agreement amongst us, for which end Dr. Smallwood is willing to relinquish his interest there, being first paid as your Lordship ordered, and for the remainder of the

* Dr. Alan Smalwood was of the family of Smalwood of Upleatham, in co. York, and was Rector of Greystocke, in Cumberland, in 1666.—Dugdale's Visitation of Yorkshire (Pub. Surtees Society), p. 371.

profite, Dr. Lamont and M^{rs}. Basire are content to divide them equally betwixt them, and equally to defray the charges of tenthes, assessments, and the stipend due to Mr. Smith, the Curate of the Chappell, and so to continue for the time to come, untill Dr. Basire's returne or death. In consideration wherof Dr. Lamont is content to serve the cure there by your Honour's leave and appointment, which agreement (if you graciously please to ratify it) would be productive of a settled peace amongst your Lordship's most humble servants,

A. SMALWOOD.
FRANCIS BAZIRE.

Dr. Lamont's undertaking to surrender the Rectory of Stanhope.

To all Christian people to whom this writing shall come, or may concerne: I Andrew Lamont, Doctor of Divinitie, send greeting in our Lord God Everlasting. Know yee that I the said Andrew Lamont being now in possession of the Rectory and Parsonage House of Stanhope in Weardale in the county of Durham, by agreement made the thirtieth day of August last past, betwene me the said Andrew Lamont, on the one partie, and Frances Basire, wife of Isaac Basire, Doctor of Divinity, Rector of the Parish Church of Stanhop in Weardaile, on the behalf of her said late [sic] husband being then out of England, and her selfe of the other part, and in pursuance of the said Agreement and at and upon the lawful demand of the said Dr. Basire made unto me at the Parsonage House of Stanhop in Weardaile aforesaid, do fully, freely and voluntarily surrender, yield up and deliver unto the said Isaac Basire the said rectorie and parsonage of Stanhop in Weardaile aforesaid, and all the messuages, houses, edifices, buildings, gleeb lands and other lands and tenements, tythes and other profits appertaining or belonging unto the same, and all my pretended estate, right, title, interest, propertie, claime and demand whatsoever thereunto, or to any part or parcel thereof, which I now have, ever had, or at any time or times hereafter can, shall, or may have, claime, chalenge, or demand therein or thereunto, against the said Dr. Basire, his assignee or assignes. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seale the xxiiith day of September, 1661. ANDREW LAMONT* (L.S.) Signed, sealed, and delivered in the presence of, Elias Smyth, clers^r. Isaac Basire.[†] Tho. Dobson. Chr. Mickleton.

[Seal: a Lion rampant. Above the shield A.D.L.]

XXXI.—FROM JOHN DELAVAL, ESQ.[‡] TO BISHOP COSIN. [Mickleton MSS. xlvi. 171.]

MY LORD,

I AM very sorry that your Lordship should suffer soe much in

* Dr. Lamont appears subsequently to have sought preferment from the King. So the following draft letter in Dr. Basire's handwriting, without date or address, would seem to indicate. "MY VERY GOOD LORD, Dr. Lamont, a Scottishman, (my supplanter) desires mee, by letter, to procure this his petition to the King, which I, willing to requite good for evil, humbly recommend to your Lordship's charity. The King's gracious answer being procured I will forthwith returne it to the Doctor."—Hunter MSS. ix. 102. There is a note referring to Dr. Lamont's occupation of Stanhope in one of Dr. Basire's Memorandum Books, preserved in the Hunter Collection:—"1667. Nov. 6. Dr. Lamont's son, a Minister, came to visit me. Affirms that Dr. Chaworth, Knt., Vicar-General, told him before my coming into England that the Bishoprick of Lichfield was kept vacant for me, and he entrusted with it in the vacancy, and that then his father, Dr. Lamont was to have Stan'lop."—Hunter MSS. 135.

† Dr. Basire's eldest son.

‡ Attorney-General to Bishop Cosin.

your County Palatine (as your Lordship sayes you doe) through my absence there; which I assure your Lordship is noe way affected in me, but the unavoydable effect of some necessitudes from which I have not yet bin able to free my selfe. But to supply that defect, your Lordship shall herewith receyve the substitution which your Lordship commanded, with all my wishes, that your Lordship may not suffer more by it then by my absence. As for the particulars your Lordship mentions, I conceyve most of them are of that quallity as wherein your Attorney Generall is not concern'd to act *ex officio*, but only as your Lordship's councell; for the forfeytur at Woolsingham must be presented by the Homage at the Hallmote Court there, before the title of seisure doth accrew to your Lordship, and this (together with the awarding of the seisure) is the proper office (and ought to be the care) of the Steward of that Court. The title to the Estate of the *felo de se* doth arise to your Lordship upon the Coroner's Inquest, upon which it ought to have been seized by the Shreeve for your Lordship's use, whereupon, if Sir N. Cole find himself injured, he may then contest his title at law with your Lordship. And as for the inclosures made by the tenants without your Lordship's licence, it is such a transmutation of possession as maketh a forfeytur in case of copyholders, and then it is under the cognizance (as before) of the Hallmote; and in case of leaseholders, your Lordship hath the law in your owne hands till new leases be granted. But as to the inclosure of any Common or wast grounds, neyther free, copy, or lease holder, can reteyne any part thereof in severallty, noe more then they can any of the demesnes, and, in such case, every one knowes the ready and proper remedy. I did hope the businesse of Fiskerton had bin long since accommodated, haveing never heard any thing of it from your Lordship to the contrary, and Mr. Deane allways expressing his readinesse and reallity therein. The mistakes which happened therein ween at first as imperceptible, as they have since been uncharitably magnifyed (by some) to my prejudice, and perhaps to your Lordship's allsoe. But it being now (as your Lordship sayes) come to a conclusion, I desire onely that your Lordship will give them soe much counterpoyse as my other services (at the same tyme) will affoard, and then I shall finally acquiesce in that [a line illegible.]

My Lord,

Your Lordship's most faythfull servant,

JO. DE LAVALL.

19mo Jan.
'61-62.

XXXII.—FROM BISHOP COSIN TO MR. STAPYLTON. [Mickleton MSS. Letter-Book, 1660—1663, f. 26.]

London, Jan. 22, 1661[—62.]

MR. STAPLETON,

I HAD your letter from Yorke, and that which you sent me from Durham, together with the inclosed from Gravesend; whether [*whither*] that windbound gentleman had (I believe) never come to waite for a wind that will carry him to his undoing if Mr. Farrar had not furnished him with money (which I never ordered him) for his voyage. But let him goe, he is not worth the owning, nor any further seeking after him. In the meane while they that have thus lured him and conveyed him away are most unworthy persons*.

You will now have time to looke after the house at Aukland and Durham, and all other things that may concerne me in my rents, leases and accompts.

It is well that the gentlemen at the Sessions were persuaded to pass over that busines for Knights and Burgesses so quietly †.

* Bishop Cosin is here speaking of his son, whose conversion to the faith of the Church of Rome caused his father no small sorrow. Surtees says that he took orders in the Church of Rome, (Hist. Durh. i. p. cxii.) but there appears no authority for this statement. From a letter written by Mr. Neile to Mr. Stapylton a few days before the Bishop's letter, it would seem that this was the period of Mr. Cosin's second and final departure from the Church of England. Mr. Neile says, "This day Mrs. Longe sent for me to tell me in great trouble there came one, whom she suspects is a priest, into her house, and tould openly Mr. Cosine's recall [? *recall*] with the occasions, time, and circumstancies, with great joy and rejoycing. You may see there intelligence. Jan: 14, 1661-2."—Mickleton MSS. Letter-Book, 1660-63. f. xxiv. After this his father appears to have disowned him altogether, and he seems to have had his necessities supplied by chance remittances, made, probably with the Bishop's connivance, by his sister Lady Gerard and other friends. Eventually the Bishop so far relented as to make him a small annual allowance, and he left him an annuity in his will. Some letters and extracts relating to Mr. John Cosin will be given in the Appendix.

† This refers to an attempt that was made to obtain Parliamentary representation. The County of Durham formerly sent no representatives to Parliament, in consequence of the Bishop's Palatine jurisdiction, by virtue of which he, with the consent of his Council, levied taxes and raised men within the Bishopric, without reference to the authority of Parliament. Although the Palatine privileges were abridged by an Act of Henry VIII., no attempt appears to have been made to obtain the privilege of sending members to Parliament until 1614, when a Bill was introduced into the House of Commons on the subject, but without success. Attempts were made in succeeding Parliaments, but failed, in consequence apparently of the opposition of the Bishops for the time being. During the Usurpation, the County of Durham sent one representative for the County to the first Parliament summoned by Cromwell; and, in the second and third Parliaments, two members for the County, and one Representative for the City of Durham.—See Surtees' Hist. Durh. i. p. cxlviii. See also Preface to Sir C. Sharp's Knights and Burgesses for the County and City of Durham. The Bishop's influence prevailed in this year (1661) to stop the attempt which seems to have been then contemplated to secure the privilege enjoyed by the County in the Parliaments of the Commonwealth. The contest on the subject was renewed in 1666, as will appear in the course of this Correspondence.

To the letters that I had about it, and about their desire for my moving here in Parliament to obteyne our 25000*l.**, I shall returne answeres hereafter by the posts that follow this. So I pray excuse me till then both to Sr. Tho. Davison, if you meet him at Durham, and to the Sollicitor, and to Mr. Farrar. *Vale.*

Yours, &c.

JOH. DURESME.

Send word by Mr. Farrar to Mr. Barnes at Darlington that I desire to know what he will doe about the mill, for I shall stay no longer upon his delay and uncertainties. Let me know also what Mr. Wilkinson hath done with his lease ground neare the Bishop's house there, and what that lease of his [is] worth. I heare of one Mr. Rayne hath either bought it, or contracted for it, and that he is willing to part with it againe; as it may well be Mr. Barnes will be ready also to part with his Balywick, &c., for all which Mr. Charles Gerard, if he may have them at no uneasy rate, would peradventure deale with them, for to him I have allotted the House, and the office and otes at Cotam-mundevill.

[JO. DURESME.]

For Mr. Miles Stapleton,
at Mr. Farrar's house in Durham.

Jo. Duresme.

XXXIII.—FROM DR. BASIRE TO BISHOP COSIN. [Hunter MSS.
ix. 109.]

RIGHT REVEREND FATHER IN GOD, AND MY VERY GOOD LORD,
SINCE my return hither being daily urged to a Visitation of the Churches in Northumberland, I do herewith, in observance, send your Lordship a copy of the Articles I have prepared: craving, after review, the speedy returne. The Churche's fabriques there are reported so ruinous (and the longer so the worse), so many intruders, without any canonicall ordination, the people as I am credibly informed, in very many places *ἀποίμαντος*, to use great

* This was the sum which was claimed by the County in repayment of the burden to which it had been subjected for the maintenance of the Scotch army after the battle of Newburn in 1640. "On Saturday last my Lord made a speech in the House about the 20,000*l.* that is to be paid the County Palatine, if I mistake not the summe, but I suppose every body there, upon the first offer to speake of it, will rectifie it, if it be one: and [I am] commanded to lett you know that you impart it to others, and make the best use thereof in respect of the pretended wants of Knights and Burgesses, that he hopes to bring it to good conclusion and to gain it for the countrey.—R. Neile to Mr. Stapylton. Jan. 28, 1661.—Mickleton MSS. Letter-Book, 1660-63. f. xxviii. The precise sum was £25,663 13*s.* 10*d.*—See Hutchinson's Hist. Durh. i. p. 501.

Nazianzen's terme. That God may assist us, reforme them, and amend all, is, and shall be, the prayer of your Lordship's affectionate and humble servant,

ISAAC BASIRE.

Duresme : this 25 of January,
(S. Paul's Conversion-Day) 1661[-62.]

XXXIV.—FROM BISHOP COSIN TO MR. STAPYLTON AND MR. FARRER. [Mickleton MSS. Letter-Book, 1660—1663. f. 29.]

London, Jan. 30, 1661[-62.]

MR. STAPLETON AND MR. FARRER,

YOUR narratives of the Justices' proceedings with Sr. Ed. Smith* and those of his family, doe not much affect me, or give me any satisfaction. But it is in vayne to meddle any further in the matter, which I must digest as well as I can. In the meane while it was as impudently, as unnaturally and irreligiously acted by him who calls himself Ch. Blakiston†, and shall never be more acknowledged by his father.

I have heretofore written of divers matters whereunto I have yet received no answer from Mr. Farrer; particularly of the cole leases, and the lead for which I compounded with the Mayor and Aldermen of Durham, of Mr. Howard's lease, of Douthwait's lease, and some others which are not now in my minde.

How my receipts stand both for leases, fees, and rents of all sorts, you will let me know, and how the work goeth on at the Castle.

Now you are both together at Durham, you may the better make me up a perfect booke of all my rents belonging to the

* Sir Edward Smythe was the head of an ancient Roman Catholic family in the County of Durham, who probably may have had some influence in inducing Mr. Cosin to give in his adhesion, for the second time, to the Church of Rome. Mr. John Blakiston of Newcastle writes as follows upon the subject, in a letter bearing the same date as that of the Bishop given above:—"SIR, I know you have a great valem and respect for my kinsman Mr. Cosins, and will be sorrie to heare any thing which may frustrate your expectation about him. I wish I had not occasion to tell you that which I thinke fitt you should know of him. He hath absented himself from Dr. Nailer's to whose charge my Lord left him, for above 10 dayes, and there is no account can be given of him, though inquire hath beene after him all over the countrie. The last intelligence that hath been given of him is that he was scene in the company of some grand papists, and since that there is nothing more can be heard of him, which hath filled his freinds' thoughts with strange feares and jealousies. It is now *in ore omnis populi*, but I hope it is not yet come to my Lord's eares."—Tanner MSS. xlxi. 140. The address of the letter is torn off.

Sir Edward Smythe was of Eshe Hall, co. Pal., and was created a Baronet on the Restoration. He died at Acton Burnell, co. Salop, on the 12th Oct., 1714, aged 80.

† Mr. Cosin appears to have adopted the surname of his mother's family. It is possible that he may have taken likewise another Christian name at his re-baptization when he became a member of the Church of Rome.

Bishoprick of Durham, and I pray set your selves to it so that it may be done exactly, and that I may understand the state of my revenue yeerely, both in certainties and uncertainties. Let me know what security I have, or am to have, from the High Sheriff and Under Sheriffe, (with whom you shall doe well to conferre about his place) and from the Jayler. It is fitt I be indemnified who am,

Sir, your assured friend,
JOH. DURESME.

Ask Mr. Bowser what agreement he hath made for the wood roofof my Chappel at Aukland. I have considered of the upper windows there, and I think 4 may serve, if 5 cannot be had.

For John Farrer or
Miles Stapylton, Esqrs.
at Mr. Farrer's house
at Durham.

Jo. Duresme :
Fran^{co}.

XXXV.—CERTIFICATE OF BISHOP COSIN WITH RESPECT TO CERTAIN ARMS WHICH HAD BEEN TAKEN AWAY FROM DURHAM. [State Papers. Dom. Charles II. 1. 39.]

2ND JANUARY, 1660. Sent away from Durham to Tynmouth Castle that day, and carried away by us whose names are under written.

Pistolls and holsters	.	.	.	35 pairs
Swords	.	.	.	35
Bandoleers	.	.	.	6 bundells
Pikes	.	.	.	99
Muskettts	.	.	.	60
Drummes	.	.	.	6
Partizants	.	.	.	8
Light horse saddles	.	.	.	1

Witnes our hands,

JO. THOMPSON his marke, I T.

R. WARDE.

TYMO: STOTT his marke, T S.

10th Feb. 1661. This is a true copy of the account I had of the armes that was sent to Tynmouth Castle both from Mr. Henry Rowell, then Maior of Durham, and from them that carried them away from Durham to Tinmouth Castle.

W. FUSSELL.

Upon the information and desire of the Deputy Lieutenants for the County Pallatine of Durham I doe certify that the armes above mentioned did formerly belong to that County and were

carried from Durham and secured in Tinmouth Castle when Lambert marched northwards last, as appears by the witnesse of the persons that have subscribed to this particular, and the then Maior of Durham and others. The greatest part of the said armes Sir William Compton, Master of the Stores, findes to be amongst the remaines now in Tinmouth Castle, which he and Coll. Villers will order to be delivered upon a warrant from his Majestie to them, which is humbly desired by the Deputy Lieutenants and the Countrey, and in their behalfe by,

JOH. DURESME.

XXXVI.—FROM BISHOP COSIN TO MR. STAPYLTON. [Mickleton MSS. Letter-Book, 1660—1663. f. 35.]

London, Feb. 13, 1661[-62.]

MR. STAPLETON,
WITH all the skill wee can use here, your accompt, and Mr. Bowser's accompt of the difference betweene the high and flatt roofs at Aukland, &c., wee cannot bring to any agreement. The staires you propose to be new made at Durham Castle wilbe better if they be deferred till my coming thither to order them to my mind; for if the outward stone case be not made to answere the Towre at the other end of the gallery leading up to the chappell, I shall not like the cost of a new stayre, which the carpenter settts at so high a rate, and whether he intends to allow wood or no, or how many half paces, or of what bredth and height the steps shalbe, you doe not say*. Nor doe you tell me what roomes are there finished, fitt to lodge me and 3 or 4 servants in, when I come to Durham, for out of the Castle I would not willingly bee quartered any more, (during the short time I shall have occasion to stay there) though I think that house will not be ready this yeere for the entertainment of the Judges at the Assises†.

* * * * *

Your very loving and assured friend,

JO. DURESME.

For Mr. Miles Stapylton,
at Mr. John Farrer's house
at Durham.

JO. DURESME
Franco.

* Several Agreements relating to the repairs and alterations at Durham and Auckland Castles will be found in the Appendix.

† A curious account of the expenses connected with the entertainment of the Judges, &c., at the Assizes held in August, 1661, will be given in the Appendix.

XXXVII.—A VIEW OF THE ESTATE OF THE BISHOPRICK OF DURHAM*. [Tanner MSS. xcii. 10.]

The annual certaine rents and revenues belonging therunto:—

1. In the 4 wards (whereinto the whole County Palatine is divided) that is to say:—

In Darlington Ward: 728*l*. 9*s*. 7*d*. In Chester Ward: 459*l*. 18*s*. 10*d*. In Esington Ward: 431*l*. 11*s*. 10*d*. In Stockton Ward: 341*l*. 11*s*. 8*d*.

In the high Forrest at Weredale and the three parks of Wolsingham, Evenwood, and Bedborne: 168*l*. 13*s*. 6*d*. In old Escheat lands: 15*s*. 2*d*. In forraine receipts: 5*l*. 4*s*. 4*d*. In rents of cole, lead, and iron mines: 280*l*. In rents of stone and slate quarries: 2*l*.

In rents of shops and houses upon Tinebridge: 3*l*. In Pensions paid out of severall Churches: 62*l*. In rents from the Impropriation of Stamfordham: 26*l*. 13*s*. 4*d*. In rent from the Manor of Creake: 51*l*. 9*s*. 11*d*. In rents and profits of demesne lands at Auckland: 160*l*. In rents and profits of demesne lands at Frankland: 24*l*. In rents and profits of demesne lands at Stockton: 280*l*. In rents of the little Parke at Bishop Auckland reserved for deere: (*Nil.*) *Sum*: 3025*l*. 8*s*. 3*d*.

2. In Allertonshire within the County of Yorke.

The rents reserved there: 220*l*.

3. In Holdenshire within the same county of Yorke.

The rents reserved there: 430*l*.

4. In London.

The rents of Durham house and the New Exchange in the Strand: 240*l*. *Sum*: 890*l*.

[*Total*] 3915*l*. 8*s*. 3*d*.

Out of which sum these deductions are to be made:—Charged upon the Bishop yearly to be paid by him from his former rents and revenues.

1. Decay of rents in the 4 Wards: 22*l*. 13*s*. 4*d*.
2. Decay of rents in Allertonshire: 6*l*. 11*s*.
3. Decay of rents in Howdenshire: 20*l*. 14*s*.
4. Repayre of the staths there, *communibus annis*: 250*l*.
5. A pension assigned by the King to the Queen Mother: 880*l*.
6. Tenthis paid to the King: 182*l*.
7. Fees and Annuities to Officers by Patent and Roll: 310*l*.
8. Fees to the Exchequer Officers: 20*l*.

* This is probably the statement which Bishop Cosin directed to be made by Mr. Stapylton and Mr. Farrer, in his letter of Jan. 30, 1661. (No. XXXIV.)

9. Allowances made tenants out of their rents in Aukland Manor for Carrages: 26*l.* 10*s.*
10. Expences in the time of Assises for entartayntment of 2 Judges, and the Bench of Justices, with all their followers, Lawyers, Jurors, and witnesses; besides the high Sheriffe, his baliffs, and officers: 180*l.*
11. Expences in the time of the 4 Sessions: 50*l.*
12. First-fruits to the King for six years together: 273*l.* 3*s.*
 $2\frac{3}{4}d.$

*Sum: 2221*l.* 11*s.* 6*3\frac{3}{4}d.**

Which being deducted out of the former summe, 3915*l.* 8*s.* 3*d.* remains only to the Bishop of Duresme *de claro* 1693*l.* 16*s.* 8*1\frac{1}{4}d.*

But when in any yeaire there is a subsidie to be paid unto the King of 2*s.* in the pound, the Bishop's revenues will be (less by 182*l.*) viz. 1511*l.* 16*s.* 8*1\frac{1}{4}d.*

And if the subsidie be rated at 4*s.* in the pound, the revenues will decrease 182*l.* more, and then the cleare vale of the Bishoprick will be but 1329*l.* 16*s.* 8*1\frac{1}{4}d.*

The annual perquisites and profits of the Bishoprick of Duresme that are casuall only, and uncertaine:—

- Perquisites in his ten Halmot Courts, *communibus annis.*
- Fines upon originall writs, and post fines in his Chancery.
- Fines in his Chancery imposed for contempts.
- Forfeiture of Recognizances in his Court of Common Pleas.
- Forfeiture of Recognizances at the Assises and Sessions.
- Forfeiture upon the Statutes of *præmunire* and other penall statutes.
- Forfeiture of fellons' goods.
- Fines and amerciaments imposed at the Assises and Sessions.
- Extracts and falls in his County Court.
- Issues of Jurors at the Assises and Sessions.
- Issues of Green waxe sent out of the King's Courts at Westminister.
- Forfeiture of Copyholds.
- Sheriffe turnes.
- Forfeiteres of unland and uncustomed goods.
- Fines and compositions for infranchising Tradesmen and Apprentises.
- Wracks and Royalties at sea, by right of Admiralty.
- Waives and strayes.
- Deodands.
- Licences of dividing tenants' commons and fields.
- All which may be worth, *communibus annis*, about 160*l.*

But these uncertaine profits (which are gathered in with much trouble and expence, and most commonly a great part of them lost or pardoned) will be spent and taken of againe by feeing of lawyers, attorneys, sollicitors, and officers to attend and looke after the preservation of the Bishop-rights in them all, together with the charges of his Lieutenancy in the County Palatine.

So that upon accompt in the end of the yeare there will be left little or—0. 0. 0.

The Royalties of the Bishop's Wardships and Liveries, Marriages and reliefs, Licences of Alienation and outer le mains, Pardons and Respites of Homage,—

Are all taken away from him by Act of Parliament passed A°. 1660, and in lieu thereof the Excise (which is now let out to farme in this County palatine at 2100^l. per annum) was given to the King without any recompence made to the Bishop, who had as great profits by these Wardships, &c. as all the revenues of his Bishoprick are now worth. For it may appeare by the former accompts made thereof that they were worth to the predecessors of the present Bishop about two thousand pounds per annum. In the losse whereof (till the recompence be made that the King most graciously promised) this Bishoprick suffers more then all the other Bishopricks in England: the impositions and charges laying upon it being still as great as before.

Besides the former uncertaine profits there are yet to be reckoned,—

The Bishop's Fines and compositions for renewing of leases. Of which leases he that is now Bishop (entering in December, 1660) found the most considerable and greatest number of them lett out by his predecessors, for three lives, such as (except onely one) are still in being, and so like to continue beyond his time. Among them all some few tenants have here and there renewed one life that was void for lesse then one year's value, 3 of them 2 lives, for lesse then 3 years' value. As to the rest of the leases that had bin let for 21 years and were expired, they were most of them so meane that 110 of them have not afforded any one fine above 50^l. (some but 3^l. 4^l. 5^l. 6^l. 7^l. 8^l. 9^l. 10^l. 15^l. 20^l.) amounting in the total (one with another) to no more then 2556^l. 13^s. 4^d. And all the fines above 50^l. (being 69 in number) have risen no higher then 9400^l.

Summa totalis: 11956^l. 13^s. 4^d.

*Which sum of [Blank in orig.] hath been necessarily expended,
as followeth:—*

For fees and charges about the Election, confirmation, consecration, homage, and installation into the Bishoprick: 650^l.

For a Benevolence to his Majestie, paid with the Lords of Parliament: 400*l*.

For another Benevolence, paid with the rest of the Bishops: 1000*l*.

For repayre of St. Paul's, London, and other churches abroad: 100*l*.

For the redeeming of captives from their slavery at Algiers: 300*l*.

For the rebuilding of Durham [Castle, which the Scots spoyl'd and ruined with gunpowder *] and Auckland Castles, which the usurpers, Sir A. Haselrig and others, had ruined, in lead, 1840*l*., in timber and dales, 1170*l*., in iron and smith's worke, 410*l*., in glasse, 369*l*., in stone and in masons' worke, 1100*l*., in carpenters' worke, 860*l*., in joyners' and carvers' worke, 150*l*., in lime and plasterers', 198*l*., in haire, bricks, slates, flags, and wallers' worke, 165*l*., in carriages of wood and stone, 400*l*. [Sum] 7202*l*.

For the repairing of the Bishop's house at Darlington: 100*l*.

Before the 2 Castles and Darlington house be finished, it will cost more yet, at least 3000*l*.

There are 124 leases of very considerable value heretofore let for lives, whereof there is none renewed, nor are any of them like to be renewed in this Bishop's time.

The grand lease of lands and coalmynes in the hands of Newcastle townesmen that was heretofore let by Bishop Barnes for 99 years, and confirmed by the Dean and Chapter, hath yet 18 years in it to come; whereof, unlesse a concurrent may be granted, and in like sort be confirmed, the present Bishop shall have no profit.

There is also another lease of the tolls and meadows in Gateshead, let heretofore by Bishop Tunstall for 450 years, which will out-weare 20 Bishoppes.

[Indorsed (in Bishop Cosin's hand)
The present estate of the Bp.rick of
Duresme: A^o. 1662.]

XXXVIII.—FROM BISHOP COSIN TO MR. STAPYLTON. [Mickleton MSS. Letter-Book, 1660—1663. f. 67.]

MR. STAPLETON,

I HOPE you passe your time in Houdenshire to some good purpose, as well for the finishing of the accompt and repayre of the staiths, as for all other matters concerning rents, leases, officers, and perquisits of Courts there, belonging to me.

* The words within brackets are interlined in Bishop Cosin's own hand.

If Mr. Bell hath in your judgment deserved twenty marks for his care and paines taken about the staiths, let him have that allowance for his reward; but let him first draw up his book of accompt in such forme as wilbe fitt to be kept among my other rolls of accompt in the Exchequer at Durham.

Perfect the accompt in a roll with Dr. Broome, and therein allow him the x^l. fee for the yeere 1661, and for the former yeere, or part of 1660, give him what gratuity you shall think fitt, according to the paines he tooke for the gathering in of the rents, and the proportion of those rents hee received for me. If he will not enter good bond (that is, by himself and others with him) to secure me my rents and perquisits of Court which he shall receive for me hereafter, you must of necessity endeavour to find out and imploy some other responsable person, who will upon those termes undertake the office, for though I doe not any way question Dr. Broome's honestie and true intention, yet I know his mortalitie, and may well make a question of it, without his offence, whether he be sure to live a day after he hath received one half yeer's rent for me; and if he should happen to die (as wee are all subject to that uncertainty) before the money be sent or paid to me, I would be loth to depend upon his Executors, without a bond to require of them what was in his hands. If, rather then give any such bond, he will needs quitt his office, as he hath often in his letters expressed himself to that purpose, truly I shall think that he doth himself the greatest injury in it, but peradventure having far better imployments he thinkes this too meane for him, and is therefore willing to leave it; in which case one Mr. Tomson of York, (sonne to Mr. Anth. Tomson, late the Bishop of Durham's Register) and one Mr. Dalby of Lincolnshire, (sonne to Mr. or Dr. Dalby *, a Divine well knowne) are recommended to me, as persons faithfull and fitt for such an office. And if Dr. Broome puts you to it, you shall doe well to enquire after them, or some other, for that purpose.

I have yet made no patent or grant of the Steward's place; only, till I should dispose of it, I intreated Mr. Delaval to provide some lawyer dwelling neere those parts to keep the

* Who may probably be identified with William Dalbie, or Dalby, who was Curate of Whitgift in 1601, presided as Surrogate at the Synod of 29th March 1603, and is styled "Preacher of Howden." He was Official of the Peculiar Jurisdiction of Howden in 1625, and is again mentioned as holding that office in 1644. He was of St. John's College, Cambridge, B.A. 1592, M.A. 1596.—Hist. of the Priory and Peculiar of Snaith, by the Rev. C. B. Robinson, p. 109.

One of the same name, possibly the same individual, was instituted to the vicarage of Haxey, in Lincolnshire, on the 26th Aug. 1606, on the presentation of — Sands, Esq. patron *pro hac vice*.—Ibid. Cf. also Stonhouse's Hist. of the Isle of Axholme.

courts, and to take care that the under-steward did his duty as well towards the tenants in entering their coppies, as towards the Lord in estreating his perquisits; neither of which, you say, hath bin regarded. Mr. Delaval will look no longer after it; therefore the Bishop of Lincolne* hath commended one Mr. Mellis†, an able and honest lawyer, to me for that purpose, who dwells at Lincolne, which they say, is but a day's journey from Houden. If wee be not the better fitted wee had best resolve upon him: but, in the meane while, by vertue of the commission which I sent to you, I pray take care that the Court be kept.

And thus I have gone over all that concernes me (as farre as I know yet) in Houdenshire, unless it be the 100^l. allotted me by the Commissioners of Sewers, which you are to manage the best you may, though you have a hard game to play, now that Mr. Hedley hath spoyl'd it. One of the Nelthorpes was lately there (it may be to stop the Commissioners' order, and to let the mannor of Houden to another tenant). Let me know what he did, but if it was he that gave out a report to the tenants that the Bishop was fallen into the King's displeasure, by that false suggestion and designe to make them hold off from renewing their leases, truly neither he nor they shall fare the better for it, and I merveyle you would give such an untrue report the hearing, and not contradict it with all your confidence, or not tell who it was that made this report to you, when you related it in your letter to Mr. Arden. I thanke God, the King is most gracious to me, and never more then now. When the Session of the Parliament ends (which I trust wilbe within a fortnight) I will presently begin my journey into the north, and there or by the way be glad to see you, being

Your assured freind,

JOH. DURESME.

For Mr. Miles Stapleton,
at the halfe-moone in Houden
upon Humber, York*.

Jo. Duresme,
Franco.

* Robert Saunderson, the learned and pious Bishop of Lincoln. Few need to be told that he forms the subject of one of Izaac Walton's charming Lives.

† This was no doubt Samuel Mellish, Barrister-at-law, and Recorder of Doncaster. He was nephew of John Mellish, of London, who purchased the estate of Blyth Hall of the Saundersons, in 1635. Samuel Mellish died at Doncaster, and was buried there Oct. 23, 1707.—Raine's Hist. of Blyth, p. 83.

XXXIX.—FROM BISHOP SHELDON TO BISHOP COSIN. [Mickleton MSS. Letters, Latin, English, and French. f. 91.]

MY VERY GOOD LORD,

I HOLD myself obliged to acquaint your Lordship that some reports have been brought hither of your severity against my Lord Arundall of Warder his sonne*, which will not well comply with the lenity of His Majestie's Goverment and this present conjuncture. What you have done, or intend to do, against him, I know not; I only signify what I heard to give your Lordship an assurance that nothing shall come in my way wherin you may be concerned, but that you shall have notice of it from

Your Lordship's most affectionate

Friend and Brother,

GILB: LONDON.

Octob. the 11th,

1662.

For the Rt. Reverend Father
in God the L^d. Bp. of Durham
at Durham,
pd. 3. these.

XL.—FROM BISHOP SHELDON TO BISHOP COSIN. [Mickleton MSS. Letters, Latin, English, and French. f. 92.]

MY VERY GOOD LORD,

YOU have inabled me to stop the mouths of some great ones, who cry out against your severity (it seems) without the least cause. The recusants are in that like the presbyterians, who cry out, "persequution, persequution," unles they may do and say what they list. If you have done no more then what you write, you could not doe lesse, and having those provocations in Northumberland, 'twas much you did no more; and that clause in your letter might well have beeene spared wherin you say you conceive that I put you in mind that no severity may be used against persons of that religion, because I supposed there might a severity be used not suitable to the lenity of his Majestie's Goverment and the present conjunction. I hope you had not a designe to put an ill gloss upon that which was ment well. If I could beleeve so ill of

* Henry, third Lord Arundel of Wardour, succeeded to the title on the death of his father in 1643, and died in 1694. He married Cecilie, daughter of Sir Henry Compton, Kn^t. of the Bath (widow of Sir John Fermour of Somerton), by whom he had two sons; Thomas, who succeeded him as fourth Lord Arundel of Wardour, and died in 1712, and Henry, who married Mary, daughter of Edmund Scrope, of Danby, and died 9 Aug., 1721, aged 96.

The Editor has been unable to discover what particular act of severity on the part of Bishop Cosin is alluded to, or to which of the sons it was applied.

you, I should spare my labour and leave what may concern you to other intelligencers hereafter. But I will not trouble you further then to let you know I have done you right, and doubt not but upon the like occasion you would have done the like for

Your Lordship's very humble

Servant and Brother,
GILB: LONDON.

Octob. 28,
1662.

For the Rt. Reverend Father
in God the L^d. Bp. of Durham
at Durham,
pd. 3. these.

XLI.—FROM BISHOP COSIN TO SIR GILBERT GERARD. [State
Papers : Dom. Charles II. lxij. 71.]

SIR,

I AM informed that one Capt. Gower, who when I seized upon severall suspicious persons, according to his Majestie's instructions, fled from out of this country when there was warrants out against him for to bring him before mee and the Deputy Leavetenets, to enter bond for his obedience to his Majestie's lawes. Hee and Paul Hobson, an other of this country man, lyeth secretly at one Thomas Lomes' house, at the sign of the Mermaid in Lothbury, two of the most dangerous fellowes in all the north, who at this day holds intelligence with most of the disaffected persons here. I desire you would make his Majestie's Secretary, or some other of his Majestie's counsell acquainted with this, that there may be search made for them, which must both secretly and spedily be don, for they will very likely hear that their lodging is knowne by some of theire friends out of this country, I having seised of some letters which I intend to communicate to the Deputy Leavtenants on Munday next, when we are to meet. They are writ in charecters, and a particular short way of writinge of theire owne inventing, and if wee find any thing considerable in them I will send them up to yow. If they have removed theire lodging this Mr Lomes must needs know where they are, for all private intelligence was directed to them there.

Your affectionate father, &c.,

Jo. DURESME.

Bp. Awckland,
7th of Novemb.,
1662.

For Sr. Gilbert Gerrard, Bart.
at his [house] in the middle of the
Pell Mell in St. James,
London, these—
with care and speed.

XLII.—FROM THE SAME TO THE SAME. [State Papers: Dom. Charles II. lxiii. 34, 34 (i)].

SIR GILBERT,

I SEND you here inclosed the extracts out of Paul Hobson's letters and others that have bin intercepted, and brought to me by the post here at Duresme, out of which you may see which way he drives. The Deputy-Lieutenants here (to whom he is knowne better then to me) conceive him to be a very dangerous and disaffected person, and are therefore glad to heare that he is in safe custodie, from which without good bond and assurance for his better carriage hereafter, and for his due obedience to his Majestie's lawes and present government, wee hope he shall not be set free. If the oath of allegiance to the King be offered him, it wilbe a good tryall of him, and whether he intendeth to be a good subject or no.

And all this (if you thinke good) may be presented to S^r. Henry Bennet, his Majestie's Secretary, together with the humble service of, Sir, your very loving father,

JO. DURESME.

Durham, Nov. 20,
1662.

EXTRACTS APPENDED TO THE ABOVE LETTER.

¶ Out of Jo. Jopling's letter to Mary Hutcheson, at Durham, from London, 5th day of the 4th moneth, 1662.

My brother Paul Hobson was taken prisoner this day 8 days, but is at liberty on bond. Neither I nor no honest man can expect our liberty or lives one hour, for now the beast doth not only roar but rage. The prisons are full, and the cryes of the oppressed goes up to the ears of the Lord mightily.

Out of Paul Hobson's letter to Mary Hutcheson and Jo. Jopling, without date, but, as may be supposed, soon after Jopling's imprisonment at Durham.

My choice d. [dear] d. d. S. H. [Sister Hutcheson] and d. d. d. and truly grieved brother J. J. [John Jopling] my soul and heart doth dearly dearly salute you, and it is the wound of my heart that I cannot write what is in my heart, as to sorrow; nor and what is in my mind, as to the d. d. d. support from our d. father. Oh, is my love, my joy, my delight in prison? I cease not to seek presence to make it a pallace. Oh, my d. d. d. s. [sister] upon sight go to J. J. [John Jopling] and salute him in my behalfe. Tell him his prison is mine, and his comforts with me. Oh that I might but tell you what I hear, see, and know.

Out of Paul Hobson's letter to Jo. Jopling from London, Oct. 30, 1662, to Durham.

'Tis not for me to write any thing to move thy mind after any deliverance but what is locked up in the will of God. Live there quietly and you will read it and live in it before it's seen. 'Tis a time to try all our confidence, comforts, principles, and practise. Oh my d. d. d. stand fast, mind Dan. 3. 16. God's faithfull: there is no loss in loosing for him. I dare not write the news; though there is very much, good and bad, but most bad.

From the same to John Jopling, Nov. 4.

All friends are well, though the devils reig [rage, or reign].

Out of Paul Hobson's letter to Jo. Hall, Oct. 30, 1662.

My straights are so great that I know not which way to turne my selfe, for I am forced to be as private as I can.

Out of Henry Woolfe's letter from London to John Hall at Sedgerston, Nov. 8, 1662.

Yesternight my brother Paul Hobson was taken out of his chamber, and carryed to prison, where he yet remains, and Captain G. [Gore] missed it on every hand; for they looked for him also, and he was not farr off.

Out of E. S. [Eleanor Simcock's] letter to Mary Hutcheson at Durham from London, Nov. 14, 1662.

Paul Hobson is taken prisoner, and they say great things against him. They likewise lay wait for T. G. [Gore] and brother Loomes is a prisoner with the other. My dear love to J. Jopling. Here is nothing but oppression and cruelty, and the day groweth darker and darker.

This is a true extract out of the
original Letters.

JO. DURESME.

About the latter end of November 1661 came from London Paul Hobson, John Jopling, and another stranger. That day they came home, or the morrow after, Sir John Conyers, Baronet, and Henry Lampton, Esq., two of his Majestie's Deputy Lieutenants for this county, by warrant sent for Paul Hobson to appear before them, wherupon he got himselfe out of the countrey, and hath continuall at London ever since, holding intelligence with the Anabaptists and other disaffected persons in the City of Durham.

For Sir Gilbert Gerard, Baronet,
at his house in the middle of Pel Mell
Rowe, neere St. James's,
London.

XLIII.—FROM BISHOP COSIN TO SIR WILLIAM TURNER*.
[Mickleton MSS. Letter-Book, 1660—1663. f. 122.]

SIR,
I PRAY deliver to Mr. Miles Stapylton, my Secretary, the summe
of two hundred pounds, which he is to pay for my tenths to his

* Sir William Turner, third son of John Turner, Esq. (who purchased Kirkleatham in 1623), was a personal friend of Bishop Cosin, and appears to have acted as his Banker for many years. He was an eminent and wealthy merchant in London, an Alderman of the city, and several times Lord Mayor. His account books are preserved in the Library at Kirk-Leatham Hospital, which was founded and endowed by him in the year 1676. They contain many entries of payments on account of Bishop Cosin. A few items may be extracted:—“10. Jan: 1666. By money paid for 30 pieces of gold, to present his Maie. 34*l.* 15*s.* 0*d.* 10. Jan: By mo: paid for a purse, 2*s.* By mo: paid for fees at the Jewell Office, 3*l.* 18*s.* 3*d.* 10. Jan: By mo: paid for 10 pieces of gold given ye Lord Chancellor, 11*l.* 12*s.* By mo: paid for a purse to present ye Lord Chancellor, 2*s.* 1666. 25 March. By mo: paid Mr. Hooker's grand-daughter, 5*s.* 0*d.*” This payment, which seems to have been a quarterly one, appears to have been made in several subsequent years. There can be little doubt she was a grand-daughter of the author of the Ecclesiastical Polity. Isaac Walton says that “Margaret, his youngest daughter . . . left a daughter with whom I have spoken not many mouths past, and find her to be a widow in a condition that wants not, but very far from abounding.”—Appendix to the Life of Mr. Richard Hooker, in Wordsworth's Ecl. Biog. iii. p. 526.

In an Inventory of Sir Wm. Turner's plate is the following item:—“1 great silver bottle, wth. a silver chain, Bishop of Durham gave me, 18*l.* [In marg. w^t. 72 ounces.]”

Majestie's Exchequer, and alsoe 30^l. for the King's New-year's gift; which is all at present from,

Sir, your servant,
Jo. DURESME.

Auckland Castle,
Dec. 18, 1662.

[Postscript added by Mr. Arden.]

The 30 peeces in gold will cost more then 30^l., besides 3^l. 17^s. 6^d., fees of the Jewell office, must be paid to, that you may deliver Mr. Stapylton 5^l. or 6^l. more upon the same account. I write this post to Mr. Manby, for whom I shall gett no more money till about Lady day.

I am, Sir,
Your most affectionate and most humble servant,
EDW. ARDEN.

For Sr. Will. Turner,
at ye. Fleece in St. Paul's Churche yard,
London.

XLIV.—FROM BISHOP SHELDON TO BISHOP COSIN. [Mickleton MSS. Letters, Latin, English, and French. f. 96.]

MY VERY GOOD LORD,
I HAVE received yours and am very sorry for your indisposition. It could not have happen'd at a worse time, for the Church is like to be in great danger the next Session; but your Lordship's health must be taken care of, and therefore if without danger of that you cannot be with us, thinke not of stirring. But then you must take care you send your proxy in a right forme (wherin I cannot direct you) and I conceive you can leave it but to one. I shall be full, so you must trust somebody else with it. I will, when the time draws neer, aske you leave of the King to be absent. We shall be reproached for the great store of mony we have received. I would be glad to let them know what we have given to the King and expended, if ther be occasion and therfore I desire your Lordship to let me understand what it hath already cost you about your houses &c., and what yet remaynes to be done. This day the Council voted a Declaration to be published of the Kinge's desire to give ease to tender consciences, both Sectaryes and papists, as far as the parliament shall think fit. This I am told, but we shall judg best of it when

published; if it be no more I hope it will doe little harme. I have ever since the consecration of my Lord of Worcester* been much indisposed, and am but newly got out of my chamber with a great cold upon me. As you want not mine, so afford your prayers to,

Your Lordships most affectionate
friend and brother,
GILB. LONDON.

Decemb. the 26,
1662.

XLV.—FROM BISHOP COSIN TO MR. STAPYLTON. [Mickleton MSS. Letter-Book, 1660—1663. f. 143.]

MR. STAPYLTON,

I HAD no sooner sealde up and sent away my last letter to you (Jan: 30) but I received one from Sir Wm. Turner, which satisfieth me in every thing els (and therefore is so farre a *supersedeas* to you from speaking to him), save only that he mentioneth nothing of the 145^l. which Mr. Johnston sent us word above a fortnight since he had conveyed to him for me by bills of exchange. 158^l. 10^s. 2^d. he will enter into his booke as received from Mr. Poquelin for the plate sold at Paris, which I am to accompt with my daughter for here, and pay her asmuch.

At the same time I had another letter from the Greek Archbishop of Laodicea †, to whom this inclosed is directed. When you deliver it pay him 5^l. his last Michaelmas pension, which should then have bin delivered to him, and tell him he shall have 5^l. more at our next Lady Day in March; whereof you will have care.

* John Earle, D.D., was consecrated Bishop of Worcester on the 30th Nov., 1662. He was translated to Salisbury in 1663.—Le Neve, p. 300.

† The letter is as follows:—

Illustrissimo neconon Reverendissimo Patri in Deo Episcopo Dunelmensi fratri
suo in Christo dilectissimo, salutem et pacem à Deo Patre per Dominum
nostrum Jesum Christum μεσίτην καὶ λεέτην ἡμῶν precatur Anastasius
Comnenus.

ILLUSTRISSIME NECONON REVERENDISSIME PATER,—Salute premissa. Deo
optimo maximo obtestato atque venerato, ut pro inexhausta suā bonitate te con-
servet incolumem; plurimum me dolebat, quod quum nuperrimè audiveram de
discessu vestro ē civitate, debitam meam observantiam prastare nequivi, idque
propter infirmitatem meam quae me graviter occupatum tenet, præsertim podagra
pedes tenerrimos reddidit, unde maxima mihi à lapidibus molestia oritur, quod
vestra reverentia inqui bonique consulat precor; quod tamen coram facere denegatur,
scriptis jam facio, Deumque precor iter tuum ut felicitet. Et quandoquidem Deus
non tantum felicitatem indulxit, verum etiam piam mentem, ut et possis et velis

As you passe through Holborne aske of the painting glasier (I have forgot his name and his signe) neere Hatton house, what he will have for aneiling a coate of armes about a foote and half in length, with the mantlins. Perhaps wee shall have a dozen or 20^{tie}. or more of them to put in my chappel windows here. But aske him his price as of yourself, and not from me, least his price be so much the greater. You are long ere you say that the present is delivered for W. [? Winton] house chappel. I have received a letter from Mr. Young out of Houdenshire, who sayes that the staiths are pretty well in repayre, 5 of them, and that the rest shalbe looked into assoone as the time and weather serve. He demands also wood for the tenants, who are to repayre their banks, but I know of no wood due to them, or that I have to grant, all being destroyed at Walkington and els where by the purchasers and their agents. I woulde to God you coulde get me a good and a sure receyvor, for this Dr. Broome tires me out who am

Your assured friend,

JO. DURESME.

From my chamber in
Aukland, Feb. 3, 1662.
For Mr. Miles Stapylton,
at Mr. Sanders's house
in Coleman streete,
in London.

XLVI.—FROM THE SAME TO THE SAME. [Mickleton MSS.
Letter-Book, 1660—1663. f. 155.]

MR. STAPYLTON,

I DOE not mend so fast as you and others may imagine, for though the swelling of my leggs be abated, yet the weaknes of them continueth still, and the shortnes of my breath will not yet leave me; therfore you might have spared your saying to Mr.

miseris succurrere; cui rei fidem illud vel maximè facit, quod vestra reverentia dignata est mihi pensionem quotannis concedere, pro quo ingenti beneficio plurimas habes gratias; precor unum hisce plurimis ut addas beneficium, quandoquidem reverentia vestra jam extra civitatem est egressura, precor ut assignares virum aliquem in hac civitate qui constituto tempore id quod promissum est mihi redderet. Summus ille Pastor Israelis, Dominus Jesus ἀρχιποιμην, ἀρχιεπίσκοπος, ἀρχιδέσποτος ἀρχων, dominationem tuam tuis diutissimè conservet in terris incolumem, multaque tandem longevitatem saturam, felicissimam illam ad coeleste solum translatione, aeternum beat. Humillimus servus reverentiae tue et frater in Christo,—ANASTASIUS COMENIUS, Archiepiscopus Laodiceæ.

Precor vestram reverentiam ut dignetur mittere dñi verba cum famulo meo, ut sciām vestram voluntatem et constitutum.

Addressed, Illustrissimo necnon reverendissimo Patri Episcopo Dunelmensi fratri suo in Christo carissimo.—[Mickleton MSS. xlvi. 229.]

Peacock, who was here with me yesterday, and sayd you assured him that he should meeete me upon the way betweene this and London. It wilbe well if I can get out from hence at the beginning, or within a weeke after the beginning of April, for I am but now beginning to learne how I can goe a little abroad and endure the coach, having ventured to creep in it to Durham, for the settling of the Militia there, but returned very sore and weary.

J. Joplin hath entered good bond of 1000*l.* to the Sheriffe here that he would render himself to the King's Bench *corpus cum causd.* The baliffe saith that he was bidden to returne by Sergeant Maynard, and threatned if he kept him a prisoner any longer. The returne of the writ you delay too long. I pray take such care that I suffer not by it. If he be injoyned to come back, and enter such bond as shall oblige him to live quietly here, and shew himselfe a good subiect to the King, it is all the busines that I looke after; but I trust you will make good your first word, that all shalbe done at his charges.

The time now is neere when you are to looke for the rents due from my Lord of Pemb[roke], and my Lord of Salisbury*. Take 50*l.* of Sir W^m. Turner and deliver it to my cosin M^{ris}. Blakaby, that she may convey it to Norwich and Cambridge, as she was wont to doe, and pray her to have the receipts thereof (or acquittances) ready against I come, who am yo^r.

JO. DURESME.

Bp. Auckland, March 20, 1662.

I committed the care of Houdenshire to you, but Dr. Broome is yet in arreare about 300*l.*

For Mr. Miles Stapylton,
at Mr. Sanders's house
in Coleman streete,
London.

post frank.
Jo. Duresme.

* "The Earle of Pembroke by concession of Bishop Morton and by Act of Parliament made [16 Car. I. 1640] holdeth the Bishop of Duresme's house in the Strand at London for ever; Rent 200*l.* payable at Annunc. 100*l.* and at Michaelmas 100*l.* And if the rent (being lawfully demanded upon the place) be not paid in six monthe after either of the said Feasts, the Bishop to reenter and have his house againe.

"Besides 5*l.* *nomine paenæ* for every month that the rent is not paid after the

XLVII.—FROM THE SAME, SAMUEL DAVISON, ESQUIRE, AND
CUTHBERT CARRE, ESQUIRE, TO THE LORDS OF HIS MAJESTY'S
PRIVY COUNCIL. [State Papers: Dom. Charles II. lxx. 58.]

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

MAY your Lordshipps be pleased to receive this further accompt from mee concerning those seditious and dangerous persons at Muggleswiche and elsewhere in this County, against whom the information was lately given in by John Elrington upon oath and humbly represented to your Honours upon the 23th of this instant March.

Since which tyme myselfe and the Deputy Leivetenents, together with other Justices of the Peace, have employed the Captaynes and officers of the Militia here to apprehend them; among whom, nyne of them being taken and examined, they all stiffly deny the contents of the information to be true, more than that they have had frequent meetings together in severall numbers for teaching, praying, and exhorting one another to constancy in endureing persecution. These men are now committed to prison, there to remayne unto the next generall goale delivery, and hereby wee trust the peace of the countrey is well secured. The rest of them wee cannott yett fynde, though wee have made all the diligent search for them that wee are able to doe, and suppose that they are either fledd into Scotland, or that they hide themselves in some private part of Northumberland, whereof wee have given notice to the Deputy Leivetenents of that county, who have promised to looke for them. Captayne Thomas Gore (as wee are informed) is now at London, one that is generally conceived to be a very dangerous person, and a cheife contriver among them; of whose abode wee conceive that John Joplinge, lately removed from hence by writt of Habeas Corpus to the King's Bench, and Paul Hobson his great freind, are able to give an accompt.

In the meane while the Informant John Elrington (a servant belonging to the Lady Foster of Blanchland) is constant to his oath, and if by him or others wee can make any further discovery wee shall humbly represent the same unto your Lordshipps and

dayes appointed. Worth to the Earle and his Assigues yearly above the rent reserved: MM^l.

“The Earle of Salisbury, by the same, and by a former Act of Parliament made [3 Jac. I. 1605-6] with the consent of Bishop James, holdeth the New Exchange there, built by Robert, the first Earle of Salisbury, upon Duresme House stables, at the rent of 40^l. at Annuall 20^l. and at Michaelmas 20^l.”—From a MS. account of the Revenues, &c., of the Bishoprick of Durham, compiled by Bishop Cosin in 1662, and almost entirely written in his own hand: given by Bishop Malthy to the Dean and Chapter Library.

pray that your Honours' directions and pleasure herein may be made knowne to us for our better proceedings in this his Majestie's service, which will humbly and diligently be attended by

Your Honours' most obedient and humble servants,

JO. DURESME.

SAM. DAVISON.

CUTHB. CARRE.

March 30th, 1663^o.

Att the Castle at
Bishopp Auckland.

To the Right Honoble, the Lords of
his Maties, most Honoble, privy Counsell
att Whitehall, London,
humbly present these.

Hast.

For his Maties, speciaill affaires.

XLVIII.—FROM ARCHBISHOP FREWEN TO BISHOP COSIN.

[Mickleton MSS. Letters, Latin, English, and French.
f. 103.]

RIGHT REVEREND,

YOURS though written on Thursday came not to my hands before yesterday (the Tuesday following), as sitting downe to dinner. To your former I delayed my answer, through want of matter ; now I have too much, as may appeare by the enclosed, which is noe other then succour called in.

News I have none to send your Lordship by way of retурne, save onely (and perhaps that none, from these parts) that 'tis still winter here, and soe I trust with you ; I meane, no heates struck in the House ; which God continue.

A presbyterian conventicle hath been lately gathering in Yorke, but I trust, routed already. If not, expect we shall, untill succours come from above, being put in hope of an Act towards, to that purpose.

The rest we will talke out when you come back. Bishopthorp will then be noe more out of your way then it was before ; resolve therefore I pray to take an homely lodgning here, and in soe doing once more to oblige,

Your Lordship's affectionate brother and servant,

AC. EBOR.

June 10.

For the right reverend father in God,
the Ld. Bishop of Durham, at his lodging,
these.

XLIX.—FROM BISHOP COSIN TO SIR CHRISTOPHER TURNER,
KNT.* [State Papers: Dom. Charles II. xci. 81.]

MY LORD,

APPREHENDING that some thoughts may be of a gaol delivery in this place, when you come this northerne circuit now in Lent, I thought good to acquaint your Lordshipp with the state and condition of this county, which is as followeth.

At the last Assizes here, if your Lordshipp please to remember, wee had some tenn persons bound over who had taken an oath of secrecy, which I conceive was the first discovery of this late intended plot in other places, but to prove this wee had but one witnes, and so could not proceed to try them. There is another witnes as I am informed that was hyed away by these conspirators, or their accomplices, which as yet I can by no meanes find out. I have sent to the Justices and Deputy Lieutenants in Northumberland to use all possible meanes to find him, for 'tis supposed hee is northward. Now if these partyes should be proceeded against at present, before this witnes bee found out, I feare they will be discharged though never so guilty, and am confident this is their designe. There are above 20 against whom this single information is given, and these are the greatest number and the most considerable persons amongst them in this County engaged in this horrid designe, except those foure which are now prisoners at Yorke. So that I leave it to your Lordship's consideration whether you will thinke it fitt to proceed here against those persons before wee can find out this evidence or no. And in the interim I shall use all possible meanes throughout all these northern parts to find out this person, and see if hee will witnesse any thing to that purpose, whereby those wicked conspirators may receive their just and due reward according to law and the nature of their offences.

And herein I shall wayte upon the advice that your Lordship shall please to give unto, my Lord,

Yo^r very humble servant,

JO. DURESME.

For S^r. Christopher Turner, Knt.
one of the Barons of his Maties. Exchequer
London.

* Eldest son of Christopher Turner, Esq., of Milton-Erneys in Bedfordshire. He was born Dec. 6, 1607, and was educated at Emmanuel College, Cambridge. He was called to the bar in 1633, and became a Bencher of the Middle Temple in 1654. His patent as third Baron of the Exchequer bears date July 7, 1660. He died in 1675, and was buried at Melton-Erneys.—Cf. Foss' Judges of England, vii. p. 175.

L.—FROM THE SAME TO DR. BASIRE. [Mickleton MSS. Letters, Latin, English, and French, f. 3.]

MR. ARCHDEACON,

IN the first place I must enjoyne you to keepe this letter secret to yourselfe ; in the second place I am to require you (for so I am commanded) to give me present information what persons there be in your parishes of Stanhope, and Egsclyffe that have served as shouldiers or officers against the King under the command of the late parliament, or Oliver and his sonne, and to use your utmost diligence to find out who among them do still continue in their disaffected and ill principles against his Majestie's government as well in Church as State. And further that you informe me of all those persons within your said parishes whome you judge to be loyall and ready to do the King service, if need shall require, against any sort of his enemies. Hereof you are to give me notice within 2 or 3 days at furthest, after you have received this my letter, whereof I am to give an account with all speed, and so relying upon your care, diligence, and prudence herein, and expecting your answere, I command you to God's protection and rest

Your very loving friend,

JO. DURESME.

Bp. Auckland,
July the 15th, 1664.
For Dr. Basire, Rector
of Stanhop, or in his
absence to his Curate
there.

LI.—FROM THE SAME TO DR. SANCROFT, DEAN OF ST. PAUL'S.
[Tanner MSS. xlv. 4.]

April 9th, 1665.

MR. DEAN,

I PRAY you take some occasion to move my Lord of London, in my name, to admitt none that have been of [my] Diocess to any cure in his, without letters dimissary. And if one come to you from the Lady Dacres*, I pray you recommend her to

* The Editor is unable identify this Lady Dacres with any certainty. She may possibly have been the widow of Sir Thomas Dacres, who in 1660 petitioned the king for a lease of Stoke-under-Hamdon and Laverton, co. Somerset. He raised men in 1639, 1642, and 1643, to suppress tumults in Scotland, Cumberland, &c., for Charles I ; lost his whole estate, and was forced to fly to Ireland, and then to Holland. His petition was unsuccessful, a grant having already been made of what he asked for.—State Papers : Dom. Charles II. ix. 172.

my Lord of London for his Majestie's charity, as he shall see good.

Your affectionate friend and servant,

JO. DURESME.

For Mr. Dean of St. Paul's,
London.

LII.—LETTER FROM THE SAME TO THE CLERGY OF HIS DIOCESE,
IN FAVOUR OF MR. DANIEL MILNICENES, A BOHEMIAN MINIS-
TER. [Hunter MSS. ix. 190.]

Bishop Auckland, May ye 10th, 1665.

WHEREAS I have been certified by credible testimonies that the bearer hereof, Mr. Daniel Milnicenes, a Bohemian Minister, hath been banished his country for the Protestant religion; and being very weake and infirme, is a very fit object of charity: and therefore I recommend him to the charity of the Clergie and other well disposed persons of my Diocese, in the severall parishes thereof, where I desire every Minister respectively to publish this recommendation of a person very capable of your charity, having himselfe lost one of his eyes and being lame both in his hands and feet, and having no means to support himselfe, his wife [Fraunces] and child. JO. DURESME.

To the Rectors, Vicars, and Curates of the severall Parishes within the County Palatine of Durham and Northumberland.

[Indorsed (in Dr. Basire's hand) "The Bohemian Minister. Gathered in the Parish Church of Stanhop for y^e use above^d. 8ber. 8th, 1665, 11^s. 9^d."]

LIII.—FROM THE ARCHBISHOP OF YORK TO BISHOP COSIN.
[Mickleton MSS. xlvi. 57.]

MY LORD,

By the last post I received a letter from my Lord's Grace of Canterbury, and therein copies of his Majestie's Letters to his Grace, and Instructions concerning Hospitalls; both which I have caused to be transcribed, and do send them to your Lordship hereinclosed. The speeding whereof, and the returne thereupon to be made from your Lordship to his Majesty by his Grace's

hands I shall leave to your Lordship's care and prudence, and take leave to rest,

Your Lordship's very loving brother,
RICH. EBOR*.

Bishopthorp,
July 3, 1665.

To the Right Reverend Father in God,
John, Lord Bishop of Durham, These d.d.
att Duresme or Bishop's Auckland.

p^t. pd. For His Maties. service.

[Indorsed. The King's Lre. and Instructions to my
Lord of Cant. concerning Hospitals. In a Lre.
from my Lord of York, recd. y^e 4 July, 1665:
upon w^{ch}. day Lres. were dispatch'd to y^e severall
Hospitals in Com. Dunelm.]

CHARLES R.

MOST Reverend Father in God, Right trusty and right entirely beloved Counsellor,
We greet you well. Having taken notice of many complaunts concerning the ill
governing of Hospitals and misemploying of their revenues, We are continually
sollicited by our princely and pious care for works of charity and the publique good
to endeavour a speedy and effectuall redresse of the same; and to that end have
thought fitt to will and require that upon receipt of these our Letters and Instructions
herewithall sent you forthwith issue out your Letters Missive or Mandates,
together with copies of the said instructions, unto all the Bishops of both the
Provinces in this our Kingdome of England, giving them in charge that each of
them respectively (as they tender our good pleasure and service) do with all con-
venient speed certify you punctually to every enquiry in the said Instructions, that
so we may receive a satisfactory accompt therein from you, according to our desires.
The prosecution hereof we do in very especiall manner recommend to your zeale
and care. And so we bid you heartily farewell. Given at our Court at Whitehall
the 21st day of June 1665 in the seaventeenth year of our Reigne.

By his Majestie's command.

WILL. MORICE.

[To Gilbert Sheldon,
Archbishop of Canterbury.]

*His Majestie's Instructions concerning the present conditions of all Hos-
pitals in England and Wales, directed to the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury,
who is required to recommend the same to the inquiry of the Bishops of both
Provinces, as well of York as Canterbury: and in his Majestie's name to
command them that with all convenient speed they do each of them respectively
certify to his Grace the following particulars, viz.:-*

1. How many Hospitals there are within your Diocese.
2. Who were the Founders thereof.

* Richard Sterne, D.D., born at Mansfield, in Notts. He was educated at Cambridge, and when Master of Jesus College was very active in sending the Plate of the various Colleges to supply the King's necessities. For this act of loyalty he was seized and imprisoned. In 1643 he was ejected from his Mastership by warrant from the Earl of Manchester. Dr. Sterne was one of Archbishop Laud's

3. What the revenue of each Hospital doth amount to by the yeare upon the rentall.
4. What the fines are, or may be, reputed to be worth *communibus annis*.
5. What lands, or woods, or leasehold houses or tenements, belong to the Hospital, and who hath the letting or setting of the same.
6. Who are feoffees in trust (if any such there be) for the said Hospital. Whether you have heard any just cause of complaint against them, that they have not performed their trust.
7. Who is the present Master, Warden, Prior, Governour, or Head, of every the said Hospital. And what is his allowance according to the foundation, or what is his place reputed to be worth in common esteeme.
8. How many poore are mainteyned in each Hospital, and of what sort,—men, women, or children. And what their places are worth according to the foundation, or reputed according to the common esteeme. And whether there be now as many members as ought to be by the foundation. If not, how many and what places are void, and who receives the profitts of them. And if they all have their allowance duly paid them as they ought.
9. What Statutes, Orders, or Rules, the said Hospitals respectively are governed by, and to send up copies of them.

WILL. MORICE.

LIV.—ARTICLES OF INQUIRY EXHIBITED TO THE MINOR CANONS, CLERKS, AND OTHER MINISTERS OF THE CATHEDRAL CHURCH OF DURHAM, AND TO EVERY ONE OF THEM RESPECTIVELY. IN THE 2ND EPISCOPAL VISITATION THEN MADE BY THE RIGHT REVEREND FATHER IN GOD, JOHN, LORD BISHOP OF DURHAM, JULY THE 17, IN THE FIFTH YEAR OF HIS CONSECRATION, AND IN THE YEAR OF OUR LORD, 1665. [Hunter MSS. xi. 94.]

First: Concerning the full number of all those persons who are to be susteyned in this Church.

1. Is there now in this Cathedrall Church the full number of all persons who are to be employed and susteined therein, that is to say, Are there (besides the Dean and 12 prebendaries) twelve Petty-canons, ten singing clerks, an Epistoler and a Gospeller, a Master of the Choristers, an Organist, ten choristers, 2 Sub-sacristans or Virgers, 2 Teachers at the Grammer Schoole (whereof one is Master and the other Usher), eighteen schollers there, 8 Almesmen, 2 bellringers and keepers of the Clock, 2 porters, 2 butlers, and 2 cookes? Have they all been duly elected and admitted? And are they every one serviceable and diligent in their places?

Chaplains, and attended him on the scaffold. Upon the Restoration he was made Bishop of Carlisle, and in 1664 was translated to the Archiepiscopal see of York. He died in 1683, in the 87th year of his age. "He was," says Walker, "a man of eminent worth and abilities, a person of unshaken loyalty, and had the honour to assist in the noble undertaking of the Polyglott."—Sufferings of the Clergy, part i. p. 146.

Secondly: Concerning the Treasurer's payments and provisions for the Church.

2. Doth the Treasurer of this Church duly pay the Stipends that are due unto the Petty-canons, Clerks, and all other members or servants of the Church, as the Statutes appoint him to do? Is he carefull to see that the Church and all houses thereunto belonging be well and sufficiently repayred? And doth he provide all things needfull for the furniture and ornaments of the Church? Is he further carefull to look that all the vestments, plate, and other utensills belonging to the Church be diligently preserved, and well kept in the Vestry by the Sacrist, examining the Inventory thereof every quarter of the Year, that nothing may be lost, or any way spoyled through negligence?

Thirdly: Concerning the Minor Canons, Clerks, Ministers, and other officers of the Quire.

3. Is the Service of God in the Quire dayly attended by the twelve Petty-Canons being in Holy Orders (together with the Epistoler and Gospeller among them) and by the ten Clerks, or Singing-men? Are they all of good fame and honest conversation, professing the true faith and religion of Christ, as it is received in the Church and Kingdome of England? Are they all able and fitt for their places? Do they read the Lessons and sing the Services of the Quire clearly, distinctly and skilfully? Do they behave themselves devoutly and reverently in the performance of all Divine offices? Are they obedient to the Dean, Prebendaries, and the directions of their Precentor? And are they duly chosen, admitted, and sworn to observe the Statutes of this Church, so farr as they are concerned in them?

4. Doth the Precentor carefully order and appoint the Hymns and Services of the Quire to be dayly sung there? Doth he take care that the books belonging to the Quire be well and fairly bound, and so from time to time preserved? Doth he every day faithfully note the absents, as well of the Dean and Prebendaries, as of all other members and ministers of this Church that are bound to attend and assist in the Service of the Quire? Doth he every fortnight present the said note of Absences to the Dean and Chapter? And is he duly chosen, admitted, and sworn to perform his office?

5. Is the Sacrist likewise duly chosen and sworn to do his duty? Hath he received the furniture, ornaments and utensills of the Church by Inventory or Indenture from the Dean and Treasurer? Doth he provide a sufficient quantity of the finest bread and best sort of wine for the Sacrament of the Eucharist, whensoever it is to be administered in the Church? And doth

he duly place and order all things about the Communion-table, or Altar, for the more decent celebration thereof? Doth he likewise provide a sufficient store of wax-lights to be used in the winter at Evening and Morning prayers in the Church, when it is dark? Doth he (or some other appointed by the Dean and Chapter) diligently look to the Common Library of the Church, and see that the books be well bound and preserved there? And is there a Catalogue, or Register, of those books fairly and distinctly written in a large book, and remaining in the Library, for the use of those who shall repayr thither to read them? And is no book lent out to any man without a subscription or pledg to restore the same in a due time prefixed by the Dean? Do you know of any books that have been in the late wicked and dis-tempered times imbezelled and taken away, either by violence or fraud, and in whose hands they now are?

6. Are the 2 virgers and the 2 bel-ringers subservient to the Sacrist, and do they in all respects otherwise attend and perform their duties according to the Statutes of the Church whereunto they are sworne?

7. Do the bel-ringers duly keep the clock of the Church? Do they keep all the floor of the Church clean? Do they suffer any burthens to be carryed through it, or any persons idly to walk in it? Do they ring and toll the bells at due and accustomed times for Divine Service? And do they carefully open and shut the doors at due times prescribed them by the Dean and Sacrist?

8. Doth the Master of the Choristers (or Organist) diligently teach and instruct the ten Choristers every day in the Schoole? Doth he attend Divine Service dayly in the Quire-habit, as other the singing-clerks do, and look that all the Choristers do the same, every one keeping their gowns and surplices clean, and behaving themselves orderly, reverently, and decently? Do the same choristers provide and place the song-books ready, as they are appointed by the Precentor, in every Quire-man's stall before service time, while the bells are tolling, so that they may have no occasion to go from their seats, and to pass to and fro in the Quire, during the whole time of Divine Service?

9. Are the School-master and Usher of the Grammer schoole generally reputed to be well qualifyed, learned, and fit for their office? Doth neither of them keep a Petticanon's or Singing-man's place in the Quire? Do they for any thing you know, or have heard, to the contrary, diligently teach, and dayly instruct their 18 schollers belonging to this Church? Do they use the prayers appointed them Morning and Evening every day in the Schoole? And do they bring them to Church every Sunday

and Holy Day, and upon their severall Eves, decently habited in their gowns and surplices? And do they attend the services there at such times so habited themselves, and placed in the antient seats appointed for them?

10. Are there 18 schollars admitted into the Schoole before they can read or write, and be sufficiently instructed elswhere in the rudiments of Grammar? And were any of them above the age of fifteen years when they were first admitted, unless they had been formerly Choristers of the Church? Or do any of them (or any of their friends for them) receive their stipends when they do not diligently repaire to the Schooll for their learning, and to the Church for their due attendance on Divine Service?

11. Do the 8 poor Almes-men duly frequent the dayly services of the Church, behaving themselves lowly and reverently at it? Are any of them noted to be absent from their attendance upon Divine offices in the Quire above twenty dayes of the year, or without the leave of the Dean, or (in his absence) of the Sub-dean, and yet receive their stipends from the Church? And be they subservient to the Sacrist, and to the Bel-ringers, as their infirmities and age will permit them to be?

Fourthly: Concerning Divine Offices in the Church.

12. In performance of Divine Service is the Book of Common-prayer and Administration of the Sacraments, and other Rites and Ceremonies of the Church of England, duly observed in all things without alteration or omission? And are the severall times of Morning, Evening, and Communion Service diligently kept? And do every one that are bound to come thereunto put on their habits of surplices, tippets and hoods, according to their degrees and qualities, keeping the seats and stalls that are appointed for them, and carrying themselves with all due reverence and decency there?

Fifthly: Concerning the Fabrick and repairs of the Church.

13. Is there due care and order taken for renewing and repairing the Fabrick of the Church, where it hath been, in the late violent and impious and rebellious times, either destroyed or decayed in any part thereof? Are the roofs well and substantially leaded, the walls (by renewing the asler or square stones) well and cleanly amended without and within, and made, if not better, at least not worse, than they were of old? Are the windows well and fairly glassed, the floor in all places well and even layd, the tombes and grave-stones decently preserved and kept, the seats and stalls orderly and fairly set up and finished down to the floor of the Quire, and so preserved without patching or

adding new doors, or partitions to them of other ruder work? What is become of the wood and lead of the 2 great broaches, that stood upon the square towers at the west end of the Church? How have the same been disposed and employed, and do you know of any account made thereof to the Dean and Chapter?

14. Are the severall houses belonging to the Dean and Prebendaries, and those that belong to the Petty-canons, all in good repayr? How many of those houses which were lately spoyled, have been renewed or built up again? Which of them remaine yet unrepaired in part or in whole? Are the Cloysters and the Chapter-house, the Library, and the Register's office, the Treasure-house, and the Dotor, the Petty-canons' Hall, and the Guest-Hall, the Exchequer, and the severall School-houses belonging to the Church, all in good and seemly estate?

Sixtly: Concerning the keeping of the Dean and Prebendaries' Residence.

15. Do the Dean and Prebendaries keep their ordinary Residence, and maintein dayly tables, and hospitality in their families, suitable to their severall dignities, and according to the Statutes of this Church? How many are constant and how many deficient therein? When they keep their one and twenty dayes Residence extraordinarily appointed, do they never miss to be present at all Divine Services in the Quire during that time? And do they then use to augment their table at home, inviting thereunto not onely all the members of this Church, but likewise otherwhiles some of their poor neighbours, citizens, and strangers abroad?

Seventhly: Concerning the better provision of Vicarages and appropriate Churches.

16. Have the Dean and Chapter taken care and made provision for the poor Vicarages and Churches abroad (whereof the appropriated Rectories belong to them) according to his Majestie's Letters lately sent unto them for that good purpose?

17. Have they yet provided and appointed sufficient and able Curates for the severall appropriate Churches that belong to their care in the City of Durham and elswhere? and do they allow and pay unto them their competent and annuall stipends?

Eighthly: Concerning Offences and Crimes of Ecclesiasticall Cognizance.

18. Do any of the Minor Canons, Lay Clerks, and other the members, Ministers, or Servants of this Church refuse at

any time to obey the lawfull directions and commands of the Dean, to whom, as their guide and governour, they are sworn to give due obedience and reverence? And do they all carry themselves dutifuly towards every one of the Chapter, as they are likewise sworn to do?

19. Whether be any of them absent from the Church longer than the Statutes allow them to be? Are they known, famed, or suspected, to live in any grievous or scandalous crime, or have they committed any other offence that is punishable by ecclesiastical censures, and is subject to the cognizance of your Visitor?

Jo. DURESME.

LV.—FRAGMENT OF THE ANSWER OF THE DEAN AND PREBENDARIES OF THE CATHEDRAL CHURCH OF DURHAM TO THE ARTICLES OF INQUIRY EXHIBITED TO THEM AT BISHOP COSIN'S VISITATION, JULY 17, 1665. [Hunter MSS. xi. 81*.]

ART. 13. There is an old Catalogue in the Library and (many books being bought by us of late) a better is intended and begun to be made. As for the booke imbezelled wee have and do enquire after them, and have recovered some.

15. The Clock keeper hath not kept time so truly as he should, but now doth it better. To prevent carrying of burthens and idle walkers in the Church, wee have added an assistant with a good salary, and still, because of abuses, are providing meanes of further prevention.

Concerning Divine Offices in the Church.

To the 20th wee finde nothing presentable, as to this part of it. Wee, who endeavour to be daily frequent (and the more, for good example, since these bad times), at all divine offices in publick, cannot but wish them well and distinctly performed, leaving us convenient intervalls for our studys and meditations. In these things wee have not so much looked upon the practice of our predecessors (which might be various and not imitable) as to our rule, and your Lordship's explanation of it. And for the better effecting of what is fit, the Deane also takes these things

* The editor has searched the Act Book and Register of the Dean and Chapter, but there appears to have been no copy inrolled of the Answer given by the Dean and Chapter to these Visitation Articles of 1665. He is unable therefore to give a perfect copy. He has also been unable to meet with a copy of the Articles specially addressed by the Bishop to the Dean and Prebendaries. To a great extent, doubtless, they corresponded with those exhibited to the Minor Canons given above.

into his care, as the Statute requires him, *Ut Divina officia locis et temporibus, ut illius prudentia maxime convenire videbitur, cum decoro celebrentur*, and according as they are in the Chappell-Royall and other Cathedrall Churches. Surplices are used by all, hoods by the Petty-canons that are Graduates (though the Canon dispense with them), and tippets also, with hoods, by the Deane and Prebendarys. Some, who are not Graduates in Divinity, seeme to ware hoods belonging to such Graduates, as wee conceive, but leave it to your Lordship's determination.

Concerning the Fabrick and Repaires of the Church.

To the 21th concerning the repaires and fabrick of the Church, as it hath been our resolution and care, ever since our restauration, to repaire all the ruines which the wickedness of the late times had made in our Church and houses, and to restore all the ornaments which have been lost or spoiled, so it is visible that wee have not spared any cost or paines to effect what wee first intended, with as much speed as wee could. At the first, wee employed as many workmen as wee could well sett on work, paying them by the day, and sett a maister-workman to oversee them, to whom we gave a stipend of 40*l.* per annum. But finding our worke went not on so fast as wee desired and expected, wee treated with some maister-workmen, and agreed with them to undertake such workes as wee had for them, according to such patternes as wee gave them, in such time as wee limited them, and for such summes of money as we promised them, who thereupon sent for workmen from Newcastle and other places to assist them, by which meanes they have done more in four yeares than would have been done in seaven, if wee had gone on as wee began at first. And much more would have been done, if wee had not found it necessary to take of many of our workmen at severall times, and send them to repaire many of the chauncels of churches belonging to us, which in these late disorderly times were much decayed, and some of them so ruined, that it was necessary to build them new. Wee have done many of those things mentioned in these Articles, and many more which are not mentioned, and, in effect, wee have done as much as wee could in this time, keeping many workmen continually at worke, who are still imployed by us daily to finish what remaines to be done. And to the end there may be no obstruction herein, wee have provided aforehand materialls of wood, stone, and lead, and have always been carefull to reserve money to pay them, and to discharge all other occasions of the Church, and so wee shall continue to do. Wee are not willing to boast of what wee have done. Wee had rather our works should praise us then wee

them, but wee are not ignorant that there are some cases in which men may lawfully commend themselves ; and wee can truly say that the inhabitants of this city, neighbours, and strangers (especially those who had seene the ruines before) that occasionally resort hither, wonder to see how much we have done in so few yeeres, and how well wee have done it. And we hope your Lordship will acknowledge that what wee have done, wee have done willingly and freely, and like men who had a due regard to their Statutes, their consciences, and their honour. As for those things which are still to be done, wee are about them, and endeavour to have them finished with as much speed as wee can. But wee humbly conceive that there are some things which your Lordship will not presse upon us untill you heare our reasons why wee conceive they belong not to us. The sacrilegious persons here inquired of wee cannot yet find out, though your Lordship hath put us in hope of finding out one of them.

To the 22nd Article, concerning our receipts and disbursements, wee cannot thinke that your Lordship expects an exact and full accompt from every one of us, upon oath, of all the moneys that wee have received and disbursed since our first restauration, some of us, having not been here so long, cannot say what was done before our time, and none of us but the respective Treasurer every yeare have had any thing to do with the accompts but to receive them at the Audit. At which time, though wee have been satisfied with the fidelity and care of our respective officers, yet wee could not receive their accompts in such manner and forme as might have been by the helpe of an Auditor skilfull in such matters. It is not unknowne to your Lordship that our Auditor, who holds his place by patent under the Chapter seale, granted long before our time, is a person no way helpfull to us in such matters ; and that a cleare and formall accompt requires a person better acquainted with such things then can be expected from such officers as wee are necessitated to chuse out of our Body. And truly, my Lord, wee do not believe that your Lordship makes this enquiry out of any distrust of our care of the occasions of the Church, or an opinion that wee have converted any part of that which is due to them to the private benefitt of our selves and our relations, but rather, as your Lordship hath been pleased to expresse, that you might be able to give an answer to any that should object such things to us, if any such should be, which wee hope there will not. And therefore wee are ready to let your Lordship understand by our respective Treasurers the totalls of their accompts which they have delivered to the Chapter, at their severall Audits, of all moneys received and disbursed by them. Only the first and second

yeeres which were before the time of the present Deane, must be expected from the Chapter then in being, whereof the Deane and Subdeane are dead. And for this present yeere, the Audit being not yet come, wee can only say, that the expenses have been great, and are like to be so still, and the receits very small. But wee have been so carefull to reserve out of the former yeeres for all the occasions of the Church, that, as wee have hitherto found sufficient money for all our wants, wee are also so well provided that there will be enough for the time to come, and wee hope something to be divided among us after all our worke is done, and so much left in the Treasury as our Statutes require.

At our Audit, Mich: 1662, Dr. Naylor being Treasurer, the totall of all moneys received was 5314*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Disbursed that yeare, 2807*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*

At our Audit, Mich: 1663, Dr. Basire being Treasurer, the totall of moneys received, 4683*l.* 2*s.* 2*d.* Disbursed, 3218*l.* 5*s.* 8*d.*

At our Audit, Mich: 1664, Mr. Wrench being Treasurer, the totall of moneys received [Blank in orig:] Disbursed [Blank].

To the 23rd: the houses of the 2^d, 6th, 8th, and 9th Prebendarys have been by them rebuilt in whole, or great part, and made far better then in your Lordship's time. That of the 11th Prebendary is begun to be rebuilt. The Deanry, and the rest of the houses have had much cost bestowed upon them. For the houses of the Petty-canons, wee certified your Lordship in your first Visitation, that they were all in these late bad times destroyed. That they were formerly but little houses, or chambers, made only for unmarried persons, and who had their diet in common. That wee had already made their places better then when they had their old houses, and but old stipends, to which notwithstanding wee have of our owne accord, and upon publick cost, added so much that wee hope within a little while to see three good houses built for them this yeare, and have found out a good way for supply of a fourth, and as soone as Mr. Drury can be removed, of a fifth also, though with some charge to repaire this. The Petty-canons' Hall, and the Guest Hall, since the method of hospitality and of diet was changed, were of long time useles, and ruined in these late times. But yet our designe is, by some way of reparation of walls, to render the place of the Petty-canons' Hall more seemly. Wee found no Schoole-house standing, but have built a large one, with addition of divers roomes. For other enquiries here, wee have spent so much care, cost, and paines, that all things are answerable. And besides, we have done diverse things more, as in particular, the very expensive repaire of the conduit from the head of it to this place (a publick benefit).

To the 24th. In the building of our Grammar-schoole wee were, by reason of the absence of some of our Body, very much abused by our workmen, not only in the site and posture of it, but also in the excessive charges about it; and moreover, wee heare now, which before wee did not, upon our enquiry, that the workmen have encroached upon the Palace-green five and twenty yards and a halfe in length, and about one yard in breadth.

To the 25th. All necessary reparations about the Church-yard are intended and already begun, a worke which somewhat troubles us, in regard that some formerly pretending to dig a quarrey in the Bishop's ground, have made so foule and ougly a breach and considerable encroachment upon the Church-yard that wee hardly know how to cure it handsomely. An abuse as contrary, no doubt, to the Bishop's intent, as it is contrary to the benefit of the Church.

To the 26th. The annoyance of the Church-yard sometimes by troublesome cattell (which wee labour to prevent as much as wee can) hath been occasioned by the letting formerly of such leases as are mentioned here, one of them being let in the yeare [Blank] after, and contrary to his Majestie's Letter; which lease, being yet in force, wee cannot make voyd. But wee shall be carefull not to renew it when it is expired, if it happen in our time.

Concerning the Evidences, Charters, and Muniments of our Church.

To the 27th. No small cost (nor paines also) hath been used to gett . . . (*Cætera desunt*) *.

* Separate answers were given by individual Prebendaries. They possess little interest. It may be sufficient to give part of one of them.

"Aug. 25, 1665. The answer of John Neile, prebendary of the third prebend founded in the Cathedral Church of Durham, to the Articles of Inquiry exhibited to the Dean and Prebendaries, or Major Canons, of the Cathedral Church of Durham, and to every one of them respectively, in the second episcopall Visitation there made by the right reverend Father in God, John, Lord Bishop of Durham, July 17, in the fift year of his consecration, and in the year of our Lord, 1665.

1. To the first Article, thoroughly considered of againe, since this Aug. 21, and compared with the answear thereto given in by Mr. Dean (in his own and our names) I find nothing more to present but what is in that answer presented.

(Inter alia)

7, 8, 9, 10. To these four *similiter*, excepting that some of the singing-men, by name Hutchinson and Fisher, doe not read very perfectly, nor alwaies truly.

23. To the 23^d. as to the first, saving that the stable belonging to the third prebendary was pulled down in Dr. Clark's time, by reason, I suppose, of its inconvenient situation, before the 5th and 10th prebendaries' doores; and it is not yet built up againe, nor doe I know where it well can be.

JOH. NEILE."

LVI.—A PRESENTMENT OF THE MINOR CANONS, CLERKS, AND OTHER
MINISTERS OF THE CATHEDRALL CHURCH OF DURHAM, IN ANSWER
TO THE ARTICLES EXHIBITED TO THEM BY THE RIGHT REVEREND
FATHER IN GOD, JOHN, LORD BISHOP OF DURHAM, IN HIS
SECOND EPISCOPALL VISITATION, JULY 17, 1665. [Hunter MSS.
xi. 95.]

To the first Article we answer, that all the members of this Cathedrall Church are completed, except seven Minor Canons' places, which are vacant till fit persons can be procured, and the place of one Singing-man who is lately dead. And that all the members of this Church (to the best of our knowledge) have been duly elected and admitted (except the Master of the Grammer Schoole, who is an Approbationer, but not as yet sworn to the execution of his office), and are serviceable and diligent (for the most part) in their places, according to the Statutes of this Church, save only the two butlers and the two cookes, for whom (as we conceive) there is now no imployment.

To the 2^d, 3^d, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th Articles we have nothing to present.

To the 4th Article we answer that the Precentor doth note the absences of the members of the Church, that are bound to attend and assist in the service of the Quire, and doth present his bills of absents to the Dean and Prebendaries at the end of every quarter of a year, as was the custom formerly.

To the 5th Article we have nothing to present, save only that the fair and rich velvet pulpit-cloth with the Colledge arms fairly embossed in gold and silver upon it, and divers other ornaments and utensils of this church, were imbezled and taken away by Mr. Isaac Gilpin*, and employed as he best knowes, and that he lent Gerard's Herball (which cost ten pounds) to Coll. Robert Lilburn, who is now in the Tower, and still detaines the said book from the Churche's library.

To the 13th Article we answer, that the windows and fabrick of this Church (as we conceive) are in good repayr, except the little pinacles which are in some decay, but care is taking for repaying of them. And as for the lead and timber of the two great broaches at the west end of the church, Mr. Gilbert Marshall can give the best account how they were employed, but what account he hath given to the Dean and Chapter of the sayd lead and tymber, we cannot tell.

To the 14th Article we answer, that the houses belonging to

* Under-master of the Cathedral Grammar School.—Mickleton MSS. xxxii. f. 60. He was probably the same Isaac Gilpin who was clerk to the Standing Committee of the County of Durham in 1645. Cf. Memoirs of Ambrose Barnes (Pub. Surtees Soc.), p. 143.

the Dean and Prebendaries are all in good repayr, except two Prebend-houses, viz. Dr. Sandcroft's and Dr. Wood's, which are in repayring but not yet finished. And we answer further, that all the Minor Canons' houses in the Farmery (except one) were destroyed in the late wicked times, but there are better houses in building for them in other places; and we answer also, that the Guest Hall was partly unleaded and unroofed by the pretended Provost and Fellows of this Colledge in wicked Oliver's time, since which time it fell down and did great damage to Dr. Naylor's and Dr. Neile's houses, and that the Petty Canons' hall was partly unleaded by the said pretended Provost and Fellows, and is still in decay till more necessary reparations be finished about the Church. And that the chief School-master's house on the Palace Green, which was ruined by the Scotts, remaines still unrepayed.

To the 15th Article we answer that the Dean and all the Prebendaries do keep their respective residences (except only Dr. Smith) and observe all things mentioned in the Article.

To the 16th Article we answer that, to the knowledge of some of us, the Dean and Chapter have augmented the Vicars' stipends of those Rectories which belong unto them to the value of 400^l. per annum, or thereabouts, in obedience to his Majestie's Letters sent unto them.

To the 17th Article we answer, that (to the best of our knowledge) the Dean and Chapter have provided sufficient and able Curates for their severall appropriate Churches, and do pay unto them their annuall stipends constantly at the severall terms when they fall due.

To the 18th and 19th Articles we answer, that all things conneyed in them have been and are observed, and that we have nothing further to present to any of the above sayd Articles.

ELIAS SMYTH, Precentor*. JAMES SMART.

JA. GREENE, Sacrista†. JAMES SMITH.

MATH. COOPER‡. JOHN NICHOLL.

SAM. BOLTON §. ROBERT FISHER.

NICHOLAS JOYCE||. GEO. WILSON.

* See *ante*, p. 7, note.

† Jacobus Greene, Clericus, A.M., Min. Can. admissus circā Nativitatem Christi, Aº. 1631. Fuit Sacrista ac etiam Vicarius seu Capellanus Ecclesiarum de Croxdale. Sepultus in Cath. Ecl. Dunelm. 14 Maij, 1667.—Mickleton MSS. xxxii. f. 52.

‡ Minor Canon, and Vicar of Dalton-le-Dale.

§ Samuel Bolton, Clericus, A.M. Cantabrigiensis Academie, scilicet, in Collegio Christi ibidem. Ingreditur Min. Can. Aº. 1662. Fuit etiam Archidiacalus Schola Gram. Dec. et Cap. Dunelm. et postea nominatus ad Vicariam de Billingham, Aº. 1666. Et tunc reliquit officium Min. Can. Iste Samuel uxorem duxit Saram, unam filiarum Elias Smith, super 24 Junij, 1662.—Ibid.

|| Nicholaus Joyce, Clericus, ingreditur Min. Can. Aº. 1663. Ob. 27 Martij, 1682.—Ibid. He succeeded Elias Smith in the office of Precentor.

JOHN FOSTER ¶.
HENRY SMYTH.
ROBARTT HUTCHINSON*.
JOHN SMITH.
THOMAS MUSSAM.

RICH. CURTEYS.
GABRIELL WRIGHT.
GEORGE SHAWE.
JOHN MILLNER.

**LVII.—THE PRESENTMENT OF ELIAS SMYTH, MINOR CANON AND
PRECENTOR OF THE CATHEDRALL CHURCH OF DURHAM, TO THE
ARTICLES EXHIBITED TO HIM BY THE RIGHT REVEREND FATHER
IN GOD, JOHN, LORD BISHOP OF DURHAM, IN HIS SECOND
EPISCOPALL VISITATION, JULY 17, 1665. [Hunter MSS. xi. 97.]**

To the first Article I answer, That all the members of [the Church] are completed, except seven Minor Canons' places, which are vacant till fit persons can be procured, and the place of one Singing-man, who is lately dead, and that all the members of this Church have been duly elected and admitted (save only the Master of the Grammer Schoole, who at present is but Approbationer, and not as yet fully admitted and sworn to the execution of that office) and are serviceable and diligent (for the most part) in their places, according to the Statutes of this Church, except the two butlers and the two cookes, for whom (as I conceive) there is now no imployment.

To the 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 Articles I have nothing to present, conceiving that all things conteyned in them are observed according to the Statutes.

To the 5th Article I answer, That the rich velvet pulpit cloth, with the Churche's arms fairly embossed upon it in gold and silver, and divers other ornaments and utensills of this Church were imbezzled and taken away by Mr. Isaac Gilpin, and that he lent Gerard's Herball (which cost ten pounds) to Coll. Robert Lilburn, who is now in the Tower, and still detaines the sayd book from the Library.

To the 13th Article I answer, That the fabrick of this Church is in good repayr, except some little pinacles, for which care is taking to repayr them. And as for the lead and timber of the 2 great broaches at the west end of the Church, how they were imployed, Mr. Gilbert Marshall can give the best account, but what account he hath given to the Dean and Chapter I cannot tell.

To the 14th Article I answer, That the houses belonging to

¶ Johannes Forster, Organista, intravit in Festo Natalis Domini, Aº. 1660 Choristas docuit in Claustris Cath. Eccl. Dunelm. Ob. 20 Apr. 1677.—Mickleton MSS. xxxii. f. 55.

* One of the Lay-Clerks who had received his appointment before the troubles of the Great Rebellion, and lived to resume his functions after the Restoration “Robertus Hutchinson, Psaltis, 25 Martij 1637. Ob. j Dec. 1671.”—Ibid. f. 56.

the Dean and Prebendaries are all in good repayr, except Dr. Sandcroft's and Dr. Wood's houses, which are in repaying but not finished. And that all the Minor Canons' houses in the Farmery (except one) were destroyed in the late wicked times, but there are some better houses building for them in other places. That the Guest Hall was partly unrooft by the pretended Provost and Fellows here in wicked Oliver's time, and afterwards it was blown down, and in its fall did great damage to Dr. Naylor's and to Dr. Neile's houses. And that the Petticanons' Hall was partly unleaded by the abovesayd pretended Provost and Fellows, and is still in decay till more necessary repayres about the Church be done. And that the Head-Schoolmaster's house on the Palace-green, which was ruined by the Scotts, lies still unrepayed.

To the 15th Article I answer, That the Dean and all the Prebendaries keep their respective residence (except only Dr. Smith) and observe all things mentioned in the Article.

To the 16th and 17th Articles I answer, That the Dean and Chapter have augmented the Vicars' Stipends of those Rectories which belong unto them to the value of above 400^l. per annum, in obedience of his Majestie's Letters sent unto them, and have provided sufficient and able Curates for their severall appropriate Churches, and do pay unto them their annuall stipends constantly at the severall terms when they fall due.

To the 18th and 19th Articles I answer, That all things conteyned in them have been and are observed, and that I have no more to present to any of the abovesayd Articles.

ELIAS SMYTH, Precentor*.

**LVIII.—FROM JOHN MACHON, MASTER OF SHERBURN HOSPITAL,
TO BISHOP COSIN. [Mickleton MSS. xlvi. 71.]**

RIGHT HONORABLE AND MY SINGULAR GOOD LORD,
ACCORDING to the commands I received from your Fatherhood,
I have to my best skill, and as far as I can any way learne,
given in my answer to every inquiry. I have sent your Honour

* The separate answers of the other Minor Canons, though somewhat less full, agree almost *totidem verbis* with that of their Precentor. Mr. James Greene, Minor Canon and Sacrist, brings in two other persons, however, as sharers in Mr. Gilbert Marshall's guilt as regarded the destruction of the *broaches*, or spires, of the two western towers:—"About the broaches says that Mr. Gilbert Marshall, Mr. Gilpin, and Mr. Anth. Smith, can best tell what became of them." And Mr. Matthew Cooper, Minor Canon, tells the Bishop "that as for the wood and leade of the broaches, long Thomas Harrison and Christopher Shacklock were employed to take one of them downe, and probably can tell with others alsoe how the same was disposed."—Hunter MSS. xi. 98, 99.

a copy of the Foundation, and of the rentall I my selfe make use of. I would ere this have waited on youre Lordship, and have tendered this service my selfe; but, my good Lord, I have bin much indisposed, and therefore I humbly begg youre Honor's excuse in this behalfe. The Lord of all health preserve youre Lordship.

My most honoured Lord,
Your most humble and faithful obedient
Jo. MACHON *.

Sherborne house,
July 23rd '65.

[Indorsed, Mr. Machon's L^{re}. sent
wth. his Answer to his Mat^{cs}. Instructions
concerning Hospitalls. July 23rd, 1665.]

The Answer of John Machon, Master of Christ's Hospitall in Sherburne neare Durham, to certaine Inquiries conteyned in his Majestie's Instructions concerning Hospitalls.

2. Hugh Pudsey, Bishopp of Durham, founded Christ's Hospitall in Sherborne neare Durham, and endowed the same about the beginning of Richard the first. But it was againe refounded and established by Act of Parliament, the 27th of Elizabeth, and by that Act was made a Corporation, consisting of a Master and thirty Bretheren: the Bishopp of Durham for the time being to collate the Master upon every vacancy, and the Master only to nominate and place the Brethren soe often as any place should become voyd there. The tenure to be Frank-Almoigne, with many other provisions and ordinances, as may appeare by the transcript of the said foundation herewith sent to your lordshipp.
3. The best discoverie of this Inquiry will be made by a coppie of the rentall, which is herewith exhibited, and doth amount to 77^l. 0^s. 6^d. per annum.
4. Since I received my right into the Hospitall, about 3 yeares and upwards, I have received for fines 16^{ll}. and in probability the fines may signifie little.

* A native of Staffordshire; Prebendary of Wellington, in the Church of Lichfield, 9 Sept., 1631 (which he resigned to his son Thomas Machon, 1671), and Vicar of Hartburn, in Northumberland, 24 Sept., 1632, which he resigned in compliance with the Statute on his collation to the Mastership, 24 Sept., 1636. "Being," says Walker, "a person of most excellent conversation," he was ejected from the Mastership by the Parliamentary Commissioners in 1642, and so continued under deprivation eighteen years. On the Restoration, Machon petitioned the King for restitution of the Mastership, and was reinstated 12 March, 1660-1. He died December, 1679, and was buried in the chapel at Sherburn. His only son, Thomas Machon, died before him, leaving an only son, Gilbert Machon, Esq., from whose co-heiresses the families of Vane, of Loug-Newton, and Wilkinson descend.—Surtees' Hist. Durh. i. 142.—Walker's Sufferings of the Clergy, part ii. p. 307.

5. There are noe woodes growing and being upon anie of the land in my tenure of the said Hospitall: other then birches and alder, and such underbrush wood, which serveth as hedgboote for the fences. The leases, houses and tenements belonging to the said Hospitall may appeare by the aforesaid rentall. And the power of letting and setting the same is in the Master and Bretheren mutually consenting thereunto, as will appeare by the transcript of the foundation.
6. There are noe feoffees in trust, only his Lordshipp the Bishopp of Durham is the Visitor.
7. The present Master of the said Hospitall is John Machon, a man now aged and infirme, thrust out and kept out of his possession seaventeene yeares. His allowance is what shall spare from the charge of the houses, chappells, chancells belonging to that Hospitall: the ruines of all which for about twenty yeares are now falne upon him, the repaires whereof everie yeaer require a considerable part of his revenue. Besides that old John Fenwicke, that greate intruder, at his entrance dispossessed the said John Machon utterly of all, and young John Fenwicke, at his departure from the house, took all away with him, soe that the said present Master is forced to begin the world anew, and further I say the Master's allowance is what shall spare from payment of the Bretheren within the House and without, from honest hospitality, servants' wages, and such outrents as the House is charged with them that have due claime thereunto. Now for the discharge of all these services, and the maintenance of the Master as aforesaid, the house hath a denesne called Byersgarth and Garmonsway, the estate whereof hath been farmed at about 400*l.* per annum, and soe lately hath bene apprized at comon estimate, within this 4 or 5 months.
8. The poore belonging to this Hospitall, as Bretheren thereof, are only men and unmarryed, or else unstatutable and not to be admitted. There number, by a Statute, thirty; fifteene within the House, and fifteene without; but of mere charity (such hath been the necessitie of poore gentlemen soulidiers for his late Majestie of ever blessed memory) I have five supernumerary, which is 10*l.* yearly out of mine own purse. These out-bretheren (as is there due) have 40*s.* per annum. Those in the House have there diett, and officers to looke to them, each one 20*s.* a yeaer, and other allotments duely paid them. There allowance in the House to each of them severally may be esteemed about viij*l.* per annum.

The maine Statutes and orders are in the foundation: the other Rules and Orders which concerne the dyett of the Bretheren and theire attendance upon prayers are now practised.

Jo. MACHON, M^r.

A particular of Rents due to Sherburne Hospitall.

Coxey [Coxhoe] for tithe corne, 1^l. 6^s. 8^d. payable at St. Cuthbert day in Lent and St. Cuthbert in harvest. Thorneley, for tithe corne, 16^s. 8^d. payable at the dayes aforesaid. Francis Gastill, Francis Colleyson, for 3 houses in Gateside, 5^s. 10^d. payable at Pentecost and Martinmas. Windgate Grange, for tithe corne, 19^s. payable at Micalmas and Lady day in Lent. Wheatley, for tithe corne, 13^s. 4^d. payable at Micalmas and Lady day. Towne Kelloe, for tithe corne, 4^s. payable at Micalmas. Cassop, tithe hay, 2^s. 8^d. payable at Michaellmas. Tursdale, tithe corne, 16^s. payable at Michaellmas and Lady day. John Gray, for his house in Claypouorth, 5^s. payable at Michaellmas. Richard Morpeth of Stillington, for tithe corne, 1^l. 6^s. 8^d. payable at Michaellmas and Lady day. Sr. Thomas Davison of Blakiston, for tithe corne, 7^l. 0^s. 8^d. payable at Michaellmas and Lady day. Mr. Eden of Whittell, for tithe corne, 1^l. 13^s. 4^d. payable at Michaellmas and Lady day. John Hopper of Shinkly, for tithe corne at Hurwith, and half the tithe hay at Wharrington, 3^l. 0^s. 4^d. payable at Pentecost and Martinmas. Mr. Nicholas Chaytor, for Cassupp and Kelloe tithe corne, 6^l. 16^s. 0^d. payable at Pentecost and Martinmas. Mr. Bullock, for rent, 14^l. 0^s. 0^d. payable at Pentecost and Martinmas. Peddemuse oake three farmes, for rent, 1^l. 10^s. 0^d. payable at Michaellmas and Lady day. Ebchester, Ralph Fewster, for rent, 1^l. 0^s. 6^d. payable at Michaellmas and Lady day. Anthony Jopline, 1^l. 0^s. 6^d. payable the same dayes. Anthony Fewster, 1^l. 0^s. 6^d. payable the same dayes. Thomas Surtice, 3^s. 1^d. payable the same dayes. Robert Surtice, 4^s. 1^d. payable the same dayes. George Johnson, 1^s. 0^d. payable the same dayes. Matthew Proctor, 4^s. 6^d. payable the same dayes. Anthony Surtice, 3^s. 1^d. payable the same dayes. John Johnson, 4^s. 1^d. payable the same dayes. John Wholdon, 2^s. 0^d. payable the same dayes. Cuthbert Atkinson, for Haycock lands, 2^l. 0^s. 0^d. payable the same dayes. John Lawson, 1^s. 8^d. payable the same dayes. Abraham Jewet, for the Mylnes, 1^l. 13^s. 8^d. payable the same dayes. Anthony Fewster, 13^s. 7^d. payable the same dayes. . . . Glover, for a house in Pipergate, 2^s. 8^d. payable at Pentecost and Martinmas. Mr. Crowne, for a house in Gatehead, 2^s. 8^d. payable at Pentecost and Martinmas. Shirriton Grange, for the whole yeare, 1^l. 6^s. 8^d. payable at Martinmas. Thomas Shepchas, of Whitton, for tithe corne, 1^s. 2^d. payable at Martinmas. Mr. Watson of Whitton, for tithe hay, 6^d. payable at Martinmas. William Haliman, for the rent of his farme and tithe hay, 1^l. 5^s. 0^d. payable at Martinmas and Pentecost. Thomas Binkle, for rent and tithe hay, 1^l. 5^s. payable at Pentecost and Martinmas. Ralph Clayton, for rent and tithe hay, 1^l. 5^s. 0^d. payable at the same dayes. Mr. Edon, for tithe hay, 2^l. 6^s. 8^d. payable at Martinmas. Docter Battersbey, for tithe corne of Sockburne and other places, 15^l. 16^s. 0^d. payable at St. Cuthbert in Lent, and St. Cuthbert in Harvest. Rookupp for rent, 4^l. 0^s. 0^d. payable at Martinmas and Whit-suntide. Total, 77^l. 0^s. 6^d.

[Indorsed, The Answer of Mr. Machon,
M^r. of Sherborne Hospitall, to his Majestie's
Instructions, &c.]

LIX.—FROM THE SAME TO THE SAME. [Mickleton MSS. xlvi.
73.]

MY GOOD LORD AND HONORABLE PATRON,

SINCE your Lordshipp is of your owne goodnes pleased to assume this trouble on my behalfe, I shall humbly begg the boldnes to give your Lordshipp a short landskip or breife summary of my whole cause, which is as followeth. I was driven out of my Hospitall by (as it was sayd, an Order of the lower House) by

Mr. Fenwieke's father, seaventsene yeares almost since: my wife turned out of doors, though shee had not layen in childbed much above a fortnight. Many of my owne particular goods (besides those common allotted for the service of the Hospitall) by him deteyned, noe fifts all this tyme by him to my wife payd (although alwaies allowed). I was kept in continual suit seaven years in Chancery about the stock and dilapidations, although hee disseis'd mee of stock and goods of all kinde to the value of six or 700^l, or thereabouts, (as Dr. Saunders can evidence) and all this on purpose to keepe mee poor, least I should turne againe upon him, which suite (besides the loss of my Hospitall all this tyme) cost mee at the least 700^l. Yet at the length I made shift, through God's blessing, and the assistance of friends, to try my fortunes in the feild, and to that purpose brought my action at lawe, and the record put in, in order to a tryall at the Assises at Durham gone now three yeares. Yet then upon too easy credulity I was whiffled to an arbitration, upon these termes; that I must withdraw my record, and there upon the award was drawne up, which immediately Mr. Fenwick refused to signe. The next morning, in some anguish, I went to enter my record againe in order to a tryall, but was prevented, Mr. Fenwick having entred a *Ne recipiatur*. Being thus baffled, and having not wherewith to support me back againe into my countrey, I was forced, *gravissimo necessitatis morsu*, to stoope to bread, though an hooke were in it; hence were borne the Bond and Articles. Now, my good Lord, this very Bond and Articles (the Diana) which Mr. Fenwick soe much cryeth up, himselfe hath broken and altogether nullified, and I am perswaded (and also by Counsell advised) that I might sue him even at the common lawe upon them; but that your Lordshipp in your fatherly care is pleased to afford your assistance for the composure of the difference betwixt us. Now, my good Lord, Mr. Fenwick's termes were agood while since 300^l, and since that time he hath received the whole profitts, which in his owne estimate are high, and yet, I beleeve, should hee continue the possession two or three years longer, hee would stick upon the same rate. 'Tis also considerable that I have not received that money which Mr. Fenwick indented to pay mee in the capacity of a Master not above 2 years and an halfe (for soe hee would needs create himselfe) and not of a farmour, as hee would now alter it. My Lord, there is a bond of eight hundred pounds entred by mee to the Bishopp of Durham and his successors to leave to the Hospitall 432^l. stock. This was the onely reason why I could not enter upon termes with the pretended Master, Mr. Fenwick, least (I dying) should involve my wife and children in that

bond, which would render them in a worse condition than now they are at this present. There is now upon the ground (as I am informed) fower oxen, eight cowes, and a small cropp of barley; but how that will answer the bond by mee entred, in case I should shortly dye, being old and infirme, I humbly submitt to your Lordshipp's grave censure. This heavy bond, which, in case of my death, soe much would pinch mee, could your Lordshipp alleviate by causing Mr. Fenwick to leave a considerable stock, and provisions for the maintenance of the House, till new be reaped from the feild, I should account as reasonable as charitable. Now therefore, my good Lord, if I may bee (as your Lordshipp intimated) repossessed of the Hospitall and the just rights thereof, then those other things of concernment I shall leave (having layd open *momenta causæ* and appointed my good friend Dr. Saunders to satisfy your honour in all scruples incident to the concernement) and submitt them, myselfe, family, and futurity, to your Lordshipp's most fatherly and final determination, to which this my letter under my hand shall binde mee to abide and stand to: and if any bond shall by your wisdom be required, when I shall understand by your Lordshipp's appointment the summe in what, and the persons to whome, it shall be made by mee, and to whom to deliver it in custody, I shall readily performe and faithfully pursue the same, and what else in order thereunto your Lordshipp shall require or command mee. Not doubting but that the issue hereof, by your most fatherly management, shall make to shine the high character of your Honour, even in this northerne climate, now cloudy and black-browed against the Clergy. The God of heaven preserve your Lordshipp, and His Holy Spirit guide your wisdome, not onely in this but in all matters that shall fall into your hands and under your cognizance.

My most honored Lord,
Your most humble servant and obedient dependant,
JOHN MACHON.

[No date.]

To the right Reverend Father in God,
his singular good Lord, John,
Lord BPP. of Durham, these
humbly psent,

London.

[Indorsed, Mr. Machon, about Sherburne Hospital.]

LX.—THE ARCHBISHOP OF YORK TO THE SAME. [Mickleton MSS. Letters, Latin, English, and French, f. 128.]

RIGHT REVEREND AND MY VERY GOOD LORD,
His Majesty having taken care by Order of Councell and Proclamation, for collections to be made throughout the whole kingdome for the support of those persons and places that ly under God's heavy visitation by the plague, and more especially for the relief of the miserable condition of that great city of London, upon which the great interests of trade and principall strength of the nation depends, hath commanded me to recommend those collections to all the Bishops of my Province. Accordingly I do most earnestly desire your Lordship, and in his Majestie's name require you, to employ your best care and diligence in promoting what his Majesty hath so piously recommended both to you and me, viz. to cause frequent collections to be made in all parishes within your Diocese upon all occasions, and especially upon the Fast-daisies, and to see that the monies so collected be duely and speedily brought in to you, according to the Order of Council, and His Majestie's Proclamation. And when you shall have taken as much thereof as will serve to provide for the present necessity of the visited places within your own Diocese, (if any such be) that you forthwith send the overplus to the Lord Bishop of London, or such person as he shall appoint to receive the same, to be employed for the succour of the miserably distressed in and about London and Westminster, whose calamity is far more to be pityed then any elsewhere, not onely for the rageing of the infection, but even for the very want of necessaries for life, many perishing that way who els might have been recovered out of the danger, and many thousands of poore artisans being ready to starve for want of means to be employed in their callings, all trading being become dangerous and layd aside by reason of the spreading of the contagion. Of what you shall do herein I shall desire from your Lordship a monethly certificate, that I may by the same hand, by which I have received His Majestie's commands, returne an accompt of yours and mine own care and diligence in performance thereof. And so I bid your Lordship heartily farewell and remaine,

My Lord,

Your lordship's very loving friend and brother,

RICH: EBOR.

Bishopthorp,
Aug. 5, 1665.

To the Right Reverend Father
in God, John, Lord Bishop of
Durham,
these.

LXI.—BISHOP COSIN TO THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.
 [Mickleton MSS. xlvi. 223.]

MOST REVEREND AND MY VERY HONOURABLE GOOD LORD,
 DIVERS moneths since I was directed by letters from your Grace
 to my Lord Archbishop of York to give your Grace an account
 of all the Hospitalls within my Diocess, according to his Majes-
 tie's commands and instructions therewith sent unto me. But
 by reason that some of the Masters of these Hospitalls were far
 removed and absent from my Diocess, and others that were
 present having been robbed of their Evidences and Records by
 the late usurping times, it hath put me to a longer search before
 I could be able to returne your Grace this my Answer, which I
 now do by this Paper here inclosed, conteyning a full account of
 all the Hospitalls in my Jurisdiction, and a cleare returne to all
 his Majestie's comands concerning the severall conditions and
 state of them, which your Grace may be pleased to represent
 unto his Majesty and his most honourable Privy Councill, in the
 name of,

My Lord,
 Your Grace's most humble and most
 obedient servant
 [Jo. DURESMET.]

Aug. 6.
 To the Archbp. of Cant.

The Bishop of Durham's Answer to his Majestie's Instructions concerning the present condition of all Hospitalls in England and Wales.
 [Mickleton MSS. xlvi. 59.]

To the 1st. There are in my Diocesse onely six Hospitalls; the
 names and conditions whereof are as followeth, viz.—

1. *Christ's Hospital in Sherborne.*
2. Hugh Pudsey, Bishop of Durham, founded Christ's Hospitall in Sherburn, near Durham, and endowed the same about the beginning of the reigne of King Richard the first. But it was againe refounded and established by Act of Parliament, in the 27th yeare of Queen Elizabeth.
3. The revenues of the Hospitall upon the rentall doth amount to 77*l.* 00*s.* 06*d.* per annum, besides the demeasnes belonging thereto, now in the occupation of the Master and Brethren, which are valued at 400*l.* per annum.
4. The present Master in the last 3 or 4 yeares since his restoration hath received but sixteen pound in fines, and in probability

they will not be worth, in this Master's time, above five pound a yeare *communibus annis*.

5. There are no woods growing or being upon any of the lands in the tenure of the said Hospitall, other than birch and alder and such under brush wood which serveth as hedgeboot for the fences. The leasehold houses and tenements, and other rents belonging to the said Hospitall, will appear by the rentall of the said Hospitall herewith sent; and the power of letting and setting the same is in the Master and Brethren mutually consenting thereto.
6. There are no feoffees in trust, onely the Bishop of Durham is their Visitor.
7. The present Master of the said Hospitall is John Machon, Master of Arts. His allowance is what shall spare after all charges defrayed, vizt. after the payment of pensions to the Brethren, servants' and officers' wages, the out-rents wherewith the Hospitall is charged, the repairs of Chappells, Chancells, and houses belonging to the Hospitall (the ruines of all which for almost twenty years together, during all which time the said Master being thrust out by the late usurpers, was deprived of the profitts of the said Hospitall, is now fallen upon him, and the repaires whereof cost him every year a considerable part of the revenue) and honest hospitality mainteyned, his place may be reputed to be worth about 200*l.* per annum.
8. The poor belonging to this Hospitall as Brethren are onely men, and unmarried, or else unstatutable and not to be admitted. There number by statute thirty, fifteene within the House and fifteene without. The allowance of the Out-brethren is 40*s.* per annum. Those in the House have their dyet, officers to look to them, and each of them 20*s.* a yeare, and all other allotments duely paid them. Besides which number of Brethren, the Master hath of meer charity (such hath been the necessity of poore gentlemen scouldiers for his late Majesty of blessed memory) admitted five Out-pensioners supernumerary, to each of whom he allowes the stipend of 40*s.* a yeare.
9. The maine Statutes and Orders are in the Foundation, a copy whereof is herewith sent: the other Rules and Orders concerne the dyett of the Brethren, and their attendance upon Prayers, and are now practised.

II. *Greatham Hospitall.*

2. Robert Stichell, Bishop of Durham, was the first founder of this Hospitall, which was afterwards founded againe in the 8th or 11th yeare of King James. The Charter thereof is to be found in the Rolls.
3. The yearly revenue upon the rentall is 75*l.* per annum.
4. The fines are casuall, as lives fall, there being no farme belonging to this Hospitall worth above 20*l.* per annum, and but eight

of those farms. When a life dyes the usual fine for renewing the same is 20*l*. There [are] 5 other farms called Noble farms, each accounted there with part of a farme, and renewed for 40*s*.

5. There is demeasne land belonging to the said Hospitall (out of which the Master and Brethren are mainteyned) worth, if well stock'd, 300*l*. per annum. There are no woods, nor leasehold houses, onely 13 tenements mentioned in the next precedent Article. Some few cottages, the rent whereof is computed in the 75*l*. per annum the summe totall of the rentall, the Master and Brethren having the letting of all.
6. The Bishop of Durham is their Visitor, and there is no other trustee.
7. Sir Gilbert Gerard, Knight and Baronet, is the present Master of the said Hospitall. His allowance is what shall remaine after all the charges mentioned in the subsequent Article defrayed, and his place is reputed to be worth 80*l*. or 100*l*. per annum.
8. There [are] 13 poor Brethren mainteyned in the said Hospitall by the foundation in this manner, vizi.

[Blank.]

9. The Orders and Constitutions are referred to the Charter above mentioned. The Lord Bishop of [Durham] hath power, as Visitor, to make and alter the Rules as he thinkes good.

III. The Hospitall of St. Mary Magdalen, and St. Thomas his Chappell annexed thereto, in Newcastle.

2. Who were the antient Founders is not now knowne, the antient records being lost, but it was last setled by the Charter of King James.
3. The revenue of this Hospitall doth amount to 29*l*. per annum.
4. The present Master hath received no fine, all the leases belonging to the same [Cætera desunt.]

[In dorso.]

5. There is belonging to this Hospitall demeasne lands knowne by the name of Byersgarth and Garmonsway, reputed to be worth 400*l*. per annum. No wood other then birch and alder, and other under brush-wood, such as will serve onely for hedgeboot for the fences. A lease of a place called Whittell house and grounds. The leasehold tenements appearing by the rentall are in number 12, the rent reserved upon them 27*l*. 5*s*. 5*d*. Five houses in Gateshead in the county of Durham, rent 11*s*. 2*d*. One house in Durham, rent 5*s*. The rest of the summe conteyned in the rentall, besides 1*l*. 3*s*. 7*d*. for customary rents ariseing by tith of hay and corne. The Master and Brethren have the letting and setting of all that belongs to the said Hospital.

LXII.—ARCHBISHOP STERNE TO BISHOP COSIN. [Mickleton
MSS. Letters, Latin, English, and French, f. 129.]

MY LORD,

I AM glad to heare of your Lordship's health, and that the sickness doth not spread with you*. Cawood was worse this last week, than it hath been any week since it first began, July 21. There have dyed in all about 45, whereof 13 this last week. Nineteen houses at present shutt up, besides pest-houses in the fields. But (God be thanked) no other town hath as yet received any hurt by them. York also stands sound, though there are many Londoners there. The Parliament (it is sayd) will sit at Oxford Octob. 9. I shall desire (if possible) to be excused. I suppose they will not sit long, and it is a long journey, dangerous travelling, and I beleeve there will rather want roome than company at Oxford. I presume you will, before this letter come to you, have heard the good news from sea, which came hither yesterday. The Dutch fleet being scattered by the late storms, our Navy have light upon some of them. Four of ours have taken 4 of their men of warre, one of 40 gunnes, 2 of 50, and one of 54, two of their East-Indy merchant-ships large and richly land (? *laden*), and burnt of their Smyrna ships. There are also 8 other merchant-ships taken, 14 in all, whereof account is already given; and they hope to give a good accompt of the rest, our ships being between them and home†. I shall give my Lord of Canterbury, or my Lord of London, or both, the

* The following extract of a letter from Mr. Davenport to Sancroft (Tauner MSS. xlv. 22), gives an account of the state of things in the county of Durham, a short time before the date of the Archbishops letter:—"Auckland Castle, Aug. 14, 1665. When the Assizes held, the College gates were locked up for fear of infection (as they were before and since), and I had much business, and Mr. Wrench being to preach the Sunday we hardly saw one another The sickness hath been a fortnight at St. Hild's (commonly called Sheelds), which is a town belonging to the Dean and Chapter betwixt Gateside and the sea mouth. Two houses are suspected in Gateside. Sunderland buryed two of the sickness the other day, but God be praised it spreads not. At my instance with my Lord, the Judge, the Bench, and Grand Jury, I got an assessment of 5^l. per pound to be layd on all the country (which will amount to 250^l.), the money to be laid for occasion, if the infection spread. In which I think I did no ill service. God send us a good meeting after all your wanderings. Let us pray for one another. It grieves me to read the last bill of mortality. God hear our prayers and give us grace to amend our lives. The Duke of York and Dutches have been 10 days at York. Some think they may come into this country, but alas! none desire his company these dangerous times, though all wish him prosperity Your affectionate servant, G. D."

† "1665. Sept. 10. Before I come out there happened news to come to me by an

contents of your Lordship's letter. His Highnes* hath sent his harbenger to Oxford to prepare his lodgings, intending (they say) to remove thither against the Sitting of the Parliament. This is all the newes I can think on at present. The rest is mine own, and my wife's best services to your Lordship, resting,

Your Lordship's very loving brother and servant,

RICH: EBOR.

Bishopthorp.

Septemb. 9, 1665.

To the right reverend father in God
John, Lord Bishop of Duresme,
these.

LXIII.—ARTICLES AGREED UPON AT A MEETING BETWEEN BISHOP COSIN AND THE DEAN AND PREBENDARIES OF DURHAM. [MSS. Hunter, xi. 92, 93.]

A meeting betwixt the Right Reverend Father in God, John, Lord Bishop of Durham, and the Deane and Prebendarys of the same Church, at Durham, the 12 of September, An^r. Dni 1665.

i. That the Petty Canons be made and kept up to the number of six within a yeare following the date hereof: That within a yeare after that they shall be made up to the number of eight: And within a yeare after that they shall be made up to the number of ten: in order to the making up of the full number according to the Statutes.

ii. That an able Schoolemaster be settled in the Schoole within halfe a yeare.

iii. That a survey of the lands, as farr as they are already discovered, shall be put upon record within a twelve moneth.

iv. That the broken stones on the tops of the tombs be taken away, and the tops to be made plaine.

v. That an Exemplification of the Statutes of the Church shall be procured from the Rolls, or the Tower, or any of the

expresse from Mr. Coventry, telling the most happy news of my Lord Sandwich's meeting with part of the Dutch; his taking two of their East India ships, and six or seven others, and very good prizes; and that he is in search of the rest of the Fleet, which he hopes to find upon the Well-bancke, with the loss only of the Hector, poor Capt. Cuttle."

"Sept. 14th. To the Duke of Albemarle, where I find a letter of the 12th. from Solebay, from my Lord Sandwich, of the fleet's meeting with about eighteen more of the Dutch fleet, and his taking of most of them; and the messenger says, they had taken three after the letter was wrote and sealed; which being twenty-one, and the fourteen took the other day, is forty-five sail; some of which are good, and others rich ships."—Pepys' Diary.

* The Duke of York.

King's Courts, within a twelve moneth after it hath pleased God to cease the present pestilence.

Jo. DUNELM^s.

Injunctions to be made.

1. That the seven Petty Canons' places, and one lay Singing-man's be supplied within one yeare next to come, and sufficient maintenance provided for them.
2. That the Scholemaster's place be sufficiently supplied within three months of such a person as the Bishop shall thinke fitt to licence for a Scholemaster.
3. The Cookes and any other that do not their duties ought to be suspended from their places by the Deane, and their stipends are not to be paid them by the Treasurer. Let a *Scire facias* be brought against their Patents.
4. That the Survey of such lands as are already discovered be made and put upon record within two months, whereunto if they shall discover more, they may make additions thereof.
5. That the Bishop's Episcopal Seate in the Gallaly heretofore set up at the Deane and Chapter's charges, and ruin'd in the late rebellious times, be repaired within three months, that Courts and Synods may be decently kept there, as heretofore hath bin used.
6. That the Churchyard wall at the west, and all along the north, be repaired and made hansom, within six months, together with the jamms of the outward windows, that are now plaistred in sted of putting in asler stones, on the north side of the Church, and that the north doore be repaired with stone within twelve months next to come.
7. That the mulet for the Prebendaries' absence be no more remitted them, which is a mere defeating of the Statute.
8. That the inscriptions over the Prebendaries' stalls be set up within one month, according to the paper of order now given them by the Bishop.
9. That country Curats be no longer suffered to preach the Prebendaries' courses.
10. That a Catalogue of the Library books be made perfect within one month.
11. That they give in to the Bishop a summary account of their receipts and disbursements as neare as they can find, and guess at them for these five yeeres last past, before St. Thomas' day next coming.
12. That they shall procure a lease, which the Bishop offereth to grant them, of the ground encroached upon his Pallace greene within two months, at a reasonable yeerely rent to be paid for

the same, that so the Bishop's rights may be preserved, or els (if they will chuse not to follow that course) to take order that the building be pulled downe, and the Pallace greene left free.

13. That they presently take a course (which they may do by law or equity) to void the lease of their Church-yard, and that they make an Act to have the late King's Letters observed against leasing out the houses upon the Church-yard any longer, and, when the present leases are expired, to pull the houses downe.

14. That they take order to search in the Rolls and the Towre for the Statutes of this Church, and procure an Exemplification thereof under the broad seale of England within tenne months, as they may well do if due care be taken thereof.

15. That they floore and [? pare] all places of the Church, and the broken tombes be made smooth and decent, within three months next ensuing.

16. That the lower deske in the Quire be perfected, and a decent bench set along before it for the 18 schollars, 10 Quiristers, and the Alms-men, like the bench before the women's seats, and that they set no skew doores of unhandsome work to the new chaire-quire-work.

17. That the Deane and Prebendaries put the mansion houses belonging to their several corps into good repaire within a twelve months time. Of the Guest-Hall and Petty-Canons' Hall *ampliandum est.*

18. That they certify of their performance of all these Articles according to the severall times by the Articles limitted them*.

LXIV.—ARCHBISHOP STERNE TO BISHOP COSIN. [Mickleton MSS. Letters, Latin, English, and French, f. 130.]

MY LORD,

YESTERDAY I received a letter from my Lord of Canterbury, who (I hope) will get us remote Bishops excused from personall appearance at the Parliament at Oxford, we sending our proxie. I think it will be best to send our letters of proxie with blanks, and with other letters to authorize some to put in what names shall be thought fit, because I doubt there will hardly be Bishops enow there to receive the proxies that will be sent. And his Grace is of the same opinion, and wished me to remember him kindly to you, and to signify so much. We grow worse at Cawood. There have dyed in all above three score, whereof five on Friday

* The whole of this Paper is in Cosin's handwriting.

last; new houses still breaking out, above 30 now shitt up. Of nine score families in the town, six score take relief, and of the other three score not many very well able to give relief. York and some other great towns contribute very well, but the lesser villages (I doubt) will be more troublesome to gather then considerable when they are come in. Yet we have sent already to London 50^{ll}. and hope to send 50^{ll}. more so soon as we can get it returned. There was (God be thanked!) a good abatement in this week's bill, but their necessities, as we heare, are still very great, and relief will be very acceptable, and the more acceptable the sooner it is sent. Mine and my wife's services presented to your Lordship, desiring your praiers, I rest

Your Lordship's very loving brother
and servant,

RICH. EBOR.

Bishophorp,
Sept. 18, 1665.

I received your last moneths accompt and sent it to my Lord of Canterbury.

Tomorrow sennight (as is yet resolved) his Highness is to take his journey for Oxford.

LXV.—THE ANSWER OF JOHN LADLER*, CLERKE, RECTOR OF GATESHEAD, AND MASTER OF KING JAMES' HOSPITALL THERE, TO CERTAIN QUERIES CONCERNING THE PRESENT CONDITION OF HOSPITALLS, &c. [Mickleton MSS. xlvi. 82.]

2. The Hospitall of Gateshead is so ancient that it is not known who was the certaine Founder thereof, but was commonly called the Hospitall of St. Edmund, King and Martyr; which some persons endeavouring to overthrow, and to transfer the lands and tenements thereof, piously and religiously given, to theire oun private profit, it pleased King James, in the eight yeare of his reign of England, &c., to establish the said Hospitall to be holden *in liberam, puram, et perpetuam elemosynam*, and that the said Hospitall, thence for ever, *vocabitur Hospitale Regis Jacobi, &c. . . . et quod Rector Ecclesie parochialis de Gateshead, pro tempore existens, erit et vocabitur Magister Hospitalis Regis Jacobi in Gateshead.*

* Presented by the King to the Rectory of Gateshead in March, 1660, *Sede vacante*. "John Ladler, Rector, D.D. bur. 17 April, 1679."—Gateshead Par. Reg.

3. The Rents of the said Hospitall amount not to fiftie pounds per annum; most of the lands, and those of great value, antiently belonging to it, being alienated and sold from it in King Henry the 8th reign.
4. Not above once in ten yeare a fine of ten pounds is payd.
5. No woods nor leasehold houses, that I know of, belong to the said Hospitall, oniy three closes or parcells of ground, with the appurtenances, and the Master and Brethren of the said Hospitall hath the letting of the same, as it is thus graunted: —*Bene liceat Magistro et Fratribus Hospitalis predicti, et successoribus suis, dimittere, locare, et ad firmum tradere, omnia et singula messuagia, terras, et tenementa, cum pertinentiis eidem Hospitali spectantia, &c.*
6. There are no feoffees in trust for the said Hospitall.
7. The Master's place of the said Hospitall is not now worth above five and twenty pounds per annum, the pensions to the Brethren and other outrents payd, and the repaires of the House allowed.
8. There are three poor men who are called Brethren of the said Hospitall, and by King James' Graunt received each of them, from the rents and revenues of the Hospitall, three pounds six shillings and eight pence yearly for their maintenance and relief: but now each one of their places is worth six pounds per annum and duelie payd. And the gift and disposall of them is in the Master of the Hospitall.
9. Since I was Master of the Hospitall I never saw, nor could heare of any Statutes or Constitutions whereby the said Hospitall was governed, save that the Brethren of the Hospitall should behave themselves reverently to the Master and live peaceably with one another.

JOHN LADLER.

[Undated.]

[Indorsed, The answer of Mr. Ladler,
(Master of King James' Hospital,
in Gateshead) to his Majestic's Instructions, &c.]

LXVI.—FROM MR. ROBERT BONNER TO BISHOP COSIN. [Mickleton MSS. xlvi. 95.]

RIGHT REVEREND FATHER IN GOD,
YOUR Lordship's of the twelfth of this instant, I received yester-
day in the afternoone, being the twenty seventh, wherein your
Lordship requires an account of me, concerning the Hospital of
the Virgin Mary, at the West-spittle in Newcastle, which is not

mine; but belongs to M^r. Hal of Ellymore-hal*, who lives now in the south, and doth employ M^r. Lionel Blaigdon, a merchant, to receive the profits thereof for him. Whereas mine is called the Hospital of St. Mary Magdalen, and lyes on the north side of the towne, without Pilgrim streete-gate; concerning which, in obedience to your Lordship's command, and according to his Majestie's instructions, I doe humbly certifie, in this inclosed, and with the tender of my most humble duty and service, doe remaine,

My Lord,
Your Lordship's most humble
and obedient servant,

ROBERT BONNER †.

Hartburne,
Sept. 28, 1665.

A ful and distinct answer to each particular query in his Majestie's Instructions concerning my Hospital of Mary Magdalen, and St. Thomas his Chappel annexed thereto, in Newcastle upon Tyne, made 7^{ber}. 28, '65.

1. The antient records concerning the said Hospital and Chappel being lost, I cannot finde who were the first founders of them; but they are now held by Charter from King James, who settled them and the profits belonging to them upon a Master and three Brethren, making the Maior and Burgesses of Newcastle upon Tyne perpetual patrons of them, with power to nominate and admit the said Master, and put him into real and actual possession for life: which Master is impowered to choose the said three Brethren, for life also, being unmarried.
2. The yeerely revenues of the said Hospital and Chappel doe amount to twenty nine pounds, or thereabouts.
3. The leases of the lands, houses, and shops belonging to them, haveing all of them many yeeres yet in being, except one of the smallest value, I have not yet had occasion to renew any of them, and therefore know not how to compute the fines that may be raised from them, but the rents due by vertue of the leases, being eighteene in all, doe amount to about 20*l.* per annum, the rest being out rents for houses without lease.
4. The said leases are held and injoyed as followes:—

* Nicholas Hall, Fellow of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, Rector of Loughborough, co. Leicester, ejected and plundered in 1642; afterwards of Elemore, co. Pal. (by devise of his cousin Sir Alexander Hall); B.D. 1648-9, Master of St. Mary's Hospital in Newcastle-on-Tyne, 1659.—Surtees' Hist. Durham, i. p. 121.

† Vicar of Hartburne, to which he was collated in 1660. He was formerly Curate of All Saints' and of St. James' Chapel, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. He was appointed Master of St. Thomas' Chapel there, 17 Dec. 1639.—Hodgson's Hist. Northumb. vol. i. part 2, p. 297.

- i. Mr. Raiphe Jenison hath a lease of a close lying neere the Barras bridge, for 3 lives, all yet in being, for which he payes 2*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.* a yeere.
- ii. Mr. Thomas Sanderson hath a lease of the crofts neere the said Hospital, which hath 5 yeeres in being, and payes 16*s.* 0*d.* yeerely.
- iii. Mr. Francis Anderson hath a lease of the Great Magdalen close, which hath 8 yeeres in being, and payes 10*s.* 0*d.* a yeere.
- iv. Mr. John Bowes hath a lease of colyeries in the Barras land, for 3 lives yet in being, and payes 1*l.* 5*s.* 0*d.* a yeere.
- v. Mr. Samuel Rawling deceased had a lease of the Spittle tongs, now in the possession of Mr. John Fel, which hath 8 yeeres in being, and payes 3*s.* 4*d.* a yeere.
- vi. Mr. Mathew Newton hath a lease of meadow grounds in West Brunton, which hath 17 yeeres in being, and payes 4*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* a yeere.
- vii. Mr. Edward Shepherdson, deceased, had a lease of land at Jesmond, now in the possession of Robert Blagdon, 16 yeeres in being, and payes 3*l.* 15*s.* 0*d.* a yeere.
- viii. Richard Shau hath a lease of an house near the Magdalen close, which hath 11 yeeres in being, and payes 8*s.* 0*d.* a yeere.
- ix. Mr. William Carre, deceased, had a lease of a tenement, neere the windowes, for 3 lives, all yet in being, for which his widdow payes 1*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* yeerely.
- x. George Hodshon hath a lease of an house in the close, which hath eleven yeeres in being, and payes 8*s.* 0*d.* a yeere.
- xi. Mr. Peter Maddison hath a lease of an house and shops neere the Tyne bridge, which hath 11 yeeres in being, and payes 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* a yeere.
- xii. Anne Redhead and Thomas Taylor have a lease of an house in Pilgrim streete, which hath 11 yeeres in being, and payes 8*s.* 0*d.* a yeere.
- xiii. William Jackson hath a lease of an house in the banke, which hath thirteene yeeres in being and payes 10*s.* 0*d.* a yeere.
- xiv. Mr. Robert Carre, deceased, had a lease of a cellar under the Chappel at the bridge-end, for 3 lives, all in being. It is now in the possession of Mr. Charles Metcalfe, and payes 1*l.* 10*s.* 0*d.* a yeere.
- xv. Mr. Nicholas Huntley hath a lease of a shop under the said Chappel, which hath 8 yeeres in being, and payes 1*l.* 10*s.* 0*d.* a yeere.
- xvi. Mr. Thomas Bewicke hath a lease of a shop under the said Chappel, which hath 18 yeeres in being, and payes 1*l.* 10*s.* 0*d.* a yeere.
- xvii. Mr. Bartram Anderson hath a lease of a shop on the

Tyne bridge, which hath 7 yeeres in being, and payes 13*s.* 4*d.*
a yeere.

xviii. Humphrey Bolron, deceased, had a lease of a little shop
under the said Chappel, which hath one yeere in being, and
payes 2*s.* a yeere.

All these leases are let by the Master and three brethren.

5. There are no feoffees in trust for the said Hospital and Chappel.
6. The present Master of them is Robert Bonner, Master of Arts, the Charter requireing that he should be at least of that degree. He is allowed by the Charter one third part of the profitts.
7. There are three Brethren, who are to be freemen of the Towne, and unmarried, who are allowed the other two thirds among them.
8. Lastly, I can finde no other Statutes, Orders, or Rules, by which the Hospital is to be governed, onely the Maior and Burgesses are required by the Charter to take care for Divine service to be done there; but the Chappel being almost quite demolished they only require of the Master a sermon to be made on good Fryday yeerely in the Chappel at the bridge end.

By me, ROBERT BONNER.

Addressed,

For the right reverend father in God,
John, lord Byshop of Durham,
at his lorp^{s.} Castle there,

These.

LXVII.—FROM BISHOP COSIN TO DEAN SANCROFT. [HARL.
MSS. 3783. cclvii.]

Durham Castle, Jan^Y. 22, 1665.

MR. DEANE OF ST. PAUL'S,

I AM glad to heare by Mr. Davenport (to whom you use sometimes to write) that you continue in good health during these dangerous times of sicknes, and I should also be glad otherwhiles to heare from you my selfe, for I have very often written to you (that is, to the Deane and every one of the prebendaries of this Church of Durham), and have not received any answer to those my Letters under the hands of any one of you all, and I think the reason is, because the reasons of my just demands are so pregnant and strong, being asserted by other the most experienced Bishops and learned lawyers that no good answer can be agreed on or framed to them*. In the mean while I have spent all my fines upon the rebuilding of my Castles, which are not yet finished,

* The Bishop probably refers to the frequent hesitation of the Dean and Chapter to confirm Patents and Concurrent Leases, when sent in to them for that purpose. See also hereafter, with reference to this subject, his Letter to Mr. Wharton (No. LXXXV.). "Concurrent leases," as Surtees remarks, "were justly esteemed a great hardship on the actual lessees."—Hist. Durh. i. part 1, p. xii.

and for all other matters and heavy burthens lying upon me, I am left to shift for my selfe, which truly I cannot do without great difficulty and trouble of mind.

The sicknes in these parts, thankes be to God, is well abated, though it lurketh still in some of our quarters. For the maintenance of those that have been and are still infected, wee have been put to lay a sesse upon the countrey, so small were the contributions of the severall parishes throughout all my Diocess*, but I have now good hope that upon the account made me, both of those contributions and assessments, I shall be able to spare 50^l. to be sent unto my Lord of London towards the help of those that are infected still in that city. I shall have the account given me in this day, and if I find so much money remaining, I will return it to his lordship by a bill of exchange to Sir Willian Turner by the morrowe's post, so wishing you all good health and hapines, I rest, Sir,

Your very affectionate friend,
JO: DURESME.

For Mr. Deane of St. Paul's Church,
in London,
These.

LXVIII.—THE BISHOP OF CARLISLE TO BISHOP COSIN. [Mickleton MSS. Letters, Latin, English, and French, f. 140.]

MY VERY GOOD LORD,

I HAVE conferred holy Orders but once since I came to this Diocese, and was, as I shall be, carefull to observe the Canon, about Letters dimissory, for all strangers; except they be Gremials in one of the Universities; of which sort, I think one, who brought testimoniall from Queen's College in Oxford, was ordained Deacon here.

With my due and very hearty respects tendered to your Lordship, I remain,

Your Lordshipp's humble servant
and meanest brother,

EDW. CARLIOL†.

Rose Castle.

Feb. 22, 1665.

To the Right Reverend Father in God,
John, Lord Bishop of Durham,
at his palace there,

these present.

p^d. Leave this with the postmar^r. of
Northallerton.

* The several accounts of these contributions, as sent in to the Bishop, will be found in the Appendix.

† Edward Rainbow, D.D., a native of Lincolnshire. He became Fellow and Tutor

LXIX.—FROM MR. NICOLAS HALL, MASTER OF THE HOSPITAL
OF THE BLESSED VIRGIN MARY IN NEWCASTLE, TO MR. LYONELL
BLAGDON. [Mickleton MSS. xlvi. 90.]

Loughbur[rough], April 14th, '66.

LOVING COSIN,

I HAVE sent a coppie of a letter for the Bishope which I desire you to peruse, and to get fairely written over and sent to him, when you have perfected my answers to the severall Queries sent to me by you from him. I have sent alsoe a coppie of my answers to those Queries, which I desire you to peruse and perfect; chiefly in my answers to the 5th Queerie out of the rentall, setting downe the names only of the lands and of the places where they are, and of the rents for which they are let, without nameing to whom they are let. And when you have perfected the answer to the 5th Queerie, I pray you send me a coppie of it, and gett the answers to all the Queerries fairly written over, and sent inclosed in the letter to the Bushope. You may alsoe, if you thinke fitt, shewe the queerries and the answers to them, to the Recorder; because the Mayor and Aldermen, and Common Counsell, are conserned in them, and I have been carefull chiefly to maintaine their right in being cautilous what to answer. And I suppose the Bushope haith sent these Queerries conserning this Hospitall to others, besides yourselfe and me, and what they have answered I know not. And soe I rest your loving friend,

NICOLAS HALL.

*For the Right Reverend Father in God, John, Lord Bushope
of Durham.*

MY LORD,—If I had been better informed (as some are, and I am confident your Lordshipp is) conserning the sad faite of Hospitalls in your Lordship's Diocess in King Henry 8th time; and if I had been able to write, and answer with my owne hand, I could and should have answered more speedily, and more fully, concerning the being, and founder, and revenues, and other queerries sent to me about the

of Magdalen College, Cambridge, and eventually Master in 1642. In 1650 he lost his Mastership by refusing to take the oath called the engagement. On the King's return in 1660, he was restored to his Mastership, made Chaplain to his Majesty, Dean of Peterborough, and in 1662 Vice-chancellor of Cambridge. In 1664 he became Bishop of Carlisle, upon the translation of Dr. Richard Sterne to the Archbishopric of York. Bishop Rainbow died at Rose Castle on the 26th March, 1684, aged 76, and was buried at Dalston. He published *Labours forbidden and commanded*: two Sermons preached at St. Paul's Cross in 1635; and two Funeral Sermons, one on the death of Susanna, Countess of Suffolk, 13 May, 1649; the other at the Funeral of Anne, Countess of Pembroke, Dorset, and Montgomery, on the 14th April, 1675 (pub. at London 1677).—Wood's *Athenæ*, iv. p. 865. Walker's *Sufferings of the Clergy*, part 2, p. 151.

Hospitall of the Virgin Mary in Westgate, in Newcastle uppon Tyne. Yet after many weaknesses, and many hindrance, and many thoughts to answer fittly to your Lordship according to my furthest knolledge, and furthest possible learning (as I am required), I have laboured to returne, from severall persons and places, as full, perfect, and distinct an answer to every particular Queerie, as I can: and am, and shall be ever, your Lordship's obedient son and servant, N. H.

1. The Hospitall of the Blessed Virgin Mary in Westgate, in Newcastle uppon Tyne, is with in the Diocess of Durham.
2. It had severall foundations, and severall founders, in severall times, as some other Hospitalls have had, and it may be more then some others have had.

It was founded in Queen Elizabeth's time. It was founded alsoe in Henry 8th, and before. But whether it was founded againe in Edward 6th, or in Queen Mary's time, or by whome, in any of these times, I know not.

The last founder of it was King James, whose foundation was procured by M^r. Eubancks, his Chaplaine, who was Master of it before by some other foundation, which some threatned to make voide.

3. The yearly revenue of it, according to the best (though in some particulars very indistinct) rentall, when it paid tenths and first fruits, is 26^l. 13^s. 4^d. According to a more distinct rentall in regard of some leases let on severall occasions to several persons for the holding and for the recovering of what was formerly due, the yearly revenue semeth to amount to somewhat more then 26^l. 13^s. 4^d.
4. The fines, *communibus annis*, are by me, who have had some experience, (and may by others be) reputed very little worth. In regard that some, whose predecessors confessed themselves to be tennants of lands mentioned distinctly in the old rentall, denie now themselves to be tennants. And some that confess themselves now tennants, denie halfe of the rent mentioned expressly in the Exchequer rentall. And some produce everlasting leases of houses. And some say they have lost part of their land, and their old everlasting leases of all. And some say their rents are only quitt rents, or rent charges. And those few that have leases of lands and houses, or lands or closes alone, for terme of years, or 3 lives, pretend them to be of little yearly value above the rent. And some have offered very inconsiderable raites for renewing of leases for years, after some years expired. Neither have I renewed many leases, or any lease twice in my time.
5. The letting and setting of lands and tenements in lease belonging to the Hospitall, the Master haith with the consent of the Brethren.

Lands in lease belonging to this Hospitall about the Towne

of Newcastle are these following: Here you may specifie what they are, and yearly rent, though not to whome.

Lands in lease, and lands and houses in lease belongin to this Hospitall in other places are these following: Here also you may specifie as before.

6. Feoffees in trust (as I consave) belong to other kinde of Hospitalls then to this. And of this I know none except the Mayor and Aldermen, and Common Councel of Newcastle be such, to whom King James, the last founder, haith intrusted the patronage of it, and haith given ample power.
7. The Master's allowance, according to the foundation, after 13^s. 4^d. paid yearly to the King's Exchequer; and the poor, and their House maintained; and charges defraied in recovering, and getting in, and receiving what is due, and in other expences, is what remaines of the revenues received: which of late is some years very little, whatsover his place is reputed to be worth in common esteme.

The present Master is Nicolas Hall, bcrne in Newcastle uppon Tyne.

8. The poore maintained are 6 Bretheren: soe many now and according to the foundation.

Their allowance is an House repaired, with 6 beedsteeds, and one common fire-place in it; and a little peece of grounde at the east end of their House, for a garden or sowing what they please. Coales for their common fire—12^d. a weeke. 52^s. yearly amongst them. Coats at Christmas yearly. What the Master can get for them at sealing of leases. What the Master is pleased to give them of the fine.

9. The Statutes by which it is governed are but few: chiefly concerning the allowance of the Master, and of the Bretheren, out of its small revenue, and these delivered by tradition from others; a coppie of which I could never gett.

The Mayor and Aldermen, and Common Councel of Newcastle can best send a coppie of these, if they have any remaineing upon record, who had power at first, and I thinke have power still *de tempore ad tempus* to make Statutes and Orders and Rules, according to the Foundation.

Addressed—Mr. Lyonel Blagdon, Merchant
att his house in the Close, in Newcastle uppon Tyne,
these forwd. per viâ Londini—post paid 3^d.

*The Answer of Nicholas Hall, Master of the Hospitall of the
Blessed Virgin Mary in Westgate, in Newcastle upon Tine,
to his Majestie's Instructions concerning Hospitals.*

1. The said Hospitall of St. Mary is within the Diocess of Durham.
2. King James was the last founder of this Hospital, it having been

founded before by Queen Elizabeth, Henry 8, and others, but of those former foundations the present Master can give no particular account.

3. The revenues of this Hospital upon the rentall amount to 35*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.*
4. The fines do not happen every yeare, and therefore the Master knowes not how to estimate them *communibus annis*. The Master hath received one fine, and no more, since the restoration of his Majesty, being about 30*l.*, and no other fine since the yeare 1647.
5. The Master Hall [hath] the letting and setting of the lands and houses belonging to this Hospital, the particulars whereof are conteyned on the Schedule hereunto annexed.
6. The Mayor and Aldermen of Newcastle have the patronage of the said Hospital, other feoffees in trust we have none.
7. M^r. Nicholas Hall, of Ellemore hall in Com: Durham, (now Parson of Loughborough in Leicestershire) is the present Master. His allowance, according to the Foundation, is what shall remaine of the profitts of the said Hospital after 13*s.* 4*d.* yearly paid to the King's Exchequer, the poore, and their House maintained, and all charges of getting in and recovering what is due to the said Hospital defrayed; and may not be computed to be worth 10*l.* a yeare, by reason that divers particulars in the rentall cannot be gotten or reseived by the Master.

LXX.—FROM BISHOP COSIN TO SIR FRANCIS GOODRICK*, CHANCELLOR OF THE COUNTY PALATINE. [Mickleton MSS. xlvi. 283.]

MR. CHANCELLOUR,

UPON the receipt of your letter, which I answered by the post last Fryday, I have sent to my Lord's Grace of Canterbury, and my Lord Chancellour, a narrative of the business betweene my Lord Pembroke and me, the same in effect which I formerly sent to Serjeant Gin and you, save that I added this, that upon well considering the thing I do conceive that the Act of Parliament hath absolutely determined my Lord's title, and that I cannot, if I would, remit the forfeiture; but that my successors

* Younger son of Sir Henry Goodrick, of Ribston, in co. York, Knt. He was Temporal Chancellor of the County Palatine. The following entry respecting him occurs in the Register of St. Mary in the North Bailey, Durham:—“Ven*l*^{ls}. vir Franciscus Goodricke, Miles, Canc. com. Pal. Dunelm. et Sadberge, obiit in Dno, A^o. Xth. 1673, 19 kal. Aug. in domo solite habitacionis Rich. Neile, Arm. Subvic. infra Ball. Boreal. Die Merc. scilicet 21^o. ejusd. kal. corpus desertum Ven. Viri conductum fuit ad Ribston infra com. Ebor. sepeliri.”

may recover against him, and I do not doubt but that my Lord's Grace and my Lord Chancellour will rather give me their assistance in obteining my right, then desire me to give it away ; and therefore I desire you proceed at the Common Law with what speed you can this terme, and let not any treaties or offer of termes do me any prejudice by causing delayes. A composition may be never the further of by our proceeding, but I may be much prejudiced by delayes, who am,

Sir, &c.

[*Jo. DURESME.*]

[Indorsed, L^{re}. to Sr. Fr. Goodrick.
June 26. 1666.]

LXXI.—FROM THE SAME TO THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY
AND THE LORD CHANCELLOR. [Mickleton MSS. xlvi. 285.]

MOST REVEREND AND MY HONORABLE VERY GOOD L^{ORD},
I HEARE there are indeavours using to prevale with the King, your Grace, and my Lord Chancellour, to interpose in an affaire betweene my Lord the Earle of Pembroke and my selfe, and therefore think it fitting (to prevent all misapprehensions which possibly may arise through wrong representations, where one party only is heard) to give you a short account of the whole business. In the yeere 1640 my Lord Pembrook's father, being then Lord Chamberlaine, did, under pretence of the want of a fitt house neare the Court, perswade my predecessor Bishop Morton, a timorous person, to give his consent to the bringing a Bill into the Parliament for the alienating Durham House in the Strand for ever from the See, and setling of it on the Earle of Pembroke and heires under the fee farme rent of 200^l. per annum ; alleaging that the house was rather a charge to the Bishops of Durham then a benefitt*, and that the reserved rent would be a great advantage : whereas in truth it was the quite contrary, my predecessors having, besides the accommodation of a house and stables for themselves and their families when they were called up to give their attendance at the Court of Parlia-

* Bishop Morton had doubtless found that Durham House was a cumbrous appanage to the See. The Prince Bishops of Durham, like some of the higher nobility, had for centuries maintained around them all the pomp and circumstance which attached to the Court of a petty Sovereign, and their London habitation was one of those vast mansions which were capable of containing a little army of retainers, and afforded the most ample accommodation in the way of outer and inner court, hall, chapel, guard-rooms, barns, and stabling. But at the time Bishop Morton alienated Durham House a marked change was passing over the social life of the great nobility. The large households of a former age ceased to be maintained, and this, as a matter of course, rendered needless that extent of building which heretofore was a thing of necessity, as well as a badge of the dignity of its owner.

ment, used to make a considerable profit in letting part of the house in lease. This bill being brought in found so great opposition in the Parliament (notwithstanding the prevalency of the faction at that time in both houses against the Church) that it could not pass till a proviso was inserted that if the said yeerely rent or 200*l.*, or any part thereof, should happen to [be] behind and unpaid by the space of six months after any of the termes at which it ought to be paid, that then and from thenceforth the said house should revert unto the Bishops of Durham, as if that Act had never bin made: which clause I am perswaded was on purpose inserted by the lovers of the Churh, in hopes that in better times the See might recover its just rights, which at that time, the factions growing high, they could not preserve. At the happy restoration of his Majestie my Lord Pembroke refused to pay the rent reserved by Act of Parliament till I was forced to bring declarations of ejectment against him, and then he beganne to thinke of taking up the business, and in regard it was at the beginning of the King's happy assuming of his just government and that the Earle was a purchaser from the rebels, the satisfaction of whom was then under deliberation, I was perswaded to decline the forfeiture, and accept of the rent reserved, upon condition that for the future the rent should be punctually paid unto me, without any deduction for publick taxes and assessments; and on this manner the business stood till Michaelmass last, at which time there became halfe a yeere's rent due to me, which after some time that by the good providence of Almighty God London's dreadfull sickness was in a great measure abated, and the inhabitants thereof, together with the King's Court, were most of them returned to their houses, I sent one to demand at Bainard's Castle, the place at which my Lord Pembrook's owne servants desired to have it demanded, and then instead of receiving the rent, or having civill entreaties of forbearance, those that called for it could get nothing but down-right denyalls, my Lord's servants saying that they had not received their rents for the houses, and till they received them they would not pay me my rents. These denyals continuing for six months after Michaelmass, I gave order to my Attorney to make a legal demand of the rent and the *nomine panae's*, and proceed to declarations of ejectment, according to the advantage the Act of Parliament gave me, judging I could do no less without prejudicing both my selfe and my successors, but my successors much more then my selfe, my advantage in likelyhood being to be but small, and of short continuance. And having now proceeded thus farre upon these just and equitable grounds, I am tould that my Lord the Earl of Pembroke is using indea-

vours to your Grace to procure me to desert my advantage, or to get the King to lay his commands upon me to do it ; but as I trust his Majestie will not be perswaded to it, so I am confident your Grace is so great an asserter of the rights of the Church that you will no way hinder, but, in what you may, further this See, miserably impaired, first by the loss of Norhamshire and Elinshire*, since by the loss of this house, and now lately by the loss of the Court of Wards. Besides, I verily believe, if your Grace please to consider the thing, you will be in the same mind with me, that the Act of Parliament hath determined my Lord of Pembrook's title, and that, if I would, it is not in my power to release the forfeiture so to him but that my successors may recover it from him. And as I can neither ought to do any thing in prejudice of my See and successors, so I hope neither the King, your Grace, nor my Lord Chancellour, will require or desire it of me ; for there are many reasons why I and my successors should have the benefit of this forfeiture, but not any that I can comprehend why it should be pardoned to him, it not coming upon him by any surprise, but by his owne and his servants' willfull neglect and obstinacy, who very well knew the penalty of the delay of paying their rents, and I cannot see any reason why this default should be passed over in silence, or why the title given by the Act of Parliament to the Bishop and his successors in this See should bee neglected or waved, but that the same reasons may at any time hereafter be brought why the like default should also be remitted, and so his Lordship may at any time delay the payment of the rent to me or my successors as long as he pleaseth, without any hazard or loss to himselfe. And I am sure it cannot be alleged on his behalfe that he hath disbursed any thing in the improvement of it, but hath by that gained very large profit, for besides vast summs of money raised by the sale of the lead, stones, timber, &c., he hath without the expence of one penny in the buildings reserved to himselfe a considerable annual rent above the 200*l.* payable by the Act of Parliament to the See of Durham. And whilst he pleased to keepe it as a dwelling house, for which purpose alone his father pretended to take it, that he might be ready to give his attendance at Court, he had a farre better pallace then Yorke house at a less rent then my Lord the Duke of Buckingham was pleased to set out therefore in lands, for which, besides the rent, the Archbishops of Yorke receive fines as the tenants come in and renew their leases. Whereby it will clearely appeare that his

* Islandshire, or Holy Island. Bishop Toby Mathew, in 1603, demized Norham Castle, Norhamshire, and Islandshire, to the King, who immediately granted Norham to George Hume, Earl of Dunbar.—*Cf.* Surtees' Hist. Durh. i. p. lxxxvii.

Lordship will be no looser but a gainer by the house, though it do revert to the See now. Whereas if [it] shall not revert, I and my successors must of necessity be great losers, as I have already beene, by its passing from us, a much greater summe then the rent reserved not being sufficient to provide a house and stables fitt to receive our families when any occasion is given us to come up to London, if our stay there be of any continuance. And so begging your Grace's pardon that I have given you the trouble of reading this narrative, which I should not have don but for the interest of this much impaired Bishoprick, I take leave and rest,

Your Grace's most faithfull and humble servant,

[JO. DURESME.]

[Indorsed, My Lord's L^{re}. to my L^d. of Cant: and
my L^d. Chancellor, about my L^d. Pembroke's forfeiture.
June 26. 1666.]

LXXII.—FROM DR. FRANCIS WILFORD* TO BISHOP COSIN. [Mickleton MSS. Letters, Latin, English, and French, f. 152.]

MY LORD,

YOUR good affections to this place give me the boldnesse to represent our sad condition to you, which this bill will partly speake†. The removall of the University, and the greatest part of the able men of the Towne, have left us good store of poore, in whome only we are rich; they amounting to above 4000 by the lest computation we can make, and they are the more by reason of last year's sicknesse. May it please your Lordship therefore, to procure some collection for us amongst your friends in those parts, in what manner your Lordship shall think fitting, and you will oblige many to pray for you, and particularly,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's most humble

and most devoted servant,

FRA: WILFORD.

Cambridge,
July 17. 1666.

To the Right Reverend father
in God, John, L^d. Bishop of
Durham, these humbly
present.

post p^d. 3. To be left at Durham.

* Francis Wilford, D.D., was Vice-chancellor of the University of Cambridge in 1665 and part of 1666. He succeeded Bishop Gunning in the Mastership of Corpus Christi College in 1661.

† The Plague lingered long at Cambridge. On the 1st Jan. 1665 6, Sancroft wrote as follows to his brother, Mr. Thomas Sancroft, of Fresingfield:—"There died the last fortnight (the Bill whereof was made while I was there, and shewed me by the Vice-Chancellor) 7 in the towne, and 4 at the pest-house, where there

LXXIII.—SIR THOMAS DAVISON TO THE SAME. [Mickleton MSS. Letters, Latin, English, and French, f. 153.]

MY LORD,

UPON Tewesday night, (that night of thunder and lightninge) a post (at his rate) came to me from the Maior of Hartlepoole. The messinger, to all the towns he passed through, boded much more amazement than the night itself, and of whose newes that terrible night seem'd but a bare fore runner; for his word to all was, “*fearfull doeings at Hartlepoole.*”

The Maior in his letter tells me of an expresse he had just then from Whitby to be sent to our frigats before Tin-mouth. The contents of it were, that two Hollands men of warr had the evening before attempted the takeing two ships out of Whitby road but were beatin off by some gunns from a platforme there, but that which most moved him (as he said) was a Hollands man of warr who that verie eveninge was come within shot of Hartlepoole and had just then sent his long boate within Teas-mouth as far as the inner boy, as they conceiveed to plumm the harbour; and upon his returne they fear'd a resolution of that and severall other ships for landinge.

My Lord, though for the most part feare looks through a microscop, and represents things infinitelie greater, yet *abundans cautela* could be noe waie prejudicall in maters of this nature, where one single error is irreparable. I thought it therfor my dutie to repaire thither, both to comfort and incourage the good people, and to let gainsayers see their is not the least failure in care and diligence. I went with a resolution to have staid there if need had required and to have provided as well as I could for the securitie both of towne and countrie. But when I came there I found only one single man of warr, though they spok of 2 more, and I staid till he went of to sea. Captain Belassys had summond the soldiers that lay nearest, he put these men he had into a militarie posture, appointed a maine guard, and set out his sentinels with a resolution to dismiss them this morninge. I return'd back all I met going thither, and saved the towns here-

are about 50 persons. There are 3 houses newly broken out, as we heard, but all in corners nigh the bridge. The Colledge is dissolved till the 10th of this moneth, and then 'tis to be feared they may adjourn again. Only at present Mr. Thorp tells me he gives no other order then this, that the Commoners should repair thither about that time, and other scholers about the end of this moneth. But of this he will give you further notice in due time. I assigned my cosin W^m. a bed, bolster, pillow, rugg, and 2 blankets, which the woman will deliver to him, and his chamber is secur'd, and his tutor will take all the care possible of him: whom I have assur'd of 30^l. per annum for his maintenance, while he shall deserve it.”—Tanner MSS. xlv 53.

abouts that labour. May all our alarms for the future prove such *parturiunt montes*, and may the product of this warr be a glorious and blessed peace. I am ever

Your Lordship's
humblest Servant,

Julii 19.

THO: DAVISON*.

My Lord, I went yesterday in paine, and return'd in torments of the stone. I came home so verie late and ill as I hope it will begg my excuse for this daye's absence.

For the Right Honorable
John, Lord Bishop, and
Lord Lieutenant of
this Countie.

[Indorsed—Julii 19. 1666. Answd. the 20th.]

LXXIV.—BISHOP COSIN TO ARCHBISHOP SHELDON. [Mickleton MSS. Letters, Latin, English, and French, f. 161.]

Aug. 27. 1666.

MOST REVEREND AND MY VERY HONOURABLE GOOD LORD,
I RECEIVED your Grace's letter of the 22^d instant, wherein you express your desires to see me at the next Session of Parliament, and truely, my Lord, I would with all my heart that I were able to come to it, but the severall infirmities of my body grow so fast upon me, and have brought me to such a great weaknes, that my physitians tell me if I do not abstain from this journey now towards winter, and look the better to myselfe in these two following moneths of September and October, I shall hazard the safety of my life. Wherefore I beseech your Grace to obtain for me, from the King and the House of Lords, leave of absence for this time, and that I may make use of a proxy, which I may send to my Lord of London for the giving of my vote upon any occasion. And if it shall please God to give me strength and health by the next spring, I purpose then not to faile of my attendance, this Session so long continuing, or the Parliament being called together againe. In the mean while, I may do the King and the countrey more service here, in this great conjuncture of affaires, by attending the cares of my Lieutenancy, then I can do by coming to give my vote at the Parliament. So praying for your Grace's health, upon whom we all cheifly rely for the affaires of the Church, I take leave, and rest,

My good Lord

Your Grace's most humble Servant,

[Jo. DURESME.]

* High Sheriff of the County of Durham. See *ante*, p. 22, note.

LXXV.—FROM DR. FLEETWOOD, PROVOST OF KING'S COLLEGE,
CAMBRIDGE, TO BISHOP COSIN. [Mickleton MSS. Letters,
Latin, English, and French, f. 155.]

MY GOOD LORD,

WE are driven to so great an extremitie by reason of the sickness still increasing in the town of Cambridge, that we are forced to seeke abroad for relief, and among the rest, it falls to my lot to be imployed by the Universitie as an humble petitioner to your Lordship to take our sad condition into your consideration, and, according to your wonted charitie to all that are in distress, to extend your compassion to this afflicted and distressed place, wherein we find (upon a strickt account taken) above foure thousand poore that receive almes.

Whatsoever your Lordship shall be pleased to contribute to our relief, if you order it to be paid to Mr. John Francis, Saddler, at the signe of the Stirrup, over against Yorke House, it will be carefully transmitted to me at Cambridge, whether now I am hastning, having newly finished my moneth of attendance at the Court. I humbly begg your Lordship's pardon for this cold address, the necessitie of the times, and the deplorable condition of the place, (I hope) will plead my excuse. In this confidence I humbly take my leave; and as humbly crave the continuation of your favour and kindness to,

My Lord,
Your most observant Servant,

JAMES FLEETWOOD*.

These,
For the right Reverend Father
in God, Jo: Lord Bishop of
Durham, at Aukwood Castle.

With speed.

post pd. 3d.

* Seventh son of Sir George Fleetwood, of the Vache, in the parish of Chalfont-St. Giles, Bucks. He was educated at Eton and King's College, Cambridge, and became chaplain to Bishop Wright, of Lichfield, by whom he was collated to the Vicarage of Prees, co. Salop, and a stall in Lichfield Cathedral. During the Rebellion, he was obliged to forsake his preferments, and became chaplain to the regiment of John, Earl of Rivers, and acted in that capacity to the end of the wars. In 1642 he was created D.D. by Royal mandate for his services at Edgehill, and was appointed chaplain to Charles, Prince of Wales, and Rector of Sutton Coldfield, Warwickshire. From this he was ejected, and became tutor to Esme, Duke of Richmond. After the Restoration he received the Provostship of King's College, together with some other preferment, and in 1675 succeeded Dr. Walter Blandford in the See of Worcester. He died in 1683.—*Fasti Oxon.* (ed. Bliss), ii. 51.

LXXVI.—FROM COLONEL BYERLY* TO THE SAME. [Mickleton
MSS. Letters, Latin, English, and French. f. 157.]

MY LORD,

I BEING at Goldsborough where I met with Sir Philip could not but give you an accompt of what I heare from him and S^r. John Gothrich, which is, that the Citty of London is all on a fire. It began on Saterday night last but not discoverd till Sonday morning. The particulars I can not give you any certainty of, but it is said to be as tirrible a fire as ever was heard of. The King and the Queen lay two nights upon Thames, and it is said durst not lodge in Whyte Hall. There are for certaine sixty of the villaines that were active in the fyring are taken in the very act, being French and English. The Duke of Bukingam haith promised to send an expresse tonight or tomorrow. If there be any occasion for the Milicia to stir, you shall not fayle to receive an accompt of it as soone as I knowe it, which wilbe as soone as ever it comes to hand. In the meane time I am,

Your most humble Servant

ANTH: BYERLY.

Goldsborough the 8th. of 7^{br}. '66. Sat. night.
For the right reverend father in God,
John, Lord Bishop of Durham, these.

To be left with the post Mr. of Darnton,
to be sent with speed. pd. 2^d.

LXXVII.—FROM COLONEL TEMPEST† TO THE SAME. [Mickleton
MSS. Letters, Latin, English, and French, f. 158.]

September the 9th. 1666.

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

HAVING received your Lordshipp's yesternight, as I was going to bed, I did imediately put on my cloaths, and went to Durham, to confer with the Officers of the troope now quartred theare.

* The brave and loyal Col. Anthony Byerley, of Midridge Grange, co. Pal., and of Goldsborough, co. York. He commanded a regiment under the Marquis of Newcastle, in the service of Charles I., and compounded for his loyalty by a fine of 2000^l. He married Anne, daughter of Sir Richard Hutton, of Goldsborough, Knt., and co-heiress of her brother, the gallant and loyal Sir Richard Hutton, Knt., who died of his wounds after the fight at Sherborn.—Surtees' Hist. Durh. iii. p. 312.

† John Tempest, of Old Durham, Esq., who married Elizabeth, daughter and

I did acquaint them that theare was some reason for apprehension of dainger from unquiett spiritts in this juncture, and tharfore desired them both to double their guard, and to keepe their petroles constant in the night, that we might not be surprised nor taken unprovided. I did likewise give command to our own officers to provide themselves, and the souldiers here about the towne, that they might be ready upon the beating of the drum, if theare should be occasion, which I thought was all that was necessary to be done upon this occasion. But alass ! to-day hath produced such lamentable and sad newes, that it puttus us all to our witt's end, not knowing what to say or doe, but we do not at present apprehend any thing of dainger within ourselves which should occasion the drawing together all the militia, and since we have a troope here who keepe a constant guard, and a company of foot at Hartlepoole, I doe not see what necessity theare will be to draw any together at present. I should think it more convenient to reserve our duty till these forces be drawne from us, or that we receive a command from above, which we have alwaies heretofore had upon the like occasion. I beleive the rumor of the Lord Falconberge* his drawing his men together, hath risen from the muster of his regiment, which was appointed to be this weeke, more then 6 dayes since, and meeting with this lamentable flame, and the fayler of the post, hath caused it to be otherwaies represented to your Lordshipp, but I shall alwaies obay your Lordshipp's commands when I receive them. I have transcribed a letter from my Lord Craven's steward, which will give your Lordshipp an account of what I suppose you have receivd from other hands. I am in very great haste, and beg your Lordshipp's pardon for all *errata*.

Your Lordshipp's humble servant,

JOHN TEMPEST.

heiress of John Heath, Esq., of Kepier. They were married at St. Giles', Durham, 27 Oct. 1642. Col. Tempest lived chiefly at The Isle, in the parish of Sedgefield. He was buried at Forcet, co. York, 26 July, 1697.

The family of Tempest ended in an heiress, who married the Rev. Sir Henry Vane, Bart., D.D., of Long Newton, Prebendary of Durham. His great-grandson, Earl Vane, is now the possessor of Old Durhian and the other estates of the Tempests.

* Of the ancient family of Belasyse, of Henknoll, co. Pal. Sir Thomas Belasyse, Bart., was created Baron Fauconberg, May 25, 1627, and Viscount Fauconberg, 31 Jan. 1642. His son, Henry, dying before him, he was succeeded in his honours by his grandson, Thomas, the Lord Falconberg mentioned above, who was captain of the Guard of Pensioners to King Charles II.—Dugdale's Baronage, iii. p. 456.

LXXVIII.—FROM THE ARCHBISHOP OF YORK TO THE SAME.
[Mickleton MSS. xx. 11.]

MY LORD,

I SEND your Lordship herein enclosed a copy of an Order made by his Majestie, with the advice of his honourable Privy Counsell, and directed to me, concerning the moneys collected upon the late fast for the City of London; to which I refer your Lordship for your directions in the execution thereof. I onely intreat your Lordship will be pleased to certify me of what you shall do herein, that I may accordingly give an accompt here when I shall be required. I shall be glad to heare of your Lordship's good health upon this and every other occasion. We have litle newes here, onely the last night, about 8 of the clock, the stables of the Horse-guard neare Whitehall were (by the carelesnes of a man carrying an arme-full of straw with a candle in his hand) set on fire, and burnt down, to the value of 1000^l.* But, God be thanked, there was such good help, and such care taken, that it went no further. My best love and service tended to your Lordship, I rest

Your very loving brother and servant,

RICH. EBOR.

At Dr. Jones' his house in
the litle cloysters, Westminster,
Novemb. 10. 1666.

To the Right Reverend Father
in God, John, Lord Bishop of Durham,
at his Palace there, or at Bishop's
Aukeland, these dd.

* Pepys gives an account of it *more suo*. He was at an entertainment that evening at Mr. Pierree's, where there was "good company," and both dancing and singing went on. "Going to dance again, and then comes news that White Hall was on fire. And presently more particulars, that the Horse-guard was on fire. And so we run up to the garret, and find it so; a horrid great fire. And by and by we saw and heard part of it blown up with powder. The ladies began presently to be afraid: one fell into fits. The whole town in an alarm. Drums beat and trumpets, and the Horse-guards every where spread, running up and down in the street. And I began to have mighty apprehensions how things might be; for we are in expectation (from common fame) this night or tomorrow to have a massacre, by the having so many fires one after another, as that in the City, and at same time begun in Westminster, by the Palace, but put out; and since in Southwarke, to the burning down some houses. And now this do make all people conclude there is something extraordinary in it; but nobody knows what. By and by comes news that the fire is slackened; so then we were a little cheered up again, and to supper, and pretty merry."—Diary, Nov. 9th. 1666.

Copy of Order in Council.

At the Court at Whitehall, the 7th of November, 1666.

Present:—The King's Most Excellent Majestie. His Royal Highnes the Duke of York. Lord Archbishop of Canterbury. Lord Chancellor. Lord Treasurer. Lord Privy Seale. Duke of Albermarle Marques of Dorchester. Earle of Ossory. Lord Chamberlain. Earle of Bathe. Earle of Carlisle. Earle of Craven. Earle of Lauderdale. Lord Bishop of London. Lord Fitzharding. Lord Arlington. Lord Berkeley. Lord Ashley. Mr. Secretary Maurice. Mr. Chancellor of the Dutchy. Sir William Coventry.

It was this day Ordered by his Majestie in Councill, That his Grace the Lord Arch Bishop of York be, and he is hereby desired to send to the severall Bishops within that Province, willing and requiring them with all convenient speed to give notice to the Ministers of all the parishes within their respective Diocesses that they take an account of the severall Churchwardens what summes of money have been collected by them towards the releife of the distressed estate and condition of those who have been undone by the late dreadfull fire in London, and certify the same to the said Bishops. And also that the said Ministers direct the said Churchwardens forthwith to carry in the said moneyes to such person or persons as the Bishops shall appoint to receive the same, if it be not already paid in, that the same may be immediately sent up to the Lord Mayor of London to be disposed of according to his Majestie's late Proclamation *.

JOHN NICHOLAS.

Archbishop of York,
For his Mat'les. service.

LXXIX.—FROM THE BISHOP OF EDINBURGH TO THE SAME.
[Mickleton MSS. xlvj. 287.]

Edinburgh, 29^o. Novemb. 1666.

MY LORD,
YOUR last of the 23 of this moneth I receaved last day in the morning; the morning of a blessed day, for before night those rebels who had strucke such a terror in this land, and raised such ane clamoure in yours, were totallie routted, killed, taken prisoners, or scattered.

My Lord, on thursday, the 15 of this moneth, they entered

* An account of the contributions from the Diocese of Durham will be found in the Appendix.

Drumfries about the number of 200^{hd}, most pairet horsmen, finding Sir James Turner carried him away prisoner, and missing of the minister of the place whome they curioslie sought for, went away dooing no more hurt, from thence they marched throw Galloway into the Sherrefdome of Aire, ther number still increasing, did little hurt to anie except conformed Ministers, whome they plundered, and wounded some of them. There numbers then were reported to have beine increased to three or four thousand, and it was surmised that they had intelligence and assurances not onlie from other places of this kingdome, and yours of England with Irland, but also from the King's enemies beyond seas. The newes heireof coming hither upon Friday the 16th. instantlie, by the advice of the secret councell, Levtenant General Dalzell, with the forces under his command, extending to fifteine troupes of horses and two regiments of foot, were sent to oppose them and preserve the citie of Glasgow, from the which place he marched straight towards Air; but befoir he came that lenth, the rebels had retired from thence, and taking strange pathes and wayes, declined the encounter with his Majesties forces; yet the Levtenant Generall followed them so vigorouslie that though they had 24 hours march befoir him yet he was within a few milles of them befoir they could reach Edinburgh, and they being within two milles of this place yesterday in the morning he pressed them so hard that they were forced to taise to the Pentland Hilles, and there, a little before sun-setting, ingadged them in fight, though they had taken great advantage of the ground. The dispute was hard and sharpe for halfe an hour or more, the roiall cavillarie alone being ingadged against them, but how soone as the foot came up the rebels betooke themselves to flight. Few were killed of the King's partie, but divers wounded; of the rebels, as is conjectured, some three hundred upon the ground slaine, and neire by als manie prisoners, the rest all scattered, which by the darkness of the night alone escaped the hands of the conquerors. We cannot learne of anie persone of considerable qualitie that were amongst them, but some soulders and commanders of desperat minds and fortounes. Neither can I as yet give your Lordship information of there correspondencies on this or the other side of the sea, which I should most willinglie have imparted if anie such thing had beyne known. The eminent persones in this service for the King were, with the Levtenant Generall, the Duke of Hamiltone, the Earles of Athol, Linlithgow, Airlie (whoes troupe gave the first and succesful chaire), and Kellie; the Lords Rosse, Madertie and Coebaran, with the Viscount of Kingstoun. In the tyme of the conflict Sir James Turner escaped from his keepers. The prime actors in this rebellion have beine silenced

ministers, and the cheife sufferers such as conforme. So have given your Lordship ane trew report and als full satisfaction to the demand of your letter als possible could be done*.

My Lord,

Your Lordship's affectionate brother and humble servant,

GEO. EDINBURGEN†.

For the Right Reverend Father in God
My Lord the Bishop of Duresme,
This.

[Indorsed The Bishop of Edinburgh's
Relation of the Totall Rout given to
the Scotch Rebels, Nov. 29, 1666.]

* A long account of this engagement, (dated Nov. 29th) coinciding with the above relation, is given in the London Gazette, No. 110. Reference is made to it in Pepys' Diary :—"1666, Dec. 3.—At noon home, more cheerful than I have been a good while, to hear that for certain the Scotch rebels are all routed ; they having been so bold as to come within three miles of Edinburgh, and there given two or three repulses to the king's forces, but at last were mastered. Three or four hundred killed or taken, among which their leader Wallis, and seven ministers, they having all taken the Covenant a few days before, and sworn to live and die in it, as they did ; and so all is likely to be there quiet again."—Diary, ed. Braybrooke, iii. p. 352. The London Gazette, No. 111, contains an account of the results of the engagement. "Edinburgh, Dec. 4. The late defeat of the Rebels has put an end to their designs, and our disturbances, they being so fully broken and scattered, that scarcely two of all that crew are any where found together. Several of them have been picked up by the country people and the Lord Annandale's men, to the number of forty that are prisoners in one place, and twenty-five or thirty in another ; every day discovering more of them. On Munday last, a Council was held by the Lord Commissioner, in order to the speedy trial of the fomenters and ringleaders of them, wherof two of them, one Adson of Corson, and Hugh Machel, were put to the torture of the boot. Ten of the principals in the Rebellion were sentenced to be executed as traitors on Thursday last, and as many more on the Munday following. The Lord Commissioner, with a considerable part of the army, intending speedily to march into those parts where this Rebellion had its birth, the better to settle the peace of those counties, and to bring the authors of their disturbance to a speedy tryall."

† George Wisehart, or Wishart, D.D., of the family of Logy in Forfarshire, Scotland. He suffered, during the time of the Covenant a long and tedious imprisonment in the filthiest dungeon of the Tolbooth at Edinburgh, called the *Thief's hole*. He was chaplain to the great Marquis of Montrose, and after his death acted in the same capacity to the Queen of Bohemia, sister of Charles I. He appears to have been appointed Lecturer of St. Nicholas, Newcastle-on-Tyne, in 1643, and his name again occurs as holding the Lectureship in 1660. When Cosin was made Bishop, Dr. Wishart was presented to his living of Brancepath, a preferment which he held for a very short time, for he was consecrated Bishop of Edinburgh by Archbishop Sharp on June 1, 1662. The king himself selected him for this elevation. He died in Edinburgh in 1671, and was buried in the abbey church of Holyrood. He was a very religious person, and very charitable to the poor, and it is said that, remembering his own sufferings when in captivity, he was always careful when he dined to send the first dish from his table to the prisoners. He wrote *The complete History of the Wars of Scotland under the conduct of the illustrious and truly valiant James, Marquis of Montrose*. The first edition was printed at the Hague in 1647.—*Fasti Oxon.* ii. p. 251. *Brand's Hist. Newcastle*, i. p. 312. Cf. also *Stephen's Hist. Ch. of Scotland*, ii. p. 489.

LXXX.—FROM THE BISHOP OF LONDON TO THE SAME. [Mickleton MSS. xx. 1.]

MY VERY GOOD LORD,
I HAVE delayed my answer to your Lordship concerning the mony that was collected in your Diocese for the poore of London infected with the pestilence, untill I had opportunity to attend his Majestie about it. He hath now graunted that it may be applyed to the relief of the poore in Cambridge, and if your Lordship doe order your Register to transmitt it to the Vice-Chancellour, or to Sir William Turner, I leave that to your Lordship's appointment.

We are likely to sitt long in Parliament, wherein I shall continue to serve your Lordship, and shall be gladd to heare that you have recovered good health.

Your Lordship's
most affectionate brother and
humble servant,
HUMFR. LONDON*.

Fulham, Dec: 1, 1666.

Though I only have receaved the news of the death of my deare kinsman and brother, the Bishop of St. Assaph†, and it is not come to my Lord of Canterbury yet I feare it is too true.

Addressed, To the right Reverend
Father in God, the Lord Bishop
of Duresme, at Durham.
From the Ld.
Bp. of London.

LXXXI.—FROM BISHOP COSIN TO DR. WILFORD. [Mickleton MSS. xx. 4.]

Durham Castle, Dec. 6. 1666.

MR. VICE CHANCELLOR,
UPON my letters and request made to my Lord of London to move the King in the behalfe of your poore at Cambridge, his Majesty

* Humphrey Henchman, D.D. He was born in London, and became Fellow of Clare Hall in Cambridge, and was afterwards a Prebendary of Salisbury. He was very instrumental in forwarding the King's escape after the battle of Worcester, and upon the Restoration was promoted to the Bishopric of Salisbury, when Dr. Brian Dupper was translated from thence to Winchester. Dr. Henchman became Bishop of London in 1663, and was appointed Lord Almoner the same year. He died in 1675, and was buried in the church of Fulham.

† George Griffith, D.D., Bishop of St. Asaph, to which See he was consecrated Oct. 1660. He died 28 Nov. 1666, and was buried in his own cathedral under the Bishop's throne. Before the Rebellion he was Canon of St. Asaph and Rector of Llandriniog, from both of which he was ejected. He wrote an *Exposition of the Lord's Prayer in Welsh*, and is thought by some to have been the composer of the Office of Baptism for those of riper years.—Walker's *Sufferings of the Clergy*, part 1, p. 1. Wood's *Athenæ Oxon.* (ed. Bliss), iv. p. 831.

is graciously pleased that I may transmit to you the money which remaines in my Register's hands, and was here collected for the infected persons at London before it was burnt. I have therefore taken order by Bill of Exchange that the money may be paid within one moneth's time to Sir William Turner, Alderman of London, of whom, by the address of your letters to him, you may appoint any Cambridge agent of yours to receive it. And thus much I pray signify to Mr. Provost of King's Colledge*, from whom I had the like letters sent me as I had from your selfe, for the releife of your poor. The summe of money now in my Register's hand is 40*l.*, besides some odd false money throwne into the basons at the Church doors, which is worth nothing and cannot be returned. There is the summe of 10*l.* more gathered in Newcastle, and kept by the Mayor and the Vicar there for the releif of their owne poor, but I allow it not, and tell them they must pay it in to my Register, having allowed them divers helps from their Collections before. And therefore I have written to them to pay that 10*l.* in to me, which if I can recover there will be in all 50*l.* returned to Sir William Turner for you from, Sir,

Your very loving friend and servant,

JO. DURESME.

For Mr. Dr. Wilford,
Dean of Ely, and
Vice Chancellor of the
University of Cambridge.

LXXXII.—FROM THE MAYOR AND ALDERMEN OF NEWCASTLE TO
BISHOP COSIN. [Mickleton MSS. xx. 9.]

RIGHT REVEREND FATHER IN GOD,
MAY it please your Lordshipp to be informed that wee perceive this day by Mr. Viccar† that your Lordshipp requires those monies which were collected upon the fast dayes for the infected people of this kingdom might be paid in to your Lordshipp. The truth is, that dureing the time the infection was here in this towne, the collections upon these dayes would not defray the tenth part of the charges for the infected people here, but were supplied out of the Town's revenues. And the Collections since that time will not amount to what wee have disbursed by a great deale of money. So that there will be no moneys resting to be paid in to your Lordshipp or any other. Mr. Maior intends

* James Fleetwood, D.D., afterwards Bishop of Worcester. See *antè*, p. 154, *note*.

† Thomas Nailer, M.A., was instituted to the Vicarage of Newcastle-on-Tyne 9 Feb. 1662, Tho. Burwell, LL.D., patron *pro hac vice*. Mr. Nailer was recommended by King Charles II. in 1672 for a prebendal stall at Durham upon the next vacancy.—Braud's Hist. Newcastle, i. p. 307.

shortly to waite upon your Lordshipp, and then wee doubt not but he will give your Lordshipp a more full and exact account herein to your Lordshipp's satisfaction. And soe craveing pardon for our boldnesse wee take leave, and rest

Your Honour's most humble servants,

WILL. BLACKETT*, Maior.

ROBERT SHAFTO†, Recorder.

MAR. MILBANKE‡.

JOHN EMRSON§.

HEN: BRABANT||.

New Castle,

December 11th. 1666.

For the Right Reverend Father
in God, John Lord Bishopp of Durham
These humbly present.

[Seal of Arms,
Blackett.]

LXXXIII.—FROM BISHOP COSIN TO THE LORD MAYOR OF
LONDON. [Mickleton MSS. xx. 6.]

Durham Castle, Decemb. 14. 1666.

MY LORD,

ACCORDING to his Majestie's Proclamation and an Order made by his Most Honourable Privy Councell upon the 7th. of November last, concerning the collection made in my Diocess for the releif of those distressed persons who were undone by the late dismal

* Afterwards Sir William Blackett, Bart., of Newcastle and Willimoteswick Castle. He was Sheriff of Newcastle in 1660, and Governor of the Hoastmen's Company in 1662, 1663, 1667, and 1668. He represented Newcastle in Parliament from 1673 to 1680. In 1673 he received the honour of knighthood, and was created Baronet on Dec. 12, in the same year. He was a very eminent and successful merchant.

† Of Whitworth, in co. Pal. He was a Barrister of Gray's Inn, and became Recorder of Newcastle in 1660. He was Knighted at Whitehall, 26th June, 1670, and was Serjeant-at-Law in 1674. In 1685 he resigned the Recordership of Newcastle, but was rechosen to that office on the Revolution in 1688. He died May 21, 1705, aet. 71. There is a monument to his memory in St. Nicholas' Church, Newcastle.—Surtees' Hist. Durh. iii. p. 295.

‡ Ancestor of the Milbanke of Halmaby, co. York, and of Seaham and Dalden, co. Pal. He was Sheriff of Newcastle in 1638, and Mayor in 1658 and 1672. He supplied Charles II. with large sums of money during his exile at Breda, and was offered a Baronetcy on the Restoration, which he declined in favour of his eldest son, Mark Milbanke of Halmaby.—Surtees' Hist. Durh. i. p. 274.

§ He served the office of Mayor in 1660.

|| Afterwards Sir Henry Brabant, Knt. He was Sheriff of Newcastle in 1662, and Mayor in 1667 and 1685. In his youth he was apprentice to Sir Alexander Davison, the gallant defender of Newcastle, from whom doubtless he imbibed sentiments of devoted loyalty to the Royal cause, for the Common-Council books contain an Order for his disfranchisement for being in arms against the Parliament in the Civil War. He was restored to his freedom 8 Aug. 1660. He was buried at St. Nicholas', Newcastle, 15 June, 1687, aet. 68.—Sir C. Sharp's MSS.

fire in London and the sending of the money soe collected to your Lordship, I have here inclosed a Bill of Exchange for 200*l.* to be paid into your Lordship's hands, and to be disposed of by you according to his Majestie's Order and Proclamation. The Mayor of Newcastle certifies me that he hath paid you in 100*l.* already. The Mayor and Vicar of Barwick send me word they have paid your Lordship 48*l.* And M^r. Pye, Rector of Morpeth, hath (as he writes) taken order to pay you 27*l.* All which summes of money, coming to 375*l.*, I shalbe glad to understand from your Lordship that you have safely received, and when any more shall come in, for there are some parishes yet behind, I shall not faile to transmitt the same unto you, whom I commit to the blessed protection of Almighty God, and rest,

My Lord,
Your Lordship's very humble servant,
Jo. DURESME.

[Indorsed, My Lord's L^{re}.
to ye L^d. Mayor
of London. Dec. 14. '66.

LXXXIV.—FROM DR. WILFORD TO BISHOP COSIN. [Mickleton MSS. xlvi. 187.]

MY LORD,
I HAVE received your letter of the 14th of December and the bill of exchange inclosed, for which I desire to returne to your Lordship my most humble thanks, and shall take care to get the mony and distribute it as shall be most needfull. Blessed be God, the number of them that dy of the infection is small now. There died but two the last weeke, and but one the week before, but it still sticks, and that hinders the returne of the University, soe that the Towne is in as great poverty as ever. I beseech God preserve your Lordship in health, and continue you long amongst us for the good of his Church.

My Lord,
Your Lordship's most humble and
most obedient servant,
FRA: WILFORD.

C.C.C.

10*r.* 20. 1666.

For the Right Reverend Father in God,
John, Lord Bishop of Duresme,
These Humbly present
at Durham Castle.
p^d. 2^d. forward.

LXXXV.—FROM BISHOP COSIN TO MR. WHARTON. [Mickleton MSS. Letters, Latin, English, and French, f. 162.]

Durham Castle, Jan^Y. 7 (64).

MR. WHARTON,

I HOPE you have received my former letters whereby you may find your desires satisfyd for my writing to my Lords of Canterbury, York, Exeter, and Rochester, besides what I wrote at your instance to my Lord of Ely, who you say is now willing to be on your side, though he hath not yet made me any returne to my letter. You put me now upon writing again to my Lord Ashley, to whom you may deliver this inclosed, which is chiefly written on your behalfe, that he may defend you as well as he can from the Answer, concealed from me, sent by the Dean and Chapter here, by Dr. Basire, to your Bishop, whom the Comitte appointed to write to them. I have no reason to speak to them for their consent and certificate as you would have me in this matter, for I think it would be a great prejudice to me and my Successors to depend upon them, who make great exceptions against all patents and leases for lives, under pretence that it will be hurtfull to my Successors, and I pray excuse me that I make no addresses to them for this purpose. They have Dr. Basire, one of their owne body among them, who interposeth himself for his owne behoof, and they are not willing to cross him. Yet I thought fit to send them your printed reasons, with your addition concerning the Parson's Tenth, as from yourself, for the Deane and all the Prebends here present to peruse; which I thought would the sooner incline them to returne that Answer and Certificate which you desire. But the answer which they give is unknown to me, more then that I conjecture they will refer unto some provisoes of Dr. Basire's inditing, and you must either yield to them or defend yourself from them, in whole or in part, as well as you may. In the mean while it is strange to me that the Bishop having subscribed the Act, as conceiving it very beneficial to his see, and taking order that the Parson of the place shall have all his accustomed rights reserved to him, it is somewhat strange, I say, that the Act should be referred to the Deane and Chapter, who thereby will challenge a superintendency over the Bishop, and give an ill example to all the Deanes and Chapters in England to take part with any one of their owne body against their Bishop and his tenants. I sent for Dr. Basire, and had some discourse with him, the relation whereof hee hath left to M^r. Blakiston, and to your owne further consideration. I shall onely advise you to comply as much as you can with what the Deane and Prebends

write to the Bishop of Carlisle, that so your Bill* may pass this Session, for if it be stopt or rejected now, how you will bring it on againe hereafter, and satisfy all opposition that may arise against it, I do not know, who am,

Sir,

Your very loving friend and Servant,

JO. DURESME.

LXXXVI.—FROM THE LORD MAYOR OF LONDON TO BISHOP COSIN. [Mickleton MSS. xx. 8.]

Gresham Colledge, London, Febru: 5th. 1666.

MY LORD,

THIS in answer to two of yours, the former dated the 14th day of December last, the second of a later date, sending your Lordshipp the thanks due for your pious care in speeding up the charitable benevolence within your Diocesse. I have inclosed an accompt, and desire your Lordshipp to add this trouble to the rest in letting me know how and where to meet with Mr. Ralph Johnson who is to pay the two bills of exchange within this accompt mentioned, that so there may be no default made in looking after them. Wee are all deeply sufferers in the calamity of this famous citty, and have just reason to be thankfull for your Lordshipp's care and charity; the continuance whereof is prayed by,

Your Lordship's humble servant,

WM. BOLTON, Major.

For the right Reverend Father
in God, John, Lord Bishopp
of Durham.
These, at Durham Castle.

LXXXVII.—FROM DR. WILFORD TO THE SAME. [Mickleton MSS. xlvi. 129.]

MY VERY GOOD LORD,

I HAD ere this time acquainted your Lordship with the receipt of the fortie pound you were pleased to returne hither, but that I was hindered by many occasions and sometimes indisposition of body, that I could not write soe soone as I ought to have done. We returne your Lordship our heartie acknowledgments for your

* This was a Bill concerning lead mines in the County Palatine of Durham.—See Lords' Journals, 18th Jan. 1666-7.

care in it. The whole towne now is in health, and those abroad whoe were last visited, the Universitie pretty well filled, and our publick meetings and exercises as much frequented as ever. I pray God keep us from a third visitation. I have nothing to trouble your Lordship further with, but my prayers for your Lordship's health and long continuance amongst us for the good of the Church, and to assure you that I am,

My Lord,
Your lordship's most humble
and most devoted servant,
FRA: WILFORD.

C.C.C.

Feb: 20, 1664.

To the Right Reverend Father in God

John, Lord Bishop of Durham,

at Durham Castle,

these.

forward 3d.

LXXXVIII.—CERTIFICATE BY THE MAYOR OF NEWCASTLE, RESPECTING THE CONTINUANCE OF THE PLAGUE IN NEWCASTLE.
[Mickleton MSS. xx. 3.]

THESE are to certifie that in the town of Newcastle upon Tynne the infection of the plague of pestilence hath continued in the months of October, November, December, January and Februarij, and that in all those monthes there have bene poore persons visited with the sicknes who did stand in need of releefe, and that at present there are persons shut up by reason of the infection who doe stand in need, and dailij receive releefe.

HENRY MADDISONNE*, Maior.

[Date about March, 1667.]

[Indorsed, Mr. Mayor of Newcastle's
Certificate of ye continuance of
ye Plague in Newcastle.]

LXXXIX.—COPIA DONATIONIS DOMINI JOHANNES COSINI, EPIS-
COPI DUNELMENSIS, VASORUM ARGENTEORUM (DEAURATORUM) AD
USUM CAPELLARUM EPISCOPI DUNELMENSIS IN CASTRIS SUIS
DUNELM: ET AUCKLAND, &c. [Auditor's Office.]

JOHANNES, gratiâ et providentiâ Divinâ Dunelmensis Episcopus, omnibus ad quos hoc presens scriptum pervenerit salutem in

* Brother of Ralph Maddison, to whom his brother-in-law, Sir Alexander Hall, devised the Estate of Saltwellside, co. Pal. Henry Maddison was a merchant in Newcastle, and served the office of Sheriff in 1642. He married Gertrude, daughter of Sir George Tonge, Knt. of Denton, co. Pal. He died in 1683, and was buried at St. Nicholas, Newcastle.—Surtees' Hist. Durh. ii. p. 135.

Domino. Sciatis nos prefatum Episcopum, pro nobis, heredibus, et executoribus nostris, ad laudem et honorem Dei concessisse, donasse, dedicasse et confirmasse, prout per hanc cartam nostram concedimus, donamus, dedicamus, et confirmamus successoribus nostris, Episcopis Dunelmensis pro tempore existentibus, vasa quædam argentea, duplice deaurata, unæcum quibusdam libris, palliis, aliisque ornamentis, quæ in schedulâ presentibus additâ specificantur: eo fine ut semper inservient et usurpentur ad Divinarum celebrationem, tum in sacello nostro et successorum nostrorum quod nuper ereximus et consecravimus in Castro nostro Episcopali de Auckland, tum in capellâ quam nuperimè etiam instauravimus in Castro nostro Dunelmensi: Quæ quidem vasa, aliaque ornamenta, sic à nobis donata et sacris usibus dicata, volumus ut, quoties haec sedes nostra, sive Episcopatus Dunelmensis, vacare contigerit, tanquam depositum trandantur per indenturas inde confectas, et assumantur in manus Decani et Capituli Ecclesiae nostræ Cathedralis Dunelmensis pro tempore existentis, ab iis, sive officiariis eorum, sub salvâ custodiâ asservanda, et per eos denuò post installationem et inthronizacionem uniuscujusque futuri Episcopi Dunelmensis de tempore in tempus antedictis sacellis per eundem Episcopam debitè restituenda. Damus insuper, concedimus, et confirmamus eidem Decano et Capitulo pro tempore existenti unum alterum vas argenteum, duplice deauratum, unæcum pede, manubrio, et operculo, ad idem vas pertinentibus, pro usu Altaris, sive mensæ Dominicæ, in celebratione S. Eucharistiae infrâ dictam Ecclesiam nostram Cathedralem perpetuò usurpandum et inserviendum. Denique damus et confirmamus eidem Ecclesiae pluteum quendam ligneam ad decantandam Litaniam, et ambonem, sive pulpitum octangulare, ad recitandas lectiones in medio chori, nuper à nobis fabricata et ibidem collocata pro laude et honore Dei. Reservantes semper nobis usum vasorum et omnium ornamentorum predictorum durante vitâ nostrâ naturali, exceptis tantum pluteo et ambone prefatis, quæ utraque et hinc in usum perpetuum Ecclesie nostræ Cathedralis Dunelmensis plenè et liberè concedimus et donamus. In quorum omnium testimonium fieri fecimus has literas nostras patentes, sigillis nostris, tam Episcopali quam Palatino, sigillatas, et non solum in Cancellariâ nostrâ, sed etiam in Registro Consistorii nostri, et in Registro Decani et Capituli Dunelmensis recordatas in perpetuam rei memoriam. Datum apud Castrum nostrum Dunelmense undecimo die mensis Julij, anno Regni Domini nostri Caroli secundi, Dei gratiâ nunc Angliae, &c., Regis, fidei defensoris, etc. decimo nono, annoque consecrationis nostræ septimo, annoque Domini 1667°.

Schedula sive Inventarium Vasorum, Librorum, aliorumque Ornamentorum, quæ Capellis nostris in Auklandid et Dunelmo, prout supra memoratur, contulimus, et in perpetuum dicavimus.

Imprimis : duo magna candelabra argentea et dupliceiter deaurata, tres pedes alta, opere celato fabricata, et super Altare, sive Mensam Dominicam, quotidie locanda.

Item : pelvis argentea et dupliceiter deaurata, in quâ historia Coenæ Domini affabré deseribitur, et cujus diameter est tripedalis.

Item : calix argenteus et dupliceiter deauratus, cum pede sinuoso, et opereulo, consimilis artificii.

Item : patenæ binæ, argenteæ et dupliceiter deauratæ, cum inscriptionibus è Sacra Scripturâ desumptis.

Item : Biblia S. Anglicana, pulchrè composita in velamine ex holoserico, coccinei coloris, laminis argenteis et dupliceiter deauratis, unâcum offendicibus ejusdem operis ornato, in folio majori.

Item : Liturgia Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ pulchrè itidem in consimili velamine ex holoserico, coccinei coloris, laminis argenteis et dupliceiter deauratis unâcum offendicibus ornato, in folio magno et charta imperiali, rubricatis lineis signata.

Item : Liturgiæ Anglicanæ codices bini, in velaminibus ex corio cœruleo compositi, et ligulis sericis ejusdem coloris, cum laciniis auratis, in folio ampliori.

Item : frontale, sive antependens, pro Altare, seu Mensâ Dominicâ, de pannis auratis et argenteis compositum, et laciniâ de auro et serico variegatâ ornatum.

Item : velamen pedestalli super Mensam Dominicam positi, de panno aurato, cum laciniâ, ut supra, variegatâ.

Item : binæ mappæ pro Mensâ Dominicâ, et lineum coopertorium pro calice Eucharistico.

Item : pulvinar de panno, aureis filis intertexto, cum globulis consimilibus libro Liturgiæ in eodem Altari subterponendum.

Item : tapetum amplissimum suprà Altare appensendum, in quo historia Reginæ Shebæ Regem Solomonem visitantis deseribitur.

Item : due Ecclesiarum picturæ, de opere dioptico, pro utrâque parte orientali ejusdem sacelli.

Item : duo hypogonatica, rubro panno cooperta et circumfimbriata, pro boreali et australi partibus Altaris.

Item : integumentum amplum de panno rubro crassiori super Altare, et omnia ejus ornamenta imponendum.

Item : duo ampla pulvinaria cubitalia de panno filis aureis inter-

texto, cum globulis angularibus, antè stallum Domini Episcopi et primum stallum à sinistris collocanda.

Item : duo pulvinaria cubitalia de rubro holoserico scutulato, cum globulis sericis, pro lectoris et concionatoris, sive capellano-rum, suggestis.

Item : faldistorium ligneum, pro recitandâ, sive decantandâ, Litaniâ ; in medio chori locandum.

Item : quinque stragula, de serico rubro et cæruleo variegata, cum fimbriis appensis, quorum unum super faldistorium litaneuti-cum, duo ante suggesta capellanorum, et duo denique ante stallum Episcopi stallumque è regione positum sternenda.

Item : Conopeum de serico rubro et cæruleo variegatum cum fimbriâ sericâ, suprà stallum Episcopale appendendum.

Item : octo hypogonatica, cæruleo panno cooperta et circum-fimbriata, sex pro stallis ex utrâque parte ad introitum sacelli, et duo pro capellanorum suggestis.

Item : duodecim superpellicia, quorum octo pro viris, quatuor reliqui pro organistâ, clero sacelli, et pueris eidem servientibus.

Item : duo togæ, melibei coloris, quarum una pro organistâ, altera pro clero sacelli.

Item : organum pneumaticum.

Item : tabella picta suprà organum appensa, cum instrumentis musicis in manibus angelorum.

Item : tabella picta et appensa suprà vestiarium, in opere diop-tico, Ecclesiam quandam exprimens.

Item : tabella picta et suprà ostium sacelli occidentale appensa, faciem Ecclesiae Cathedrals Wellensis ostendens.

In Capellâ Minori infrâ Castrum Dunelm.

Imprimis : duo frontalia sive superius et inferius antependens, de serico dalmatico rubro et purpurato variegata, cum fimbriis sericis.

Item : Biblia Saera Anglicana, in tribus voluminibus, et oper-eculis marochinis affabré deauratis, cum ligulis sericis rubris et laciniis auratis ornata.

Item : Liturgiæ Anglicanæ codices bini, in consimilibus oper-eculis, cum ligulis et laciniis, ut suprà.

Item : mappæ de linea super Altare, sive Mensam Dominicam ponenda.

Item : duo minora pulvinaria, de serico dalmatico rubro et purpurato, cum fimbriis et globulis, ad utrumque latus Altaris, sive Mensæ Dominicæ, pro sustentandis libris ibidem liturgicis supponenda.

Item : stragulum amplum, operis Persici, super pavimentum ante Mensam Dominicam sternendum.

Item: organum pneumaticum in exteriore ejusdem capellæ parte collocatum.*

XC.—ANNO DOMINI 1668.—A TRUE ACCOMPT MADE BY THE BISHOP OF DURHAM OF HIS EXPENSES IN THE REPAYRES OF HIS CASTLES, AND IN OTHER CHARITABLE USES, FROM THE YEAR 1660, WHEREIN HE WAS FIRST CONSECRATED BISHOP, TO THE YEAR 1668: AND OF HIS RECEIPTS FOR FINES OF LEASES, DURING THE SAID TIME. [Tanner MSS. xcii. 4.]

- I. THE Bishop of Durham hath this year perfectly finished the rebuilding and repairing of his two Episcopal Castles at Durham and Auckland, and the Bishop's house at Darlington: all which together (having been his continual care and great charge for seven years before, ever since he was consecrated Bishop of Durham) have cost him no less than 17000*l.* whereof 6000*l.* was expended in erecting from the ground, and consecrating a faire, large, new chappell at Auckland Castle; the former faire chappel there having been totally pulled down by Sir Arthur Haslerigg.
- II. He hath furnished the new built chappel with several vessels of faire gilded plate, organs, bibles, service-books, palls, fronts, carpets, and other decent and usefull ornaments, to the value of 1000*l.*
- III. He has likewise finished the building of a faire new Library, upon the Bishop's Palace-Green at Durham, next to his Exchequer there; which hath cost him 500*l.*
- IV. And has furnished the same Library, for publick use, with books of all sorts, to the value of 2000*l.*
- V. And he hath also, for the well keeping and preserving of that Library given and settled an annual stipend of 20*l.* sterling upon it; which, at 17 years' purchase, cost him 340*l.*
- VI. He hath repayred the Bishop's Courts of Exchequer and Chancery there, and largely contributed to the setting up of two faire Session-houses, newly built for the administration of justice at the Assises and Quarter Sessions of the Peace: which together with the repaire of a subservient house thereunto annexed, for the use of Juries, hath cost him 100*l.*

* The above document is written upon a square piece of parchment, in which slits are made for two seals, but none appear to have been affixed. There is also a duly engrossed deed of gift of the above to the Bishop of Durham for the time being, with Bishop Cosin's attestation, but it does not appear to have been sealed.

VII. He hath also, upon the same Palace Green at Durham, rebuilt two antient schooles, which had been founded by his memorable predecessor Bishop Langley, in the time of King Henry V, but were lately ruined in the time of Cromwel's usurpation ; together with the new erecting and building of an Hospital there for eight poore and aged people, which hath cost him 390^l.

VIII. And hath endowed the Hospitall for the perpetuall maintenance thereof, and those eight poore people, with the annual revenue of 70^l. which, at 17 years' purchase, cost him 1190^l.

IX. He hath also provided and given to his Cathedral Church in Durham a faire carved lecterne, and a Litany Desk, for the use of the Quire there ; and a faire, large, scollopt paten, silver and gilt, with a foot and a cover of faire embossed work, for the use of the Holy Communion there : which cost him 45^l.

X. He hath further newly erected and built an Almes House at Auckland, for foure poore and aged people, and endowed the same with a perpetual pension of 20^l. per annum, for the upholding and maintenance thereof, which hath cost him 410^l.

XI. At Auckland likewise the Colledge of dissolved prebends which Sir Arthur Haselrig hath purchased from the owners, and forfeited to the King, and which his Majesty most graciously bestowed upon the present Bishop, in his private capacity, the Bishop hath left unto his successors for ever ; being a place so near adjoyning to Auckland Castle that the Bishops cannot conveniently live there without it. This gift may well be valued at 320^l.

XII. He hath also added 16^l. per annum for ever to the former small stipend allotted to the Curate of the Parish Church there ; which may be valued at 250^l.

XIII. Furthermore, he hath provided and purchased a revenue of 28^l. per annum to be settled for ever upon Caius Colledge, in the University of Cambridge (of which Colledge he was sometime Scholar and Fellow), for the founding of three Schollerships, towards the maintenance of so many young Students there, who are to bear the name of the Bishop of Durham's Scholars for ever ; and settling an annual stipend upon the Colledge's common chest ; which has cost him 550^l.

XIV. And hath in like manner provided and purchased a revenue of 58^l. per annum, to be settled for ever upon S. Peter's Colledge, in the same University (of which Colledge he was

sometime Master), for the founding of five Scholarships, towards the maintenance of so many young students there, who are likewise to bear the name of the Bishop of Durham's Scholars for ever; and settling an annual stipend upon the Colledge's Common Chest; which hath cost him 1120*l*.

XV. And he hath also lately renewed the east end of the Chappel in the Colledge; which cost him 120*l*.

XVI. And hath given to the Publick Library of that Colledge 1031 volumes of good books, fairely and well bound; which cost him about 300*l*.

XVII. He hath also given towards the redemption of the English captives at Algier, 300*l*.

XVIII. And he hath also given to the relief of the distressed loyal party, and poor students in the Universities, at least 500*l*.

XIX. In his Fines for Leases he abated and pardoned his tenants of the proportion which those leases were justly worth, the summe of 12000*l*.

XX. He hath further expended in repairing and rebuilding the bancks upon the river of Owse in Howdersshire, above 800*l*.

*Summa totalis: 39235*l*.*

XXI. Besides all this, he hath expended for the necessary fees and charges in coming into his Bishoprick, at his election, confirmation, and consecration, together with the fees of his restitution to the Temporalities of his Bishoprick, and his homage to the King, 700*l*.

XXII. He hath also payd in benevolencys to his Majesty, soon after he was consecrated Bishop, 1400*l*.

XXIII. Furthermore he contributed to the building of S. Paul's Church, at London, 50*l*.

XXIV. And lastly, besides all the money beforementioned expended upon the repairing and rebuilding of his two Castles at Durham and Auckland, in the first seven years after he was consecrated Bishop, it hath cost him, in further additions to the said buildings, about 500*l*.

*The summe of these last additionals is 2650*l*. So that the former summe being 39235*l*., the total summe is 41885*l*.*

And all this he hath layd out and payd, besides tenths, subsidies, royall aides and pensions to the King and the Queen Mother; which, since the time that he was first consecrated Bishop, have arisen to the summe of at least 12500*l*.

*And so the summe of altogether is 54385*l*.*

The total receipts of all his Fines for leases in years and lives,

during the first seven years after he was made Bishop of Durham, afforded him no more than 19800*l*.

So that he hath allowed and expended, in publick and charitable works, over and above what he received during his first seven years for fines of leases the summe of 34585*l*.

Memorandum :—that by an Act of Parliament 1660, the Bishop of Durham's Court of Wards, which afforded his predecessors above 2000*l*. per annum, was taken away from him. In some recompence whereof his Majesty has been graciously pleased to release under his Great Seale, the yearly pension of 880*l*. paid to the Queen Mother during her life, who died 1669.

XCI.—FROM BISHOP COSIN TO MILES STAPLETON, Esq. [Mickleton MSS. Letter Book, 1666-1672, f. 16.]

March 19, 1667-8.

* * * * *

GIVE M^r. Chancellor the same entertainment you gave him before; and ask M^r. Attourney and the Solicitor what lawes there are now in force either at common law or by statute law to punish blasphemers of God, Atheists, Heretics and profane deriders and scoffers at religion establisht in the Church of England. And ask them by what law Legat and Wickman were put to death, one in Smithfield, another at Litchfield in the 10th Jac. for their blasphemous assertions; and by what law Hacket was put to death in Queen Elizabeth's time, who for his horrid blasphemy and heresy was sentenced to death by the King's Bench about the year 1596, as you may see in the story of that man's life and death written by Dr. Cosin, Dean of the Arches*, in a book bound up with other English books in quarto in English at the further end of my study, under the great window there; and send me word as soon as you can, what they say to these questions, for the lawyers that I meet withall here are not ready to answer them.

[Jo. DURESME.]

* The title of the book is as follows:—Conspiracy for pretended Reformation, viz. Presbyterial Discipline by Hacket, Copinger, and Arthington; with the Arraignment and Execution of Hacket. Lond. 1592, 4^{to}. Republished in 8^{vo}. Lond. 1699.

XCII.—THE FORME AND ORDER OF DEDICATION OR CONSECRATION OF CHURCHES AND CHAPPELS, TOGETHER WITH THE CHURCH-YARDS OR PLACES OF BURIALLS ACCORDING TO THE USE OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND*. [Hunter MSS. lxxxiii.]

¶ 1. *Noe Church or Chappell shalbe erected, or Churchyard appointed and used, without the advise, prescription, and license of the Bishop of the Diocesse.*

2. *In which license the length and breadth of the intended structure, together with dimensions of the Churchyard thereunto belonging, shalbe mentioned and particularly set forth.*

Provision also shalbe made that soe soone as the fabrick is finished it shalbe decently furnished with every thing needfull for the performance of all Divine offices that are to be used and celebrated therein. And likewise further care shalbe taken as well for the due and annuall sustentation of a Minister by whom those Divine offices are there to be performed, as for the repaires of the same Church (or Chappell) when need shalbe in all time to come.

¶ *At the beginning of the fabrick, or laying the first foundations thereof, these prayers following shalbe there used by the Bishopp, or a Priest whom he shall appoint for that purpose.*

Priest. Our help standeth in the Name of the Lord.

Answer. Who hath made heaven and earth.

Priest. Blessed be the Name of the Lord.

Answer. From henceforth and for evermore, world without end.

Amen.

Let us pray.

OUR FATHER &c. *Amen.*

Prevent us O Lord in this and all other our doings which are begun in Thy Name with Thy most gracious favour, and further us with the continuall blessing of thy help and goodnes towards us, that this religious worke which is here begun, may be prosperously continued and ended, and dedicated to Thy service and honour, and being made acceptable to Thy Divine Majesty wee may therein all with one accord glorify Thy holy Name, through Jesus Christ our Lord. *Amen.*

* The following note is appended to the MS. in Dr. Basire's handwriting:—"This forme was used at the consecration of Christ's Church, neere Timmouth, by the Rt. Revd. Father in God, John, Lord Bp. of Duresme, on Sunday the 5th of July, 1668." The MS. itself is in Mr. Flower's hand, who was one of Bishop Cosin's domestic chaplains, and acted as his amanuensis during the latter years of his life.

¶ *Then shall be said this Psalme following.*

Psal. 68. Stablish thou the thing O God: that thou hast wrought in us.
 90. And prosper thou the worke of our hands: O prosper thou our handyworke.
 127. For except the Lord shall build the house: their labour is but lost that build it.
 87. The foundations of God's house are in the holy mountains: the Lord loves the gates of Sion more then all the dwellings of Jacob.
 122. For thither shall the tribes of the people goe up: to give thankes to the Name of the Lord.
 27. And offer in his dwelling an oblation with great gladnes: and sing praises unto the Lord.
 Glory be to the Father, and to the Son: and to the Holy Ghost. As it was in the beginning, is now and ever shalbe: world without end. *Amen.*

The Lesson. Gen. xxvii.

And Jacob vowed a vow and said, Surely the Lord is in this place, and he shalbe my God, and this stone which I have sett up shalbe called God's house.

Let us pray.

O God the Creator of the world, the founder and foundation of thy Church, and the chiefe corner stone, whereupon the mysticall building thereof is raised, Grant, wee beseech thee, that whilst wee are employed in building this materiall temple and house of prayer unto thee, wee may, through thy grace, religiously endeavour to make ourselves temples of the Holy Ghost wherein thou maist dwell for ever, and being spiritually built up in the most holy faith may study continually to serve thee in righteousnes and purenes of living to thy honour and glory, through Jesus Christ Our Lord. *Amen.*

The Grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, and the love of God, and the fellowship of the Holy Ghost be with us all evermore. *Amen.*

THE FORME OF CONSECRATING THE CHURCH OR CHAPPELL.

¶ *When the building of the Church or Chappell is finished, and all things duely prepared for the performance of Divine Offices within it, the Bishop shall upon some Sunday, or other Holy-day, appointed by him, dedicate and consecrate the same in manner and forme following.*

¶ *At the first approach of the Bishop to the West doore, or porch*

of the Church, or Chappell (where he is to be attended by his Chaplaines in their Ecclesiasticall habit), before his entrance thereinto, the founder, or some other fit person in his name, shall in due manner addresse himself unto him, and say or read these words, (the name of the Founder or Founders, and the name of the place being varied as the case shall require) out of a Schedule which shall be presented to the Bishop.

RIGHT REVEREND FATHER IN GOD,

I doe here humbly present unto you to be offered unto God this building which I have erected to his honour, that by your pastorall and episcopall office it may be consecrated and dedicated to his religious service and worshipp, for the glory of his holy Name: And that it may be thereby separated from all secular and common uses, and assigned to be for ever hereafter a Church, (or Chappell, or Oratory,) as a peculiar House of Prayer, and other Divine Offices therein to be performed and used, according to the rules and constitutions of the Church of England, I doe for me and mine renounce all right, title, claime, and interest whatsoever, which I formerly had or now have in this place.

Then the Bishop shall say,

Blessed be the Lord God of our fathers, who hath put such things as this in the hart of his servant (or servants) to build him an House.

Remember him, (or them) O God, concerning this, and wipe not [out] his (or their) good deeds that he (or they) hath (have) done for the House of the Lord and for the service of our God.

¶ Then the Bishop (and all others present) entering into the Church (or Chappell), shall say,

Bishop. Open me the gates of righteousnes, that I may goe into them, and give thankes to the Name of the Lord.

Answer. This is the gate of the Lord, the righteous shall enter into it.

Bishop. I will come into thy house, even upon the multitude of thy mercy, and in thy feare will I worshipp towards thy Holy Temple.

Answer. Let us goe into his tabernacle, and fall low on our knees before his foot-stoole.

Bishop. I was glad when they said unto me we will goe into the House of the Lord.

Answer. Lord, wee have loved the habitation of thy house, and the place where thy honour dwelleth.

Bishop. O praise the Lord with me, and let us magnify his Name together.

Answer. Let us give the Lord the honour due unto his Name, and worshipp him with an holy worshipp.

Bishop. Wee waite for thy loveing kindenes, O God, in the midst of thy temple.

¶ *Then kneeling downe in the midst of the Church, (or Chappell,) the place being duely prepared for him, he shall say,*

I will call unto the most high God, even the God who shall performe the worke which I have in hand.

Heare the voice of thy servant, O Lord, when I hold upp my hands towards thy mercye's seat of thy temple.

¶ *Then shall he speak unto the Founder and the people present, and say,*

Let us offer up and dedicate this place unto God with the words and prayers which he most graciously accepted from King David and King Salomon, when he put it into their harts to build him an house for the worshipp and honour of his most holy Name.

¶ *Then turning and kneleing downe he saith,*

1 Chron. xxix. Blessed be thou, O Lord our God, and the God of our fathers, for ever and ever. Thine is the greatnes and the power, and the glory and the majesty, for all that is in the heaven is thine, and all in the earth is thine. Thine is the Kingdome, O Lord, and thou art exaltered as head above all. Now, therefore, O our God, wee blesse thee, and praise thy glorious Name. But what are wee, and what is this people, that wee should offer unto thee any oblation, for all things come of thee, and of thine owne doe wee give unto thee.

O Lord our God, all the store wherewith this house is erected and built unto thy holy Name cometh of thine hand, and all is thine owne: but thou O God tryest the hart, and hast pleasure in uprightnes, and wee in the uprightnes of our hearts have willingly offered all these things, and have seene with joy thy servant (or servants) who is (are) here present willingly to offer this House unto thee, that it may be dedicated unto thy holy worship and service.

O most glorious and powerfull God, whom the heaven of heavens cannot containe, much lesse this house which wee have built for thee; wee have been taught by thy Holy Word, that as the heaven is thy throne, soe the earth is thy foot-stoole, and that it was not thy will to dwell in the darke cloud, but that thy delight hath ever been to have thy habitation among the sonnes of men, promiseing in any place where two or three are gathered

together in thy Name thou wilt be in the midst of them, and especially in such places as are set apart and sanctifyed to thy holy service, that thither thou wilt come and blesse us. In regard whereof, thy servants the holy Patriarchs and Prophets, by inspiration of thy Holy Spirit, did separate and hallow many places for thine Divine worshipp and service, and others by expresse commandment from thy owne mouth made thee a tabernacle in the desart, which thou didst accept and honour by covering it with a cloud and filling it with thy glory. And afterwards when it came into the hart of thy servant King David religiously to consider, it was in noe wise fitting that himselfe should dwell in a house of cedar, and the Arke of God remaine onely in a tabernacle, and thereupon to resolve to build a more ample and glorious house unto the honour of thy Great and Divine Majesty, thou didst declare and testify by thy holy prophett, that it was acceptable to thee, and well done of him, even to be soe minded as he was, though he built it not, but only prepared materialls in a plentifull manner for the building thereof, which his son King Salomon brought to perfection, and which Thou thyself in a visible manner didst honour with thy Presence, acceptance, and approbation, before all the people. And after, when for the sins of the people that Temple was destroyed, it was thy pleasure not to let thy house ly waste, and others to dwell in cieled houses, thou didst stirr up the spirits of thy servants the prophetts and people to build thee a second Temple, which thou didst likewise accept, and then fill with the glory of thy Presence, and afterwards with the Presence of thy Sonne our Saviour at the feast of the dedication thereof, allowing both of it and of many Synagogues, or lesser places of prayer, publickly erected and built for the people to assemble themselves therein, that they might worship thee and be instructed in thy Holy Word, of which one was built by the centurion whose praise is in the Gospell. More over thou hast taught us in thy Holy Word that the Apostles and Christians in their time, as they [had] houses to eat and drinke in, soe they had also places sett apart for the sacred assemblyes of the faithfull, who had them in great reverence, and accounted them to be noe other then the Churches and Houses of God : by whose godly examples the Christians in all succeeding ages have erected and consecrated many such sacred houses (monuments of their piety and devotion) for the celebration of thy Divine Service, as our eyes see at this day: Wee then as fellow-citizens with the saints and household of God, being built upon the foundation of the Apostles and Prophetts, (Jesus Christ himself being the head corner-stone) and walking in the steps of their most holy faith, in building and dedicateing this

house unto thee, wherein wee may assemble and meet together to confesse our sins with lowly, penitent, and obedient hart, to the end that wee may obtaine forgivenes of the same by thine infinite goodnes and mercy, to celebrate thy Divine worshipp, to invocate thy most holy Name, to aske those things which are requisite for our soules and bodyes, to read, heare, and learne thy most Holy Word, to administer and partake of thy most holy Sacraments, to render thankes for the great benefitts wee have received at thy hands, and to sett forth thy most worthy praise by lauding and magnifying thy most glorious majesty (which is the worke of heaven here upon earth) for thy goodnes to all men, and especially to us who are of the household of faith, most humbly beseech thee to accept of this our bounden duty and service, and vouchsafe thy gracious presence amongst us, that this house may be hallowed and become the house of holynes, being consecrated to holy uses, and to the honour of thy blessed Name for ever.

Now therefore arise, O Lord, and come into this place, thon and the arke of thy strength, heare the voice and prayer of thy servants which they make before thee this day. Lett thine eyes be open towards this house day and night, even toward the place of which thou hast said, "My Name shall be there." Let thine ears be ready to heare the prayers of thy servants which they shall make unto thee in this place. And let thine hart delight to dwell here amongst us. And whensoever thy servants shall make their humble petitions to thee in this house, either to bestow thy blessings upon them, or to remove thy punishments and judgments from them, heare them from heaven thy dwelling-place, and when thou hearest have mercy upon them. And because thou hast hallowed and consecrated the building of a materiall Church to such an excellent mistery, that in it is signified and represented the fruition of the joy of thy heavenly Kingdome, we beseech thee that in this materiall temple made with hands wee may soe serve and please thee in all holy exercise of godlines and true religion, that in the end wee may come to those unspeakable joyes which thou hast prepared for them that love thee in thy Temple on high, even to the holy places made without hands, whose builder and maker is God Eternall in the heavens, that when wee shall cease to pray to thee on earth wee may with all thy saints for evermore sing praises unto thee in thy everlasting Kingdome, through Jesus Christ our Lord. *Amen.*

BLESSED FATHER, who in thy Holy Word hast promised that in every place where thy Name is recorded thou wilt come unto us and blesse us, Send now thy blessing upon us, and upon this

place, which wee dedicate this day to thy Divine worshipp and service, and to the memoriall of thy Holy Name.

BLESSED SAVIOUR who in thy Gospell didst honour and adorne the feast of the dedication of the Temple with thy bodily Presence, and hast likewise promised that when two or three are gathered together in Thy Name thou wilt be in the midst of them, vouchsafe by thy Grace to be present with us also at the dedication of this Temple where wee are met together in Thy Name, to make it an house of prayer, praise, and thankesgiving to Thee ; and accept thou the worke of our hands which wee thus humbly offer and consecrate unto thy honour and service.

BLESSED SPIRIT, without whom nothing is made holy, send downe upon this place thy holy power, that it may be hallowed and made an holy habitation to us for ever.

¶ *Then the Bishop standing up shall say,*

THE BLESSED AND GLORIOUS TRINITY, God the Father, God the Sonne, and God the Holy Ghost, sanctify and blesse this place to the end whereunto wee have ordained it, to be a sanctuary for the Most High and a Church for the Liveing God. The Lord with his favour ever mercifully behold it, and shew the light of his countenance upon it from henceforth and for evermore. *Amen.*

¶ *Then goeing to the Font, and laying his hands upon it, he shall say,*

Regard, O Lord, the supplications of thy servants, and grant that all those that shalbe baptizied in this laver of regeneration may be sanctifyed and washed by the power and grace of thy Holy Spirit, that they being delivered from thy wrath, and received into the arke of Christ's Church, they may ever remaine in the number of thy faithfull elect children, through Christ our Lord. *Amen.*

¶ *Then goeing to the place where the Lessons are to be read in the midst of the Church, he shall say,*

Grant, O Lord, that by thy Holy Word, which from this place shalbe read, the people that heare it may both perceive and know what things they ought to doe, and also have grace and power faithfully to fulfill the same, through Christ our Lord. *Amen.*

¶ *Then goeing to the place where Morning and Evening Prayer is made, he shall say,*

Heare the voice and prayers of thy Church, O Lord, which shall be made unto thee in this place. Let their prayer be sett

forth in thy sight as the incense, and the lifting up of their hands be as the morning and evening sacrifice. Vouchsafe, O Christ, alwayes to heare their prayers, and to offer up to thy Blessed Father the supplications of thy servants, as their onely Mediator and Intercessor, to Him who with Thee and the Holy Ghost liveth and reigneth One God, world without end. *Amen.*

¶ *Then goeing to the pulpitt, and laying his hands upon it, hee shall say,*

Grant, O Lord, that thy Holy Word may in this place be truely and sincerely preached to the instruction and building up of them that shall heare it in all Christian faith and obedience, and become as good seed sowne into good ground bringing forth the fruit of holines and godly workes through Christ our Lord. *Amen.*

¶ *Then [Blank in orig.] pavement, and stretching forth his hands over it, he shall say,*

Grant, O Lord, who art the resurrection and the life to all them that dy and depart hence in thy faith and shall be here interred, that they may rest in peace untill the day when the trumpett of thy angell shall sound and call them out of their graves; and that wee with them, and they with us, may have our perfect consummation and blisse, both in body and soule, for ever in thine everlasting kingdome. *Amen.*

¶ *Then goeing up to the Chancell and the Table of the Lord, and reverently placeing thereupon the plate prepared for the Holy Communion, then presented to him by the Founder, or donor, he shall kneele downe before the Table and say,*

Grant, O Lord, that this place may be hallowed, together with all things prepared in it for thy holy service, and that thy faithfull and devout people approaching with pure hearts and cleane mindes unto this Holy Table, here to present and offer up themselves, there soules and bodyes, as a reasonable, holy, and liveing sacrifice unto thee, together with their sacrifice of praise and thanksgiving for that blessed Sacrifice, which thy Sonne our Saviour Jesus Christ once offered upon the crosse for the sins of the whole world, may by the religious partakeing of his most Holy Sacrament obtaine remission of their sins and all other benefitts of his Passion, and be indued with thy grace and heavenly benediction, through the same Jesus Christ our Lord, who liveth and reigneth with thee, O Father, and thy Blessed Spirit, one God, world without end. *Amen.*

¶ Then returneing into the Body of the Church, he shall kneele downe at his [? faldstool] and say,

Grant, O Blessed Lord, that this House, being now separated from all other common uses, and dedicated unto thee by our office and ministry, may be favourably accepted by thee as an humble oblation from our hands, through thy mercy, O Lord God, who dost live and governe all things, world without end. *Amen.*

Grant also, O Lord, that those thy servants who shall come and performe their religious dutyes in this thy holy temple, may likewise themselves be made the temples of the Holy Ghost, eschewing all things contrary to their profession, and following all such things as are agreeable to the same, through Jesus Christ our Lord. *Amen.*

And when they enter into this House and come into thy Presence, let them come in the multitude of thy mercyes, and in thy feare let them worshipp thee before this mercy-seat of thy Holy Temple. *Amen.*

And when they pray unto thee in this temple, let their prayers ascend up to thy Holy Temple in heaven, that what they aske faithfully they may obtaine effectually, through Jesus Christ our Lord. *Amen.*

And when they shall make any offering unto thee, let their oblations and offerrings come up as a memoriall before thee and be acceptable in thy sight, who hast said by thy holy Apostle, that with such sacrifices thou art well pleased. *Amen.*

And when they sing Hymns and Psalms unto thee and magnify thy Name together, let them rejoice in thee, and sing with grace and melody in their harts, and let their soules be filled with gladnes when their mouth praiseth thee with joyfull lipps. *Amen.*

And when they heare thy word, let them receive it with pure affection, and not be hearers onely, but doers of the same, through Jesus Christ our Lord. *Amen.*

And grant, O most gracious Lord, that all these things for which wee have now offered up our humble supplycasons unto thee, may by thy great goodnes and favour to us, and to thy House which is here built unto thy Name, be graciously obtained, for the meritts of thy Sonne Jesus Christ our Lord, who liveth and raigneth with thee in the unity of the Holy Ghost, one God, world without end. *Amen.*

¶ Then shall the Bishopp there, in the midest of the Church, place himselfe in his chaire, being attended by the Founder on the right hand, and on the left by his Chancellor, Archdeacon,

and Chaplaines, and shall publish and read this Act of Dedication, fairely written, and sealed with his Episcopall seale.

IN DEI NOMINE, AMEN. Cum dilectus noster in Christo N. de N. in Comitatu N., piâ et religiosâ devotione ductus, Ecclesiam (*sive Capellam*) hanc, unâcum Cancello et Campanili ad eandem pertinentibus, infra Civitatem [*villam, locum*] N. sitam et situatam, super terris suis propriis, sive solo communiter nuncupato N. infra parochiam de N. Diocesenos et jurisdictionis nostræ, propriè suis sumptibus ædificaverit, eandemque Ecclesiam (*sive Capellam*) ad finem optatam perduxerit, atque baptisterio, suggesto, pulpito, sedibus convenientibus, cancellis ligneis, Sacrâ Mensâ, aliisque ad Divinum cultum necessariis et requisitis, sufficienter et decenter instruxerit et ornaverit, quæ quidem Ecclesia (*sive Capella*) in se continet intra ejusdem muros in longitudine ab oriente ad occidentem pedes, aut circiter, in latitudine verò ab aquilone ad austrum pedes, aut circiter, nobisque supplicaverit, tam suo nomine, quam aliorum inhabitantium in villâ sive parochiâ predictâ &c. quatenus nos auctoritate nostrâ ordinariâ et Episcopali, pro nobis et successoribus nostris dictam Ecclesiam (*sive Capellam*) ab usibus pristinis, communibus, et profanis quibuscunque, separare, et in usus sacros ac divinos consecrare et dedicare, velimus nos N. permissione Divinâ N. Episcopus, piè et religiosè tam ipsius quam aliorum in villâ (*sive parochiâ*) prædictâ habitantium desiderio in hâc parte favorabiliter annuentes, sicut dignum et justum est, ad consecrationem hujus Ecclesiæ (*sive Capellæ*) sic ut præfertur constructæ et ornatae, autoritate nostrâ ordinariâ et Episcopali procedentes eandem Ecclesiam (*sive Capellam*) ab omni communi, seculari, et profano usu, in perpetuum separamus, et solummodo Divino cultui ac Divinorum officiorum celebrationi in perpetuum addicimus, dicamus, et dedicamus, eâdem insuper autoritate nostrâ pro nobis et successoribus nostris licentiam pariter et facultatem in Domino concedimus, ad rem Divinam inibi faciendam, ad preces publicas et sacram Liturgiam recitandam, ad verbum Dei fideliter legendum atque sincerè proponendum et prædicandum, ad pueros et neophytes in fide chatechizandos et eosdem per Episcopum confirmandos, juxta ritum et formam Ecclesie Anglicanæ, ad sanctissima sacramenta Eucharistiæ, et Baptismatis ministranda, matrimonium solemnizandum, mulieres post puerperium ad gratiarum actionem publicam recipiendas, ceteraque quæcunque hic peragenda quæ in aliis Ecclesiis sive Capellis licite fieri possunt et solent, eandemque Ecclesiam (*sive Capellam*) nunc et in futurum in honorem Dei consecramus per nomen Ecclesiæ (*sive Capellæ*) Christi, sive Sancti N., et sic

consecratam per nos fuisse et esse, et in futuris perpetuis temporibus remanere et haberi debere, palam et publicè pronunciamus, decernimus, et declaramus in his scriptis.

¶ *And if it be a Chappell dependent upon the parochial or Mother Church, let these words be added:—*

[Absque præjudicio tamen ullo et salvo semper jure et interesse Ecclesiae parochialis Sancti N. de tanquam Matricis Ecclesiae, et Rectoris, sive Vicarii, aliorumque Ministrorum ejusdem pro tempore existentium, in omnibus et singulis decimis, oblacionibus, juribus, et emolumentis quibuscumque debitibus vel consuetis, infra præcinctum seu limites hujus Capellæ orientibus et provenientibus, et ad dictam Ecclesiam Matricem N., Rectori, Vicario, vel aliis ministris ejusdem, de jure vel consuetudine quoquo modo spectantibus, in tam amplis modo et formâ prout iisdem debebantur, aut solvi solebant, antè hanc nostram hujus Capellæ consecrationem: Proviso quod prædictus N. et ejus heredes sive assignati, aliqui in dictâ villâ habitantes non solum hanc Capellam, quoties opus fuerit, impensis suis propriis reficere et reparare, sed etiam ad reparationem prædictæ Matricis Ecclesiae et coemiterii ejusdem, ac ad alia omnia onera ad quæ cæteri parochiani dictæ Ecclesiae matricis teneantur. Proviso etiam quod tam dictus heredes et assignati ejus quam reliqui omnes in dictâ villâ habitantes in signum subjectionis Capellæ hujus sub Ecclesiâ Matrice ac senioritatis ejusdem Ecclesiae suprà dictam Capellam, singulis annis de tempore in tempus ad Festum Paschatis, vel ad Festum Pentecostes, ad dictam Ecclesiam Matricem venire, et in dictâ Matrice Ecclesiâ tantum, non in dictâ Capellâ, preces audire et sacramentum Eucharistiae ibidem percipere, omnino teneantur, absque speciali licentia nostrâ, seu Vicarii nostri Generalis, in hâc parte obtentâ.

Et ulterius prædiتو N. fundatori et constructori hujus Capellæ, heredibus et assignatis suis, liberam et plenam potestatem in Domino concedimus idoneum presbyterum, de tempore in tempus, quoties cura ejusdem Capellæ vacare contigerit, nominandi, et nobis et successoribus nostris in hâc sede Episcopali existentibus præsentandi, ad deserviendum et Divina officia in hâc ipsâ Capellâ exsequendum, qui, si dignus repertus fuerit, ad id munus admitti possit. Proviso semper quod dictus N. fundator, heredes et assignati sui, sive reliqui infra præcinctum hujus Capellæ habitantes de tempore in tempus in futurum, propriis suis sumptibus dictum presbyterum sive curatum in eâdem Capellâ servientem, et auctoritate nostrâ vel successorum nostrorum approbatum et licentiatum alent et sustinebunt, ac annuale stipendium centum marcarum ad minimum eidem presbytero sive curato præbebunt

et solvent, aut solvi facient, ad quatuor anni festa sive terminos, Nativitatis Christi, Annunciationis Beatæ Mariæ Virginis, Nativitatis Sancti Johannis Baptista, et die Sancti Michaelis, per aequales portiones, absque morâ sive dilacione. Quod si autem aliquando defuerit in dictâ Capellâ presbyter curatus legitimè per nos aut successores nostros approbatus et licentiatus, tunc antedictus fundator N. heredes et assignati sui, ac reliqui infra præcinctum ejusdem Capellæ habitantes ad Matricem Ecclesiam convenire, ac ibidem diebus Dominicis et festis, precibus aliisque Divinis officiis interesse teneantur, prout antea solebant, donec dicta Capella de idoneo curato provideatur. Porro si dicta hæc Capella de tempore in tempus decenter non fuerit reparata, vel instructa libris aliisque rebus ad Divinorum celebrationem necessariis, tunc post decem menses elapsos tenentur omnes infra præcinctum et limites hujus Capellæ inhabitantes, ad dictam Matricem Ecclesiam convenire pro Divinis audiendis et celebrandis prout ante hanc nostram hujus Capellæ consecrationem tenebantur. Postremo reservamus nobis et successoribus nostris Episcopis N. potestatem visitandi hanc ipsam Capellam, prout alias Capellas infra nostram dioecesin situatas, ut eo melius constet an omnia ibidem decenter et secundum ordinem fiant.]

Quæ omnia et singula præmissa, quantum in nobis est, et de jure possimus, pro nobis et successoribus nostris decernimus et stabilimus per presentes hasce literas, Sigillo nostro Episcopali munitas et datas die mensis anno Domini et consecrationis nostræ

[*Verba autem quæ in isto Actu ad loca et personas pertinent, prout res exigit, variari possunt.*]

¶ Then shall the Bishopp give order to his Chaplains, or other Ministers there present, to say the Morning Service, which shalbe said or sung according to the forme prescribed in the Booke of Common-prayer, except where it is hereafter otherwise appointed.

¶ And every one being duely ordered, and placed in their seats, the Minister shall begin with these Sentences.

This is none other but the house of God, and the gate of heaven. Gen. xxviii. 17.

To the Lord our God belong mercyes and forgivenes &c.

If wee confesse our sins, he is faithfull and just &c.

¶ The proper Psalmes at this time to be said, or sung, alternate or by side, shalbe Psal. xv., Psal. lxxxiv., Psal. cxxii.

¶ The first Lesson, Gen. xxviii., from verse 10 unto the end of the

Chapter :—And Jacob went out from Beersheba, and went toward Haran &c.

¶ *The second Lesson, St. John xi., from the 13 verse to the end of the seventeenth verse :—And the Jewes' passover was at hand, and Jesus went up to Jerusalem, and found in the temple those that sold oxen &c.*

¶ *Immediately after the Collect for the Day this speciall Collect shall be added and said by the Bishopp.*

O LORD GOD, mighty and glorious, and of incomprehensible Majesty, who fillest heaven and earth with the glory of thy Presence, wee beseech thee vouchsafe to be present here among us in this House which hath been now dedicated and consecrated to thy Holy service and honour, for the invocation of thy most glorious Name, for supplications, prayers and intercessions to be made for all men, and especially for them that are of the houshold of faith, for the reading, preaching, and heareing of thy Sacred Word, for the administration of thy Holy Sacraments, and for the setting forth and celebrating of thy most worthy praise ; Looke downe, O Lord, upon us in all these religious actions, and what wee sincerely offer up unto thee, doe thou graciously accept at our hands, and receive the prayers of thy servants who have now assembled our selves before thee, or shall hereafter enter into this place to call upon thy Name. And give us all grace that when we enter into the house of God, and come before thy Presence, wee may looke to our feet, and knowing that the place whereon wee stand is holy ground, wee may bring hither holy thoughts, pure affections, and undefiled harts and bodyes with us, that haveing washed our harts and hands in innocency wee may soe goe to thine Altar, and praise thy Name through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

¶ *Then shall one or both the Chaplaines, or other Ministers then present, and duely habited, descend to say or sing the Letany in the midst of the Church or Chappell.*

¶ *Where, after the Suffrage, [That it may please thee to give us an hart to love and dread thee, and diligently to live after thy Commandments,] these two Suffrages shalbe added :—*

That it may please thee to accept, blesse, and preserve to us this thy House, which is here erected, and hath now been given up and dedicated to thy Holy Name.

Wee beseech thee to heare us, good Lord.

That it may please thee to give us pure harts, and cleane thoughts, and holy affections, when ever wee enter into it to worshipp and pray before thee.

Wee beseech thee to heare us, good Lord.

¶ *In the end of the Letany, instead of the Prayer of St. Chrysostome, this prayer shalbe said by the Bishopp.*

O LORD God who dwellest not in temples made with hands (as saith the prophet) yet hast vouchsafed to have thy holy habitation among the sonnes of men in the assemblyes of saints, thy faithfull and devout people, and hast promised that when two or three are gathered together in thy Name thou wilt grant their requests, Fulfil now, O Lord, the desires and petitions of thy servants, as may be most expedient for them, and accept, wee beseech thee, the devout prayers which this day wee have offerred and presented before thee for the dedication of this place unto the service and honour of thy Divine Majesty, and grant that what wee have asked faithfully wee may obtaine effectually, even the fruition of thy glorious Presence in thine everlasting Temple on high, through the meritts of our only Mediator and Advocate, Jesus Christ our Lord. *Amen.*

The Grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, and the love of God, and the fellowship of the Holy Ghost, be with us all evermore. *Amen.*

¶ *Then shall the Bishop ascend towards the Table of the Lord, and there kneele downe at his falstoole before it, his Chaplaines following him and placing themselves at each end of the Table, where he that is at the North shall begin the Communion Service, which shall be the same that is used upon Holy-dayes, except where it is hereafter otherwise appointed.*

¶ *After the Collect for the King, this Collect, proper for the day, shall be said.*

Most BLESSED SAVIOUR, who by thy sacred Presence at the feast of dedication didst honour and approve the devout service and the religious practice of thy Church in the old time before us, Vouchsafe also thy gracious Presence at the dedication of this House unto thy glorious Name, and consecrate us all into an holy temple unto thy self, that thou dwelling in our harts by faith, wee may be devoutly given to serve thee in all good works, to thy honour and glory, who livest and raignest with the Father and the Holy Ghost, ever one God, world without end. *Amen.*

¶ *The portion of Scripture appointed for the Epistle. Acts vii. 44.*

Our fathers had the tabernacle of witnesse in the wildernesse, as he had appointed, speaking unto Moses that he should make

it according unto the fashion that he had seen, which also our fathers that came after brought in with Joshua unto the possession of the Gentiles, whom God drove out before the face of our fathers, unto the dayes of David, who found favour before God, and desired to finde a tabernacle for the God of Jacob.

THE GOSPELL.

Glory be to thee, O Lord.

S. John x. 22. And it was at Jerusalem the feast of the dedication, and it was winter, and Jesus walked in the temple in Solomon's porch. Then came the Jewes round about him, and said unto him, How long dost thou make us doubt? If thou be the Christ, tell us plainly. Jesus answered them, I told you and yee beleaved not: the works that I doe in my Father's name, they beare witnes of me. But yee beleieve not, because yee are not of my sheep, as I said unto you. My sheep heare my voice, and I know them, and they follow me: and I will give unto them eternall life; and they shall never perish, neither shall any man pluck them out of my hand.

¶ *The Sermon upon a chosen text, proper for the time.*

The Sermon ended the Choire shall sing this Anthem:—GLORIOUS AND POWERFULL GOD &c.

¶ *The Offertory.*

Let your light soe shine &c.

Honour the Lord with thy substance, and with the first fruits of all thy increase, soe shall thy barns be filled with plenty, and thy presses shall burst out with new wine. *Prov. iii. 9, 10.*

God is not unrighteous &c.

To doe good and to distribute &c.

¶ *Then shall the Bishop reverently offer upon the Lord's Table, first, the Act of consecrating the Church or Chappell under his seale before published, then the Bread and Wine for the Communion, and then his owne Almes and Oblations &c.*

¶ *Then one of the Priests shall receive the Almes and Oblations.*

¶ *Then the chief Minister shall say,*

Blessed be thou, O Lord, for ever and ever, and now O Lord we thank thee, and praise thy glorious Name, [we] have seen with joy thy people which are here present and have offered all these things willingly unto thee.

¶ *Then shall they goe on in the service of the Communion, and*

after the last Collect, and imediately before the Benediction, these two Collects following shall be said by the Bishopp.

Blessed be thy Name, O Lord, that it hath pleased thee to putt it into the hart of this thy servant (or *servants*) to erect this house to thy worshipp and service, by whose pains, care, and cost, this worke was begun and is finished. Remember him (or *them*) O our God concerning this, and let not this holy worke and performance of him (or *them*) be wiped out, which he (or *they*) hath (*have*) done for the house of his (*their*) God, and for the service thereof. Blesse us, O Lord, and accept the worke of his (*their*) hands, and grant that all those who shall enjoy the blessing of this place may be truely thankfull unto thee for it, and carefull to use it aright, unto thy honour and glory, and to the salvation of their owne soules, through Jesus Christ our Lord. *Amen.*

Prevent us, O Lord, in all our doeings with thy most gracious favour, and further us with thy continuall help, that in all our workes begun, continued, and ended in thee, wee may glorify thy holy Name, and finally by thy mercy obtaine everlasting life, through Jesus Christ our Lord. *Amen.*

¶ *Then the Bishopp riseing up, and turneing himselfe toward the people, shall give the Benediction and say,*

The Peace of God which passeth all understanding keep your hearts and minds in the knowledge and love of God, and of his Son Jesus Christ our Lord, and the blessing of God Almighty, the Father, the Sonne, and the Holy Ghost, be amongst you, and remaine with you all wayes. *Amen.*

THE FORME OF CONSECRATING THE CHURCH-YARD.

¶ *When the Bishop together with the Founder and the people are returned into the Church, Evening Prayer shalbe begun by one of his Chaplaines, or some Ministers, and instead of the Psalmes for the day shalbe used Psal. xvi., xiii., xix.*

¶ *The first Lesson, Gen. xxiii.*

And Sarah was an hundred and seaven and twenty yeares &c.

¶ *The second lesson, 1 Cor. xv., from verse 42 to the end.*

Soe alsoe is the resurrection of the dead &c.

¶ *Or the first of Thess. iv., from verse 13 to the end.*

But I would not have you to be ignorant, brethren, concerning them which are asleep &c.

¶ *Then shall the Bishop, with the Founder and the Congregation, following, remove into the place designed for the Churchyard. And there the Founder, or Founders, or some other fitt person in his or their name, shall in due manner addresse himself, and present this Schedule unto the Bishopp, and say, [the name of the Founder or Founders being varied as the case shall require]*

Right Reverend Father in God, I doe here humbly offer and present unto you this space of ground, being now decently enclosed, that by your pastorall and episcopall office it may be separated from all common and profane uses, and consecrated to be a Cœmitery, or place of Christian buriall, to which end I doe acquitt and renounce all my former right, title, and interest that I had, or now have, therein.

¶ *Then the Bishopp shall say,*

Blessed be God who hath putt it into your hart to purchase and prepare this place for the decent interment of such persons as shall dy in the Lord, that they may be layd up in peace untill the day of the generall resurrection, for which purpose therefore lett us pray.

¶ *Then the Bishopp (the Founder and all the people kneeeling with him) shall say this prayer,*

O Lord God who hast taught us in thy Holy Word that as there is a difference to be putt between the soule of a beast which goeth downe to the earth from whence it came, and the spirit of a man which returneth unto God that gave it, soe also to make a different accompt between the bodyes of mankinde and the bodyes of all other liveing creatures, and that it is not thy will, O Lord, that our dead bodyes should be cast out as the bodyes of dead beasts to become dung for the earth, or that our bones should be scattered abroad to the sight of the sun, but when thy servants are gathered to their fathers that their bodyes should be decently and seemly layd upp in the bosome of the earth, from whence they were taken, and in a place chosen and sett apart for that purpose, Wee therefore ensuing the steps of the faith of our father Abraham and the succeeding patriarchs, having for that end made choise of this place wherein wee now are, that it may be as the cave of Mamre, even God's storehouse for the bodyes of such our brethren and sisters as shalbe here interred to rest in the sleep of peace, untill the last trumpe shall awaken them (for they shall awake and rise upp that sleep in the dust), doe now meekly beseech thee to accept this worke of ours in shewing mercy to the dead, and of thy goodnes to grant that

all they whose bodyes shalbe here bestowed, and all wee who shall remaine behinde, may in the time of life never forgett the day of putting off the tabernacle of this flesh, but that liveing wee may thinke upon death, and dying wee may apprehend life, and that riseing here from the death of sinne to the life of righteousnes (which is the first resurrection to grace) wee and they may have our parts in the second resurrection to glory, by thy mercy, O most gracious Lord God, who dost live and governe all things, world without end. *Amen.*

¶ *Then the Bishopp placeing himself in his chaire, (the Founder standing at the right hand, and his Chancellor, Archdeacon, and Chaplaines, at the left) shall read and publish this Act of Consecration.*

IN DEI NOMINE. AMEN. Nos N. permissione Divinâ N. Episcopus, hunc locum jacentem in et jam propriis sumptibus N. in circuitu hujus Ecclesie (*sive Capellæ*) muris decenter inclusum, continentem in longitudine pedes, et in latitudine pedes, aut circiter, à pristinis, prophanis, aliisque quibuscumque communibus usibus, in sacros usus separandum fore decernimus, et sic in presenti atque in perpetuum separamus, ac eundem in cemiterium sive locum sepulturae pro corporibus infra præinctum hujus Ecclesiæ (*sive Capelle*) decedentium Christiano ritu humandis, quantum in nobis est, atque de jure et canonibus Ecclesiasticis ac statutis hujus regni Angliae possumus, auctoritate nostrâ ordinariâ et Episcopali assignamus, dedicamus, et in usum prædictum consecramus, ac sic assignatum, dedicatum et consecratum fuisse et esse, et in futurum perpetuis temporibus remanere debere, palam et publicè declaramus in his scriptis.

¶ *And if it be to a Chappell dependent upon any Mother-Church these words shall be added.*

[Proviso semper quod prædictus N. heredes et assignati sui, aut reliqui in dictâ villâ habitantes propriis suis sumptibus dictum cemiterium de tempore in tempus in decenti statu conservabunt, et clausuras, sive muros ejusdem, quoties opus fuerit, sufficienter et convenienter reparabunt: salvis etiam et omnino reservatis Rectori (*sive Vicario*) Ecclesiæ parochialis de N. prædictâ, aliisque ministris dictæ Ecclesiæ pro tempore existentibus in perpetuum omnibus et singulis oblationibus, feodis, et vadiis, pro omnibus et singulis sepulturis mortuorum in hoc ipso cemiterio aut ratione eorundem de jure sive consuetudine debitibus in tam amplis modo et formâ ac si personæ prædictæ sepultæ fuissent in cemiterio Matricis Ecclesiæ prædictæ. Salvâ etiam nobis et successoribus

nostris, tanquam loci ordinariis, potestate visitandi dictum coemiterium, et de tempore in tempus inquirendi an sufficienter conservatum ac reparatum fuerit, ac an omnia ibi decenter et secundum ordinem fient, ut si minus fient per censuras Ecclesiasticas corrigentur.]

In eujus rei testimonium sigillum nostrum Episcopale præsentibus apposimus datis . . . die mensis . . . A^o. Domini . . . et consecrationis nostræ a^o. . . .

¶ *Then shall the Bishopp (together with the Founder and Congregation) kneele downe and say this prayer following.*

O LORD God of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob, with whom doe live the spirits of all them that dy in the Lord, and with whom the soules of the faithfull, after they are delivered from the burden of the flesh, are in joy and felicity, O Lord Jesus Christ who art the resurrection and the life, in whom if wee beleeve, though wee bee dead yet shall wee live, who by thy death hast overcome death, and by thy riseing againe hast opened unto us the gate of ever lasting life, and who at the end of the world shalt send thy angells and gather the bodyes of thy elect from all the ends of the earth to be joyned with their soules and to dwell with thee for ever: O Holy and Blessed Spirit, the Lord and giver of life, whose temples the bodyes of thy Saints are, by thy sanctifying grace dwelling in them, and by whose breath as they were at first created soe shall they at last be renewed againe, that corruption may put on incorruption, and mortall bodyes may put on immortality: God the Father, God the Sonne, and God the Holy Ghost, accept, wee beseech thee, the dedication of this place to that end to which it is ordained, for the reception of the dead bodyes of thy servants till, the number of thine elect being accomplished, they with us and wee with them and with all others departed in the true faith of thy Holy Name, shall have our consummation and blisse both in body and soule in thine eternall and everlasting glory, through the merits of thy Sonne our Saviour Jesus Christ. Amen.

¶ *Or this:—*

O BLESSED JESUS, our onely Saviour and Redeemer, who, being the resurrection and the life, hast of thy mercy promised, and by thy power art able to raise againe unto life the bodyes of the dead that ly in their graves, whether rotted with corruption or consumed to dust, wee humbly beseech thee of thine especiall favour to vouchsafe that all these thy servants, which shall within this eircuit be buried, may lead their lives in thy feare, and leaveing them in thy faith, may rest in peace within their

graves untill the great day of thy second comeing, and may then be raised a new in assured hope to raigne with thee in that everlasting glory which with thy most precious blood thou hast purchased for them, and for all that love thee and looke for thy appearance, Heare, O Blessed Jesus, for thy Passion's sake, heare us, O loving Father, for thy Sonn's sake, to whom with thee and the Holy Ghost, three equall persons and one eternall God, be rendered all thankes, prayse, and glory. *Amen.*

¶ *Then shall the Bishopp, with the rest of the Congregation, returne into the Church, or Chappell, and there, after the Nunc di- mittis, or Deus misereatur, said, the Minister shall proceed in the Evening Service, as is prescribed in the Book of Common Prayer.*

FINIS.

THE FORME OF RECONCILEING A CHURCH, CHAPPELL, OR CHURCH-YARD, WHICH HATH BEEN FORMERLY PROFANED, OR CONVERTED TO OTHER COMMON AND SECULAR USES.

¶ *The Bishopp upon the petition of them whom it may concerne, and the place being duly prepared according to his advice and prescription, shall either by himself or some other whom he shall depute hereunto, repaire unto the same place, and there make these prayers following.*

Our help standeth in the Name of the Lord.

Answer. Who hath made heaven and earth.

Let us pray.

OUR FATHER which art in heaven, &c.

Wee doe here humbly, O Lord, present our selves before thy Divine Majesty, beseeching thee not to remember our offences, nor the offences of our forefathers, who have polluted this thy sanctuary, and defiled the dwelling place of thy Name, but to be reconciled unto us, and to accept our bounden duty of reconcileing this house unto thee and unto thy service, that being now purged and separated from all profane uses, it may remaine an holy house for ever dedicated to sacred uses, for prayers, supplications, and intercessions to be therein made for all men, and especially for those that are of the household of faith, and for the praise and glory of thy Blessed Name, through Jesus Christ, our Lord. *Amen.*

¶ After which prayer this writeing under the Bishopp's seale shall be read and published, as followeth.

N. permissione Divinâ N. Episcopus, per dilectis nobis in Christo N. N., Archidiacono nostro, et N. N. Capellano nostro, omnibusque aliis Rectoribus et Vicariis in Dioecesi nostrâ constitutis, salutem et gratiam in Domino.

Quoniam nos in praesenti quibusdam arduis et urgentibus negotiis adeò sumus impediti ut huic præsenti negotio adesse non possumus, Vobis igitur et cui libet vestrûm, de quorum fidelitate et circumspectione plenam in Domino fiduciam concipimus, conjunctim et divisim committimus et facultatem concedimus quatenus hoc præsens scriptum nostrum in Ecclesiâ (*sive Capellâ*) de N. nostrâ Dioeceseos et jurisdictionis eoram omnibus fidelibus ibidem congregatis palam publicetis.

N. permissione Divinâ Episcopus omnibus Christi fidelibus has literas nostras præsentes lecturis vel audituris salutem. Quia nobis non ita pridem innotuerit Ecclesiam (*sive Capellam*) de N. nostrâ Dioeceseos et jurisdictionis antiquitùs sacris Dei dicatam, et non ita pridem injuriâ temporum et incuriâ hominum neglectam et pollutam fuisse, atque ad prophanos usus conversam et usurpatam, eandemque nuper à piis viris, et infra præcinctum ejusdem Ecclesiæ habitantibus, à prædictâ prophanatione repurgatam esse, et Sacra Mensa, suggesto, omnibusque aliis ad Divinum cultum necessariis instructam, qui et nobis supplicaverunt ut pro officio nostro pastorali et Episcopali eandem Ecclesiam (*sive Capellam*) pristinis suis usibus et sacris Dei cultibus restitueremus. Nos igitur, prout ex officio nostro tenemur, eandem ipsam Ecclesiam (*sive Capellam*) à prædictâ prophanatione purgatam, sacris Dei cultibus prædictis quantum in nobis est harum serie restituimus et reconciliamus, licentiamque nostram per præsentes concedimus ut in Ecclesiâ (*sive Capellâ*) prædictâ publicæ preces, verbi Dei lectiones, et conciones, et Sacra menta, juxta ritum et usum Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ celebrentur.

In cujus rei testimonium sigillum nostrum Episcopale præsentibus apposuimus datis die Mensis Aº. Domini . . . annoque consecrationis nostræ

¶ If the Bishopp himself be present to read and publish this Act of Reconciliation, the former part of it shalbe omitted.

¶ And of every Consecration, or Reconciliation, as aforesaid, an Act shalbe made by the Bishopp's Registrar, or some other Publick Notary, and the same shalbe recorded in the Bishopp's Registry, ad perpetuam rei memoriam.

Laus Deo.

FINIS.

XCIII.—ARTICLES OF ENQUIRY EXHIBITED TO THE MINOR CANONS, LAY CLERKS AND SINGING-MEN, AND OTHERS THE SWORNE MEMBERS OF THE CATHEDRALL CHURCH OF DURHAM IN THE THIRD EPISCOPALL VISITATION OF THE RT. REV. FATHER IN GOD, JOHN, LORD BISHOP OF DURHAM: ANNO DOMINI 1668. [Hunter MSS. xi. 113.]

1. *Imprimis*: Is there any person among you who doth not duly observe the Statutes of this Church (that are agreeable to the laws of the land) so far as you are respectively concerned therein.

2. *Item*: Is the number of the Minor Canons yet completed in the Church, according as the Statutes thereof do require*? And in case the number be not complete, do any of you, the Minor Canons and Lay Clerks, know how to get the same supplied? And do you use your diligence to find out fitt persons to be put into those vacant places? And have you at any time represented any such person to the Dean and Chapter for the better performance of Divine offices in the Church?

* Bishop Cosin seems to have been very desirous that the Dean and Chapter should use every effort to fulfil the requirements of the statute with regard to the number of the Minor Canons. The following letter from Dean Sudbury to Sancroft (Tanner MSS. xlv. 118) shows that an effort had been made, without much success, previously to this Visitation of 1668:—“ I doe now understand by my Lord, whoe, as I suppose, hath it from Mr. Davenport, that you are taking care for providing places for some of your Quire in other Churches, and therefore I have sent this to tell you that our Church is not so well provided but that we should be glad to receive one or twoe Petty-canons, if any of them whom you think fit to command to us be willing to remove soe far toward the north, upon such an offer as we are able to make him, which is twenty pounds per annum at present, and when he comes to be one of the 4 Seniors, thirty pounds, and if any Vicaridge fall in our gift, we may bestow one upon him, if we find him capable. We have now but five Petticanons, and all of them well in years, and we know not how soone we may have fewer. Mr. Cooper is very old, Mr. Smith crasy, and Mr. Joyce hath lately a good fortune befall'n him by the death of his sister, but whether that will make him leave his employment in the Church, I doe not yet know. My Lord in his late Visitation was not a little urgent with us to make up our number twelve, as they should be by the Statute, but never were, so far as we can find in our Treasurer's booke, and hath given us an Injunction to make them up ten. And if his Lordship could have told us where we shall find them, and how we shall maintain them, we should be very thankful to his Lordship. But though many of our antient rents are decay'd, and we have allready made an augmentation of 100*l.* among the Vicars, 30*l.* per annum among 5 Petticanons, above that which our Statutes allow among twelve, besides the new created offices of sackbuts and cornets, we are willing to increase our number of Petticanons. We have made choice of Mr. Morecroft for one, for want of a better. When we objected to him his want of skill in song, he told us he could make a noyse, and that my Lord would be content with that, but we are glad to make use of him because he reads well, though he cannot sing. If you can command but one to us at present, whoe, upon occasion hereafter may be capable of supplying the place of a Precentor, he shall be very welcome to us, and you shall doe a favour to us all, and very particularly to your very affectionate and humble servant, Jo. SUDBURY.—Duresme, Novemb: 2d. '66.”

3. *Item*: Is there any among you who are not skilfull and able perfectly to sing the services and anthems of the Church? And treatably with a lowd voice to read the Lessons there appointed for the edification of the people? And in case there be any among you that cannot read distinctly and clearly, do you (the Praeceptor) appoint some other of the Quire-men to perform the same in due manner?

4. *Item*: Is there any of you who do not reverently behave themselves towards the Dean and Major Canons of this Church? readily obeying their lawfull commands and admonitions?

5. *Lastly*: Do you know any thing else concerning the state or government of this Church, or concerning any member thereof, fitt to be declared and presented to us, in this our Visitation?

Hereunto you are to make your joint or severall answers (in writing under your hands sealed up) by virtue of your oath taken at your admission into this Church.

XCIV.—FROM BISHOP COSIN TO DR. BASIRE, ARCHDEACON OF NORTHUMBERLAND. [Hunter MSS. ix. 245.]

December 5th. 1668.

MR. ARCHDEACON,

I HAD your letter sent by yesternight's post with the inclosed information of the seditious meetings at Newcastle. I had the same information from the Deane of Carlisle, oniy with this difference, that he sayth the number of the Conventicle was 3000, and your note sayth only 500. But what answer I have given to him I will give to you also.

I commend your zeale which you have for the suppressing of the seditious and numerous assemblies at Newcastle, wherewith I was acquainted before by M^r. Naylor the Vicar there; and now again by your selfe and the Deane of Carlisle. All your informations I have by the King's command represented unto the two principall Secretaries, who say they will acquaint the Privy Councell with it, and give me an account thereof as soone as they can. In the meane while they say that numerous Conventicles are frequent here both in London and Westminster neere his Majestie's owne Court, and that they doe what they can to represse them, by making the people whom they take there to pay severall fines and summs of money to the poore. I wrote lately to M^r. Chancellour Burwell* about this matter, when

* Thomas Burwell, LL.D., Chancellor of the Diocese of Durham. He married on the 19th Feb., 1632, Anne, daughter of Seth Chapman, gent., of St. Edmund's Bury, step-daughter of Richard Hunt, Dean of Durham, her mother's second husband. He died in March, 1673, aged 70, and was buried at St. Margaret's, Westminster.

the Newcastle saints met together, 500 of them, upon All Saints' Day, and sung the 149 Psalm in great triumph. And I could wish that M^r. Chancellour would presently take the paines to goe to Newcastle, hee and you, or D^r. Carlton, together, there to conferre with the Mayor (whose wife the Deane of Carlisle sayes by a strong report was present at the last Conventicle of 3000 people, as M^r. Ralph Davison related the matter to him) and with the rest of the Governours and Justices of Peace in that towne, urging them earnestly to put the lawes now in force against the four principall heads and ringleaders of the faction, least the mischief spreads further both in that towne and in the country about them. If I were in the country I would goe thither with you in person. In the interim, I shall not be wanting at this distance to doe all I can, who am, Sir, your very loving friend and servant,

JO : DURESME.

Postscript. I pray take notice at Newcastle, or to others that shall tell them of it, that I have represented this matter to his Majestie, or his Secretaries and Councell, for then the four ring-leaders will heare of it, and perhaps fly and shelter themselves in other places to doe more mischief hereafter; but desire M^r. Chancellour to deale only with the Major and Justices of Newcastle to put the lawes in execution, which the King and the Councell expect from them, as I doubt not but they will heare very shortly, especially for ridding themselves of the four ring-leaders, that they may trouble the towne and country no longer. I wish you had told me the Christian names of the four ring-leaders. Sir Gilbert and my daughter remember them both to you and your wife.

For Dr. Basire, Archdeacon of Northumberland
& Prebendary of Durham, att his house
in Durham.

XCV.—FROM THE MAYOR AND ALDERMEN OF NEWCASTLE ON TYNE TO BISHOP COSIN. [Mickleton MSS. Letters, Latin, English, and French, f. 173.]

MY LORD,

WE received your Lordshipp's letter with his Majestie's Royall Letter enclosed, in which his Majestie takes notice that there are numerous Conventicles held in this Towne. My Lord, wee are sorry that there is any cause of complaint upon this occasion. Wee have this to answer for ourselves, that wee have putt the lawes against Conventicles in execution, so farr as wee had any

information, and have convicted several persons upon the late Act against Conventicles, and taken care to prevent these meetings, under pretence of worshipp, by employing the Churchwardens to give information, in case they could discover any. Wee do take the late statute against Conventicles to be in force, and shall be allways ready to proceed to punish offenders against it, and if any offenders have not been punished, it was for want of evidence to convict them, and if these persons that have informed your Lordshipp could have been pleased to have acquainted us, wee would have taken away all cause of complaint. Wee desire your Lordshipp would please to take care of the enclosed, and acquaint the King with our proceedings herein. Wee should not have been so bold with your Lordshipp, to have given your Lordshipp so much trouble, but that wee were encouraged to it by your Lordshipp's letter. My Lord, wee crave your Lordshipp's pardon for this trouble, and shall remaine,

Your Lordshipp's humble servants,

RA: JENISON*, Mayor.

JAMES CLAVERING.

ROBERT SHAFFTO.

MAR: MILBANKE.

J. EMERSON.

WILL: BLACKETT.

Newcastle,
December 15th. 1668.

[Indorsed by Bishop Cosin:—The Copy of the letter sent from Mr. Major and the Aldermen of Newcastle to me, being most an end the same with that which they sent to Mr. Secretary Trevor.]

XCVI.—FROM BISHOP COSIN TO THE MAYOR AND ALDERMEN OF NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE. [Mickleton MSS. Letters, Latin, English, and French, f. 174.]

London, December 22^d, 1668.

MR. MAJOR AND THE ALDERMEN OF NEWCASTLE:
I HAVE received your letter of the 15th. instant, together with the enclosed which I delivered to Mr. Secretary, Sir John Trevor, who read it to me and hath acquainted his Majesty with it.

* Afterwards Sir Ralph Jenison, of Elswick, co. Northumberland, and of Walworth, co. Pal. He was knighted at Whitehall, 18 May, 1677. He married, first, Barbara, daughter of Henry Bowes, merchant, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, sister of Sir Francis Bowes, Knt., of Thornton, co. Pal.; and, secondly, Jane, daughter of Ralph Carr, of Newcastle, mercbant, and widow of Samuel Rawling, of the same place, merchant, the lady who "by a strong report" was said to have been present at the conventicle which made such a commotion. Sir Ralph died 3 April, 1701, and was buried at St. Nicholas, Newcastle.—Cf. Surtees' Hist. Durh. iii. p. 322.

I am glad to find by both these your letters, that you declare your readiness to put the Laws in execution against Conventicles and unlawfull assemblies for pretended religious worship in that Town whereinto both you and myselfe are in this case intrusted to have a particular and diligent inspection. But, on the other side, I am sorry to hear from you, that you have had neither any information nor any evidence given you against such unlawfull assemblies in your Town, when the noteriety of the fact by their numerous meeting at your Barber-Chirurgeons' Hall upon All Saints' day last, being Sunday the 1st day of November, was such, that it was voie'd and made known to all the Town and Country about; notice being also taken what speciall Psalme, or *New Rejoycing Song* they then chose and applied to themselves as *Holy Saints*, of bearing a *double-edged Sword in their Hands, to bind Kings in chains, and Lords in iron bands*: of which notorious and unlawfull meeting both my selfe and divers others here at this distance were shortly after informed, and I tooke the best care I could thereupon to have an address made unto you, M^r. Major, by a speciall person under my Episcopall Jurisdiction, to desire you, that you would not suffer any such scandalous and offensive meetings to be held among you, contrary to the known laws of this Church and Realm of England, and greatly indangering the publick peace thereof. And this I did before I acquainted his Majestie, or his principall Secretaries, with it: Neither was there any letter sent to you and the Aldermen from his Majestie concerning this matter, before a second information came both to my selfe and M^r. Brabant (one of your own Society), of another numerous and unlawfull meeting at one of the ring-leader's houses upon the 25th. of November; wherein they appointed and kept a Fast, with preaching and praying, which they held out from 8 of cloek in the morning till 4 in the evening, the work being held forth by their four chief leaders and abettors, M^r. Gilpine, M^r. Durant, M^r. Leaver, and M^r. Pringle*.

* In one of Archdeacon Basire's note-books [Hunter MSS. 137] is the following note:—"On Nov. 1 and 25, '68. Notorious conventicle at M^rs. Jane Shaftoe's (Pringle's hostesse). The four ringleaders, Wm. Durant, Jo. Pringle (excommunicate), Rich. Gilpin (excommunicate in Carlisle), and Henry Leaver. The King wrote a letter to New Castle, with command to execute the severity of the laws, and expression of displeasure against Gallio." Here follows a name in cipher. For a notice of M^r. Durant, see *antè*, p. 36, *note*. Pringle was a physician, and pastor for some time of a dissenting congregation at Newcastle.—Memoirs of Ambrose Barnes (Pub. Surtees Soc.), p. 146. Richard Gilpin was an M.D. of Leyden, and was minister of a non-conformist congregation in Newcastle. Several notices of the family of Gilpin are given in those Memoirs. See pp. 142—145. See also pp. 391 and 443. Henry Leaver was grandson of Thomas Leaver, who was Master of Sherburn Hospital from 1577 to 1585.—Ib. p. 129, *note*. Leaver had the charge of St. John's Church, Newcastle, in 1660, but was soon afterwards

Of all which surely you had or might have had knowldg; and if you had not, you will give me leave to say, without offence, that many of your Townsmen are very backward in discovering to you and attesting their knowldg of such disorderly assemblies; and that you are very great strangers to the affaires and disturbances of your owne Town, the government whereof under his Majesty, is committed to your care.

It is well taken, that (as you write) you have proceeded and convicted several of those disobedient persons allready, and that you will take care to prevent their meetings against law for the time to come: which good resolution being observed by you will highly please his Majesty and express the duty that wee owe to his laws and the good government of this Realm. Otherwise, if wee any wayes neglect to do herein what belongs to us, wee shall deservedly suffer the blame of it, and incurre the Kings displeasure, which allwayes most carefully to avoid is the bounden duty both of you and myselfe, who am,

Mr. Mayor, &c.,
Your most affectionate Bishop
and Humble servant,
Jo: DURESME.

[Indorsed by Bishop Cosin:—
The Copy of my Letter to Mr. Major
and the Aldermen of Newcastle.]

XCVII.—FROM THE SAME TO MILES STAPYLTON, Esq. [Mickleton MSS. xxxii. f. 64.]

Jan^{ry}. 23, 1668.

MR. STAPYLTON,

BING yesternight at Whitehall with the Commissioners of the Treasury, about the stipend belonging to Bishop Langley's Schoole, which what end it will have I cannot yet tell. . . .

I pray let me know of you if you have found any thing materiall concerning Bishop Langley's foundation. The Deane here urgeth that it ought not to be called Bishop Langley's foundation, but the foundation of two priests, that set up a Chanterie in the Cathedrall Church for two men to say masse and teach boys gratis, having six marks or 40^s. a-yeare allowed them for their masses, and, upon the dissolution of chanteries, the two pretended schooles were Edward's foundation, and that ever since the beginning of Queen Elizabeth the Deane and Chapter's

ejected.—Ib. p. 385. After his ejection he removed to Shincliffe, where he remained until 1665.—Ib. p. 391.

schoolemaster hath received halfe the stipend which belongeth to one of these schooles paid him from yeare to yeare by the Auditor.

But first I answered that Bishop Langley, in his Letters patents, dated the 14th. of June 1414, calls it *nostram fundationem et ordinationem*, as you may see in the Chartuary, whereof Mr. Bullock the Register subscribed me a copy. And 2^{ly}. I answered that the Statute 1 Edw. 6. c. 14. did by a Proviso not newly found, but continue on and save the Schooles from being dissolved which were founded before. 3^{ly}. I answered that at this time, during the reigne of King Edward 6, the Deane and Chapter's Schoolemaster was not in being, nor their schoole neither, which was afterwards set up in 2^o. Marie, and annuall allowances made to it in salary, diet, and livery, out of the common revenues of the Church. 4^{ly}. I told them (and I thinke I said true) that if their Schoolemaster had halfe of the pension belonging to the other schooles, it was because the Bishop of Durham had given his consent, and letters of collation thereunto, for so it is provided in Bishop Langley's foundation that if either of the schoolemasters there be not instituted and collated by Letters under the Bishop's seale, and especially sworne both to give obedience unto him, and personally to reside in the houses appointed for them, they should have no stipend at all. 5^{ly}. I answered that the 6 markes per annum aunciently allotted to them (which Mr. Deane would have the two 40^s. which you pay out of the Roll) was the stipend allotted for the two Chanterie priests to say masse and teach schoole, so that halfe the six markes at least, issuing out of divers freeholds in the Bishoprick, will of right belong to the Schooles, and that the same stipend of six markes did probably receive a great augmentation by the bounty of the Founder and others, before King Edward 6th's time, for so it provided in Bishop Langley's foundation, where the two priests and teachers of youth are made a body corporate, to receive new lands and revenues, and to plead for them against any man that should oppose to pay them. 6^{ly}. I pleaded that this augmentation of 40^s. and 40^s. per annum was the Bishop of Durham's voluntary and free gift, among the annuities allowed in his Roll to the High Sheriff and others. 7^{ly}. I said that the Auditor must know the persons to whom hee is to pay their several stipends of 8^s. per annum out of the mannor of Kaverdby in Lancashire, and that he hath no other means to know who those persons are but by their producing and shewing to him the Bishop's Letters of nomination and collation to their places. And lastly, that, since I was Bishop, the present Schoolemaster could shew no such letters from the

Bishop, nor perhaps any settlement in his place from the Deane and Chapter.

I remember, when I was Prebend there, a great stir and question was made by the Organist of the Church about halfe Bishop Langley's Song Schoole stipend, and that one Rangall, a singing man in the Quire, had a contention with him in the Chancery about it, before Judge Hutton, as I was then told. If there be any such matter you may find it in the Examiner's Office, or some other office there. And if my memory be good, I thinke you told me that the Coroner or Collector of my rents at Durham accounted^{to} my Auditor 15^{d.}, or such a matter, for the ground whereupon the ruin'd houses or schooles upon the Place Greene stood, besides a free rent paid for the Archdeacon's house next adjoining, and some others. Let me know what rents these are, and for what places. For the Deane was positive that the Archdeacon's house upon the Place Greene paid a yearly rent to their Receivor, and that therefore they have an interest in the Palace Greene, as well as the Bishop, saying further that hee never knew any other Grammar Schoole kept in Durham but by their Scholemaster alone, who was only able to teach the boys Latine and Greeke, according to the words, as hee said, (but hee was mistaken in it, as I said) of that which wee call Bishop Langley's foundation and ordinance. If you can recover the Schoolmasters' names that were in King Edward the 6th's time, or at the beginning of Queen Mary and Queen Elizabeth, out of the old Treasurers' books belonging to that time, wee may have some further lyght by them, and either M^r. Bullock, or M^r. Hedley, or Robert King, can direct you to get the sight of them, if any such be still extant and remaining since the last rapine of the plunderers; from which God deliver us all hereafter.

Concerning the Schooles, besides what I said before, I added, that it would be a very hard thing for the Deane and Chapter to endeavour to take away M^r. Nicholl's stipend, who was a diligent painfull man, and one of their own body, collated by me to it*, and taking paines in his place; all which was in effect to rob Peter and pay Paul, thereby to save so much money out of their own purses. And that it would be as hard if the Bishop should be defeated of his own right (which in all things hee is sworne to preserve) in bestowing that place by collation, which I'm sure the

* Johannes Nichols, qui etiam Cantor Laicus in Cath. Eccles. Dunelm. et docuit scholares planum cantum in Scholā prædictā reedificatā per eundem Episcopum Cosin, per quem iste idem Johannes Nichols ad scholam pro plano cantu et arte scribendi prædictam collatus est per instrumentum suum sub magno sigillo Episcopatus Dunelmensis et alio minore sigillo, datum 11^o. Julij, 1667.—Mickleton MSS. xxxii. f. 63.

Deane's Schoolmaster hath not, and without which I know not how the Auditor would pay any man the stipend. I pray search my Register's office for any of my predecessors' grants of those places belonging to Bishop Langley's Schooles. Bishop Morton bestowed one of the places upon Samuel Martin*, and, as I thinke, under his instrument and seale. See what this is, and let me know what else you can find about it, either in my Registry, or in my Books of Patents. If nothing will do, it must go to law.

After all this, against M^r. Deane's allegation that the halfe stipend hath been alwaises paid to his Schoole master (which is yet uncertaine) I have this argument, which they call *argumentum ad hominem*, to urge, that if *de facto* it hath beene so paid for *dato et non concessso*, yet *de jure* it ought not to have been paid, as M^r. Deane himselfe and the Prebendaries said in another case concerning themselves. For when their subsidies due to the King were not long since demanded of them by my sub-collectors, who urged this argument that subsidies had beene alwaises paid by the Deane and Chapter's predecessors, their answer was, that they regarded not what had been so paid and done *de facto*, but what ought to have beene done *de jure*; and that no law could urge them to pay any subsidies, which though I grant not nor beleieve, yet they of all others should not urge an argument of custome in one case when they deny it in another. But that this stipend was ever paid to their Schoole-master without the Bishop's licence and grant they can never proove, which I am the rather induced to believe that some such grant was made to them, or to some of them, because they say that M^r. Smart, M^r. Inglethorp, M^r. Walton, M^r. Smelt, had that house wherein M^r. Martin now dwells, either to inhabit there or to take the rent of it by letting it out yearly, which they would no waies do unles the Bishop had collated it upon them, and because Bishop Langley's foundation requires both the Schoole-masters there to reside personally in those houses, and to take an oath for that purpose, *as Vicars use to do, to reside upon their Vicaridges*. M^r. Samuel Martin and M^r. Elias Smith can tell you of this particular matter of the houses before they were ruin'd in their times. *Et super totam materiam* let me heare from you.

* Samuel Martin, clericus, A.M. Min. Can. Oct. A^o. 1669. Qui etiam Minister Ecclesiae de Esche, ac Curatus seu Capellanus Capellaniæ parochialis S^r. Margareta in Crosgate, juxta Dunelm. Ob. 20 April, 1682.—Mickleton MSS. xxxii. f. 52. Iste Samuel constitutus Magister ad erudiend' pueros in rudimentis literarum et grammatices per Johannem Cosin, per literas patentes datas 11 Julij, A^o. Cons: 7^o. A^o. 19 Car. II., A^o. 1667, super eodem die quo Johannes Nichols constitutus fuit Magister pro piano cantu, &c.—Mickleton MSS. xxxii. f. 63.

All this is to your selfe, till we see farther what will be done in it, for the most of the Commissioners promise me a warrant dormant for the yearly payment of those two Scholemasters, who had my letters of collation, yet now upon M^r. Deane's opposition, and at his instance, they have taken some time to consider of it, wherein I hope they will follow the rules of honour and justice.

In the Auditor's yearly account book for the payment of the 16th. 13^s. 4^d. spetiall reference is had, and mention made, of Bishop Langley's foundation, so that I know not how they can transfeerre it to any other*.

[*Jo. DURESME.*]

XCVIII.—FROM THE SAME TO ARCHDEACON BASIRE. [Mickleton MSS. Letters, Latin, English, and French, f. 181.]

MR. ARCHDEACON OF NORTHUMBERLAND,

I HAVE lately received his Majestys commands, as well from his own royal person as also through the hand of my lords the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, whereby his Majesty hath pleased to express his royal and just indignation against all those persons who either frequent or favour conventicles and unlawful meetings, under the pretence of religion, and the private worship of God amongst themselves, contrary to the laws of this Kingdom, and hath thereupon given strict charge and command both to all the Bishops in general, and to me in particular, that we should

* To this letter Mickleton appends the following note:—"Note, that at the said time of Bishop Cosins his building of the Hospitall, and rebuilding of the said two Schooles upon the Palace Greene, M^r. Thomas Battersby was Master of the said Deane and Chapter's Grammar Schoole, and notwithstanding the said contest before the said Commissioners of the King's Treasury Bishop Cozens proceeded no further at law, or elsewhere, concerning his said claimes, but desisted therefrom.

"And also the said Bishop Cosin had given the said Schoole *pro addiscendis rudimentis grammaticis* to M^r. Samuel Martin, who thereupon had for a small time taught in that Schoole. Yet the said Bishop Cosin took the same away from the said Samuel, and restored it to the said M^r. Battersby, who had and received all along the stipend of the School from the King's Auditors, and the 40^s. per annum of and from the Bishop's Auditor. And M^r. Battersby did demise the said Bishop's new erected building of the Schoole (which new erection was A^o. 1666) to a tenant, Sir [Blank in orig.], who lived therein under a yearly rent, 4^l. per annum, payable to the said M^r. Battersby, and by him received. And afterwards M^r. Battersby did demise the same new erected building of that School to M^r. Peter Nelson for 7 years, under a yearly rent also reserved for the same from the said Nelson, who paid the reserved rent unto M^r. Battersby, not only during those seaven years under a lease in writing, but also for 9 or 10 years after the expiration of the said lease M^r. Nelson paid, and continued to pay, the rent reserved upon the said 7 years lease unto M^r. Battersby."

by ourselves, officials and ministers, especially by the Deans, Archdeacons, and Chancellors of our several diocesses, effectually endeavour to suppress and hinder the progress of all such presumptious and unlawful assemblies, whereby both the Church and State of this Kingdom are much disturbed. And whereas we are all required to give notice hereof, and to send such directions to our said Deans, Chancellors, and Archdeacons, as we have received for the more effectual proceedings therein. These are therefore in obedience to his Majesties command to charge and require you that forthwith you give notice to all Persons, Vicars, and Curates, within your Jurisdiction, requiring them that they with the assistance of the Churchwardens and constables of their respective parishes make diligent search and inquiry about all conventicles and unlawful assemblies within their several parishes, how often they are held, what are the numbers that usually meet at them, of what condition or sort of people they consist, and from whom, and upon what hopes, they look for impunity, and to give you a speedy account of the said particulars. And further, when any such conventicles are found out, they are to complain to the next Justice, or Justices of the peace, who his Majesty expects shall proceed according to law against them, which, if the Justices shall fail to do, they are then to certify you of such neglect, which, if at any time there is cause to do, they must be sure the certificates be made upon good and true grounds, such as may all be evidently proved, that there may be no failing when redress is expected.

You are to put this business in speedy execution and then to make returns to me, that I may give such an account thereof to my Lord's Grace of York that his Majesty may be duly informed of all the premises, and of our proceedings therein, and so I bid you heartily farewell, and am,

Your very loving friend,

JO : DURESME.

Auckland Castle,
June the 17th. 1669.

To the Reverend DR. Isaac Basire, Archdeacon of
Northumberland, or his Register, there.

XCIX.—FROM THE SAME TO THE MAYOR AND CORPORATION OF
NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE. [Mickleton MSS. Letter Book,
1666—1672. xxxi.]

MR. MAJOR AND THE REST OF THE CORPORATION OF NEWCASTLE,
PUBLICK peace being the life of the Kingdome, and execution
the life of the laws, it hath been my endeavour to procure and

preserve both, as in my Diocese in generall, so in your Corporation in particular, (being one of the most considerable townes under my episcopall charge) witnesse my frequent letters to you in order to those good endes. I should have been right glad to have seene, and would as gladly to your advantage have reported the good effects, as I am heartily sorry to heare still the contrary; which cannot be otherwise as long as the ringleaders of the factions are suffered to walke at liberty, so expresly contrary to the Act 17 Carol. II. *, which lyes before you, to which the King's late Proclamation ought to have given fresh vigour. I would faine vindicate the Towne of Newcastle from the foule imputation of being the nursery of faction in these northern parts, which, as things now stand, I cannot do; but rather must, and, according to my duty, will report the contrary to the King and his Counsell, and then any one may easily foresee the evill consequences. Out of my speciall respect to the Towne and Corporation I forbeare still, in expectation of a speedy account that both the Act of Parliament and the King's Proclamation in this behalfe are really obeyed, that is, duly executed. If, as I heare, any of the Seducers pretend they have subscribed, and taken the oath required by the Act 17 Car. II., I desire you would speedily send me their Certificates. Meanwhile, in hope that you will make good use of this, my last warning, tendered unto you out of my tender care for the welfare of your Towne, I commend you all to the Grace of God, and remaine, Gentlemen,

Your loving Pastour and servant,

JO: DURESME.

From my Castle at Duresme,
this 6th. of Aug: 1669.

C.—FROM THE SAME TO THE SAME. [Mickleton MSS. Letter-Book, 1666—1672. xxxii.]

MR. MAJOR, &c.

SEEING that the Chaplery of St. Andrew's in the Towne of Newcastle is now vacant by the death of Mr. Ashburnham†, the

* The Act to prevent and suppress seditious Conventicles is the one to which the Bishop refers. It was, however, passed 16 Car. II. c. iv. (1664).

† Mr. Ashburnham appears to have been appointed by the Corporation in 1667 to the Perpetual Curacy of St. John's, in Newcastle, without any reference to the Bishop; a piece of presumption at which Bishop Cosin was highly indignant. On the 23rd of Nov., 1667, he wrote as follows to Mr. Stapylton respecting it:—"I have seen a writeing . . . and Common Councill's hands at Newcastle, wherein they elect and . . . Ashburnham to serve the cure at St. John's without the let or hinderance of any one whatsoever, not so much as excepting the Bishop himselfe, and the Viccar of Newcastle subscribes to it, *quantum in se*. You are to

late Curate there, therefore, out of my pastorall care for that place, I do recommend to you, and to the rest of your Corporation, M^r. Robert Bonner, to supply that Cure: the rather because borne in your Towne, and formerly officiating in that Chappelry, and consequently supposed to be both more acceptable, and also profitable among you; and the more, because unblameable both in life and doctrine. For the publique good of you all I shall not be unwilling to dispense with his residence at Hartbourne, being assured that he will provide a sufficient Curate and preacher there, to whom he will give a good and competent stipend for that purpose. I doubt not of your acceptance of this my motion in order to his admission at St. Andrew's by my Episcopall authority. And whereas I was lately informed that M^r. Bonner had declined this place at St. Andrew's, I have now, since that time, certainly understood that he is not only willing but desirous to attend that Cure, and with all diligence to bestow his care and paines upon it; which desire of his being seconded by the other Ministers of your Towne, I hope you will the better regard it. Thus commanding you to God's protection, I remaine, Gentlemen,

Your loving Pastour and servant,

[Jo. DURESME.]

Duresme, Aug: 12, 1669.

CI.—EXTRACTS FROM A SERIES OF LETTERS ADDRESSED BY THE
SAME TO HIS SECRETARY, MILES STAPYLTON, Esq. [Mickleton MSS. Letter-Book, 1669—1671.]

DECEMBER the 2^d. 1669.—Yesternight I had noe letter either from you or M^r. Davenport. Since my last I have received a letter from the Earle of Norhampton* urging me to my former promise made to him, above a year and a halfe since, for one of my schollarshipps in St. Peter's Colledge at Cambridge. M^r. Davenport may remember my Lord's former letter to me when all the places were disposed, whereof 2 or 3 being now void and the Schollars otherways provided for that were then put into my

looke unto this matter, and to lett both the Towne and the Viccar know that it is not in their power to put a man into a Church, but to nominate him only unto the Bishop, or els they make themselves bishops, which is a strong spice of the Presbyterians and Independants.”—Mickleton MSS. Letter-Book, 1666—1672. f. 20.

* James Compton, third Earl of Northampton. He was a gallant loyalist, and took up arms with his father in defence of Charles I., and was present at the battle of Edgehill, the taking of Banbury, and the siege of Lichfield. He commanded the horse at the first battle of Newbury. In 1647 he compounded for his estate, and lived in retirement until the Restoration. He died Dec. 15, 1681, at Castle Ashby, co. Northampton.

list, my Lord claimeth one of them for the Schollar which he then recommended unto me, a Student in the Colledge already ; and this will set back both Lievetennent Collonel Bellasys* his sonn and Bryan Burlesson's sonn, who can neither of them come in till a place be vacant hereafter. But who of these two shall be the first to succeed I must leave it to M^r. Davenport and you to agree the matter betwixt them. In the mean while, my Lord the Earle of Norhampton must not be denied.

M^r. Flower† hath found me out a *Tractatus Tractatum*, in 28 great volumes, fairely bound ; but the book-seller demandeth 60^l. and may perhaps be brought downe to 50^l. for the lowest price thereof, which I am not able to give, haveing expended soe much on my Library already. If you can devise how to get soe many contributers (such as have received kindnesses from me) that will agree togeather to buy it and pay the money within 6 monthes, or sooner, before I come from London, you will doe a good service to the publique, and furnish my Library with so many volumes of excellent tractates and bookees that are very rarely to be had. Peradventure you may find the Parson of Sedgefield to be in a generous humor, and to be a benefactor for the giveing of these bookees to the Library, his own selfe alone ; but if you move him thereunto (you or M^r. Davenport, or any other) I pray you doe it in your owne names and not in mine.

I am purchaseing the lease of the next house here to me for our better and more convenient habitation, haveing a good light and easy paire of staires in it, which the house wants wherein wee are now. This new house will cost me, with some utensills and furniture that is in it to be sold, about 200^l., which is a great summe, and togeather with my great and weekly expences will soone consume the stock that I have in Sir William Turner's hands.

My stable, coach, and horses are very costly and yet I have no use of them ; for I am come to that pass that I cannot indure to goe upon the stones in these streets, which are so full of

* William Belasyse, of Morton House, Esq., born 3rd Dec. 1617. Will dated 9th March, 1678. He was twice married : first, to Martha, daughter of Sir Henry Curwen, of Workington, co. Cumb., Knt. ; and secondly, to Elizabeth, 5th daughter of Sir Hugh Bethell, of Ellerton, co. York, Knt.—Surtees' Hist. Durh. i. p. 203.

† Domestic chaplain to Bishop Cosin. On the fly-leaf at the end of the Third Register of the Parish Church of North-Allerton is the following memorandum :— “ William Flower, sonne of Thomas Flower, deceased, went to Cambridge the eightene day of May, in the yeare of our Lord one thousand six hundred fifty eight.” He was of Christ's College, and proceeded A.B. in 1661, and A.M. in 1665. In 1667 he was collated to the Vicarage of Leek, near North-Allerton, a preferment which he appears to have held until his death in 1683. See Hutchinson's Hist. Durh. iii. p. 439. Cf. also Ingledew's Hist. North-Allerton, p. 190.

broken holes and gutters that I am faine to use a chaire every day to Whitehall and Parliament, and cannot goe any where else without it into the city, which is very costly unto me.

I sent you M^r. Samuell Davison's* lease by the last post, to doe with it what you will. What M^r. Jenkins hath done about my *Quicetus est* I do not know, but I am told he was here, and M^r. Aldworth the auditor saith he has gone back to Newcastle. I pray doe you or M^r. Kirkby looke after it and let me be *quiet*. Wee have very much worke and great debates in Parliament: I pray God send us a good issue out of them. The impeachment against the Lord Orry † is like to come well of, and that which was intended against the Duke of Ormand is like never to come on.

Let not my daughter here be troubled with the Groome or the Butler, of whose sawsy importunity she complains much, and sais the letters which she receives from them are too costly for her.

December 7. 1669.—I like not Hume's answer for letting the prisoners goe out of the gaole at his own pleasure, and I expected you should have told him that hee ought to be indited for it, or to have a *Scire facias* brought against his patent, which would have kept him in more awe hereafter. But, whatever he saith, I doubt hee was moved to let his prisoners goe by some others who would take upon them to be quarter-masters over the gaole.

You say you doe not thinke, and truly no more doe I, that those persons who had their meeting at Chester would make you or M^r. Davenport privy to their designes: but this I thinke, and truly so might you, that their designes were no secrets which were known to many others, and therefore, I had rather you would have perswaded Sir Nicholas Cole ‡ and Sir James Clavering § to have gone and appear'd there, and to have done their

* A younger brother of Sir Thomas Davison, Knt., of Blakiston, High Sheriff of the County Palatine. Mr. Samuel Davison was the third husband of Elizabeth, Bishop Cosin's second daughter, by whom he had two children—John, who died in his minority, and Elizabeth, who married George Baker, Esq., of Crook Hall, co. Pal.—Surtees' Hist. Durh. iii. p. 166.

† "Die Jovis, 25^o. Novembris, 1669. A Petition of Sir Edw. Fitz-Harris, Baronet, and Phill. Alden, Gentleman, was read, to which there was affixed a Paper, containing several Articles of Impeachment against the Earl of Orrery of High Treason, and other high crimes and misdemeanours. Lord Orrery was sent for in custody of the Serjeant-at-Arms. On the 1st. Dec^r. Lord Orrery appeared in the House to give answer to the Articles of Impeachment. Resolved, that the accusation against the Earl of Orrery be left to be prosecuted by law. 11th. Dec^r. King ordered that witnesses *in re* Lord Orrery should have liberty to come over from Ireland."—Journals of the House of Commons.

‡ Of Brancepeth Castle, co. Pal., which was purchased by his father, Ralph Cole, of Newcastle, merchant, in 1636. Sir Nicholas was created a Baronet in 1640, and was one of the gallant defenders of Newcastle during its siege in 1644.

§ Of Axwell Park, co. Pal. He was descended from the ancient and knightly family of Clavering, of Callaley Castle, in Northumberland. He was a zealous

endeavour in perswading them to give over their vain designe against the mind of the Bishop, and most of the country, besides all the Bishop's officers that I hope will be as careful to oppose the designe as the other are to set it up, and you, being a Justice of Peace, I know not why you should bee, or seem to bee, more loath to oppose them in the behalfe of the Bishop and the country (whose interest it is to preserve the priviledges of the County Palatine) then they are that meet together to advance their own private ends in it.

Our Parliament is like to adjourne till February.

My Lord St. John* assures me that he will doe nothing against my mind about the K^s. and B^s. [*Knights and Burgesses*].

I have been very earnest with all my friends and acquaintance in the House of Commons that the 400,000^l. granted to the King may not be layd upon any lands or pollis of the subject, which I hope will content your country well.

Send me a note of all the contributions made to my library, both payd and promist to be paid.

Pall Mall, London, Decemb^r. 4th. 1669.—Those persons that met again at Chester about K[night]s and B[urgesse]s call up their reckoning without their host, for they will find that my Lord St. John will neither afford them his furtherance in their restless designe (let Mr. Wharton and his brother Carre say what they will) nor oppose my Lord the Earle of Bath, between whom and him there is a great deareness of friendship. Amongst the persons that you say met together I find Mr. Morland† and Mr. Bristow‡, which two I did not put into the Commission of Peace but with an assurance that they would act

loyalist, and was accused in 1656 of having advanced 4000^l. to Charles II.—Cf. Thurloe's State Papers. He was created a Baronet in 1661. He died in 1701, aged 82, and was buried at Whickham, co. Pal.

* Lord St. John of Basing, afterwards created Duke of Bolton. He married Mary, eldest illegitimate daughter of Lord Scrope of Bolton, through whom he became possessed of Langley Hall, the Manor of Winston, &c. in co. Pal.—Surtees' Hist. Durh. ii. p. 332.

† George Morland, Esq., of Windlestone, co. Pal., eldest son of John Morland, an Alderman of the City of Durham. He was Mayor of Durham in 1690, and represented the City in the Convention Parliament, and in the first Parliament of William III. He married Mary, daughter of Cuthbert Carr, Esq., of St. Helen's Auckland. Mr. Carr was a strenuous supporter of the efforts that were made to obtain Parliamentary representation for the County and City of Durham.—Cf. Sir C. Sharp's *Knights and Burgesses*, p. 35, and Surtees' Hist. Durh. iii. p. 276.

‡ Of Great Lumley, co. Pal. He was the eldest son of William Bristow, of the county of Somerset, sometime of Lumley Castle, by Dorothy, who was the daughter of Sir William Langley, of Higham Gobions, co. Bedford, by Elizabeth, daughter of Roger Lumley, and sister of Richard, Viscount Waterford.—Surtees' Hist. Durh. ii. p. 167.

nothing against the privileges of the County Palatine and the rights of the Bishop's Courts and Officers at Durham; which if they continue to doe (and I pray you tell them so) they will extreamly disturb the country and give me much trouble to defend the old constitution thereof from any innovations. Never did any attempt this matter without the consent of the Bishop but only Sir Henry Anderson*, who hated Bishop James, about 57 years agoe, since which time the Bill which hath been offered to the Parliament hath no less than 7 times been denied and thrown out of it, enough, one would thinke, to quiet the busy and froward spirits of these men. If they still proceed in their designe, I pray you speake to the Officers belonging to my Courts that they also would be as busy and careful to oppose it, for now the country is pretty well satisfied that it will doe them more hurt then good. The copy-holders and the lease-holders depend solely upon the Bishop, and the freeholders had all their lands from him which they now enjoy. And besides speaking to my officers I pray you take care to speake unto the Major and Aldermen of Durham that they meddle nothing in it, least they put their charter in danger to be forfeited, or put the Bishop upon some other course which will not be pleasing to them. And, moreover, I pray be very carefull to speake unto M^r. Deane of Durham, the 2 other Deanes of Carlisle and Lichfield†, and the 2 Archdeacons, together with my cosin, M^r. William Blakiston†, my Attourny Generall, my sonne M^r. Samuel Davison, besides Sir Nicholas Cole and Sir James Clavering and yourselfe, that none of all these would be absent from the next Sessions, but be there ready upon any motion made by others to oppose it: for I thinke there is an Act of Parliament that no petition shall be brought thither concerning the country but what hath been first approved and past by an unanimous order of the Justices in open Sessions upon the Bench, which, if you be careful against, it will never be so past at Durham.

I am sorry to heare that you had a brother heretofore of such bad principles, I doubt you will not find your account to be true of him, that hee left them 8 years before the King came in, or that hee hath not of late practis't over some of them againe,

* Of Newcastle, and of Haswell Grange, co. Pal., Knt., eldest son and heir of Henry Anderson, sometime of Newcastle, and afterwards of Haswell Grange. Sir Henry Anderson was Mayor of Newcastle in 1613, and represented that town in Parliament in the years 1623, 1625, 1626, and 1640.—Surtees' Hist. Durh. i. p. 122.

† Guy Carleton, D.D., afterwards Bishop of Bristol, and subsequently of Chichester, was Dean of Carlisle at this time, and Thomas Wood, D.D., was Dean of Lichfield. They were both Prebendaries of Durham. Dr. Wood became afterwards Bishop of Lichfield.—Hutchinson's Hist. Durh. ii. pp. 213, 215.

‡ Of Old Malton, and Piddington-Garth. See *ante*, p. 4, *note*.

which becomes not an obedient subject to the laws of the land and the constitutions of the Church of England, and you shall doe well if you have any power over him to give him good advice, and perfectly reduce him to that obedience.

Posts. M^r. Davenport is still well acquainted and free in speech with M^r. Tempest*. It would not be amiss, considering the 300th. that I gave him, if hee as well as the Parson of Sedgfield, were mov'd to give some contribution to the publick library, so that between them both wee might get the *Tractatus Tractatum* to be put into it, with some other good books of a lesser value to beare it company, *Galen*, or *Scotus*, or *Atlas Major*, &c., but be you and M^r. Davenport sure that you make no motions in my name, for your own motions *in opportuno fandi tempore* will sooner prevaile. M^r. Arden saith that hee hath heard from M^r. G. Jackson, who is in hope to prevaile with M^r. Hutchinson for 5th. to the library.

I thinke I left among my manuscript papers which I put into the Library D^r. H. Holden's Epistle to his party †, the Roman Catholicks in England, perswading them to submit to Cromwell's government as long as it lasted. I pray you seeke out this letter, and let me have the copy of it written out by your man sent to me as soon as you can. If you find it not among those papers left in my Library, either among the manuscripts or the popish writers there, you will find it some where in my study, or the lower great boxes in my bed-chamber. I desire to have it, because I have speciaall use of it, and it is not long but that it may be soone transcribed, being but about 2 or 3 leaves in quarto; which are the best directions that I can give you for the finding of it out, and I hope that M^r. Davenport and young M^r. Baddeley will be able to do.

Decemb^r. 11th. 1669.—This day D^r. Bradley ‡, the Master of Caius Colledge, was with me, and sayth that a new Library there

* Of Old Durham. See *antè*, p. 155, note.

† Dr. Henry Holden was a native of Lancashire, and was educated in the English College at Douay. He proceeded D.D. in the University of Paris. He was considered one of the ablest controversialists of his time, on the side of the Romish Church, and was a man of irreproachable character. He wrote several works, a list of which is given in Dodd's Church History, iii. p. 298. That by which he is best known is his *Divina Fidei Analysis*, Paris, 8vo., 1652. An English translation of this was published in 1658. The Epistle to the Roman Catholics mentioned above was probably circulated in MS. It does not appear in the list of his printed works. Dr. Holden died about 1665.

‡ Dr. Brady is meant. Robert Brady, M.D., was Master of Gonville and Caius College. He was Professor of Medicine in 1677, and represented the University of Cambridge in Parliament in 1681 and 1685. He died 19th August, 1700.—Le Neve's *Fasti* (ed. Hardy), iii. p. 678.

will cost more money then either I am willing to give or they are able to expend. Whereupon they desire me to continue the gift of 28*l.* per annum, and to let them have it without trouble. I told him how I had setled it upon Chilton, and gave the Colledge power to distreine for it, if it were not payd within 50 dayes after Martinmas and Pentecost: but he seems not to be satisfied with it unless there were a *nomine paenæ* of 5*l.* per month in default of payment.

The inside of my Library, that is the top of it, and the forme of a presse was drawn by James Hull who hath it left in his hands to worke by. I desired no more but that, and now it is no great matter whether any new draught be made or no. The windows and the door were ready drawn in that modell which stands in my study, and John Brass is not well in his wits to aske 5*l.* for making a new draught.

Among the clergy contributors to the Library you are to leave out Mr. Durel* and Mr. Davenport†, who have or will shortly give bookes to it of good value.

I have no more to say but that the Parliament was suddenly this day prorogued by the King's Commission unto the 14 of February next. Some great heats were begunne of late, and I am affray'd will not so soone be still'd as I could wish when wee meet again.

Excuse me to Mr. Davenport for returning no other answer to his letter of the 4th. instant then that I acknowledg to have receiv'd it. The contents of it were about a schollarship in Peter-house, which hee and I had both forgotten was long since

* John Durell, D.D., Prebendary of the 4th Stall in Durham Cathedral. He was a native of Jersey, and became a member of Merton College, Oxford, but took his M.A. degree at Caen, in Normandy. He was ordained at Paris by the Bishop of Galloway in the Chapel of the English Resident there (See Cosin Correspondence, vol. i. p. 282). In 1661 he was one of the French preachers in the Savoy Chapel, and shortly afterwards became Prebendary of Sarum, and likewise of Windsor, of which Church he was appointed Dean in 1677. He died in 1683, and was buried at Windsor.—Hutchinson's Hist. Durh. ii. p. 185. Dr. Durell was one of Bishop Cosin's executors.

† Davenport's epitaph in the Church of Houghton-le-Spring, of which he was the munificent and kindly rector, states that he gave seventy MSS. to the Library founded on the Palace-green by Bishop Cosin. "These MSS.," says Surtees, "were of very various descriptions, from St. Austin, Lidgate, and Ocelve, down to Medicine and Magic, and 'A Boke of Receipts' for dressing 'Bore's hedys en armed fremente with veneson on flesh days'."—Hist. Durh. i. p. 170. Davenport had evidently the chief charge committed to him of collecting and arranging the new Library which the Bishop had founded. It would seem to have been no light charge. We find him writing to Sanerofft in the summer of this year (1669) in somewhat of a complaining mood about it:—"Durham Castle, July 25, 1669. My Lord hath placed his books in the new Library which he hath built. But oh! what a life have I in shifting them hither and thither! and this life I reckon I must lead till Michaelmas."—Tanner MSS. xliv. 136.

promised to my Lord the Earle of Northampton. Pray you present my service to Sir Nicholas Cole and his lady and his sonnes, together with M^r. Deane and the Prebends, to whom I pray also give my thankes for their confirmation of my two leases.

Of the contribution which M^r. Cuthbert Carre* hath demanded of severall persons in the Bishopricke for the prosecution of his designe about K[night]s and B[urgesse]s, which hee wrote to some body that hee did it according to the order and agreement of the Justices met together at Durham, indefinitely (which I can hardly believe), I leave you to enquire further according to the small notes that M^r. Flower may give you in his letter *in aurem tuam*.

Decemb^r. 14th. 1669.—I have yours of the 10th. instant. And first it is strange you should not find Dr. Holden's Epistle MS. in the new Library, when M^r. Flower shows it me here in the Classicall Catalogue that hee tooke thereof. The note which you enclosed of the booke which Hutchinson bound were to be enter'd into that Classicall Catalogue here to be perfected with us: but because you did not distinguish the volumes, and say what booke were bound together, as M^r. Flower saith he punctually directed you to doe, that they might be referr'd to the first author in every booke, it serves us for nothing, and will put you to a second care about them.

It is well that the Major of Durham and the Justices of Peace, together with M^r. Davison, unto whom you have spoken about K[night]s and B[urgesse]s, have given you their promise that they will oppose any motion which shall be made about that matter, as I wish Sir Nicholas Cole and Sir James Clavering would have done, when they were invited to the last Meeting at Chester: but I heare that M^r. Cuthbert Carre hath sent his Letters Missive about the country, for a contribution of severall persons to promote and maintaine his designe. *Quo warranto* hee hath done it I know not, nor how hee will answer it, when M^r. Samuel Davison shall tell him of it, as I wish hee would doe of his owne accord, and not from mee, if you and hee find it to be true.

Postscript. I heare that his Grace the Earle of Lauderdale †,

* Of St. Helen's Auckland. See *antè*, p. 211, *note*.

† John Maitland, second Earl of Lauderdale. He was sent as Lord Commissioner into Scotland, with great pomp and splendour, to bring about, *inter alia*, the union of the two Kingdoms. Echard says that Lauderdale was formerly a Covenanter, but at this time strained the Royal prerogative, and gradually made himself sole authority in Scotland.—Cf. Hist. iii. p. 243. In 1672 he was created Marquis of March and Duke of Lauderdale, and in 1674 he was made Baron Petersham and Earl of Guildford in the peerage of England. He died without male issue in 1682, when all his own honours expired, and those of his family devolved upon his brother.

his Majestie's Great Commissioner in Scotland, intends to returne to London about Christmas Holydayes: whether before, or after, or in those very dayes I know not; but you shall doe well to listen after it, and either you or M^r. Davenport to write to Sir Alexander Phraser* about it, that you may know the certaine time and day when his Grace will pass by Durham with his company, that you may be ready with a fit provision to entertaine him as you did before. For in a late letter that I writ to him after hee had wrote to mee, I said that I would take it for an honour done to me and my Castle if hee were pleas'd to make use of it in his returne from Scotland.

Decemb^r. 18th. 1669.—I have yours of the 14th. instant, wherein I see you keep your selfe still at your old ward and me at the staves end, for all, or most, things that I can write to you. But since it will not be otherwise, let it be as it is. In the meane while I would not have you thinke otherwise but that I thinke you to be an honest agent for me, though you have not so much courage and quickness as you have knowledge and judgment in all my affaires.

If the refusall of Sir Nicholas Cole and Sir James Clavering to meet at Chester be known to the whole country, as you say it is, and wrought more good upon them then their being there would have done, it is well: but if their opposing of it there had been made known to the country as generally as their refusing to bee there was, I thinke still it would have been so much the better. But let it be as it is: if they and the country be against it, and if my officers will be active and procure the hands of the country against it, as I believe now they may, the projectors for the contributions will loose their labour and designe. I saw a letter yesternight wherein was this passage from a Justice of Peace under his own hand, viz^t, Some of my Lord's officers are familiar and of great acquaintance with the projectors against the rights of his Bishoprick. Peradventure these words reflected upon the ill-natur'd Under-Sheriffe†, who will neither make me any accompt of the moneys and bonds hee hath receiv'd, nor doe his office in gathering up above 200^l. which he confesseth to bee

* Sir Alexander Frazer was Physician in Ordinary to the King. On the 17th March, 1664, a warrant was issued to Sir Gilbert Talbot, Master of the Jewel-house, empowering him to make Sir Alexander a like allowance of plate for a New-year's gift as had been formerly assigned to his predecessor, Sir Theodore Mayerne.—State Papers, Dom. Charles II.

There would seem to have been some family connexion between Bishop Cosin and Sir Alexander Frazer. The Bishop, in one of his letters, speaks of Mrs. Frazer, Sir Alexander's daughter, as his cousin, and both she and her father are remembered in his will.

† Mr. Richard Neile. See *ante*, p. 28, *note*.

in the hands of Sir Henry Vane's tenants, though when Mr. Kirby offered to collect them Mr. Neile would not suffer it, as you told me, but said hee would doe it him selfe as soone as hee was at any leisure, which in a whole 12 months' time since Mr. Kirby offer'd his service therein hee hath not done.

In stead of Dr. Holden's letter, which is in the Classical Catalogue here with us and therefore ought to be in the Library, you have sent mee now enclosed a few Articles, subscribed by T. H., who seems to bee Thomas Howard; but Dr. Holden's name is H. H., Henry Holden, and his letter is to advise the Roman Catholiques in England that they would submit to Cromwel's government as long as the King's condition continued so bad as it was: and therefore Mr. Davenport needed not to have cryed out *εὗρηκα*, for it seems hee found it not, as I hope you and hee together will doe by the next post, and send it to me.

* Decemb^r. 21. 1669.—I am glad you express your selfe so warmly against Mr. Carre's, or other mens', endeavours for a contribution to carry on their designe for K[night]s and B[urgesses], of which Mr. Samuel Davison did not only tell me by word of mouth, but wrote also to me since I was here, that I should never heare more, assuring me that the whole country had given it over and were quiet. I pray you therefore tell him that as hee did well to deny Mr. Carre his own contribution, so hee should have done better to have told Mr. Carre what a grand misdemeanor in him this kind of proceeding is, and have stirr'd up all other to oppose it, for I know not how Mr. Carre will answer it if hee should be question'd for such an attempt. But you will know more of this when Sir Gilbert comes to you, to whom the King hath given direction to enquire and looke after it. You are mistaken in saying that this prorogation of the Parliament made a Session, or that it tends to a dissolution, for the King hath declared him selfe that if hee be not provok't unto it hee will not dissolve it, neither was there any Session made.

I am very sorry to hear of Sir Nicholas Cole's sudden death, whereby I have lost a very honest gentleman and a very good neighbour; and as I have entreated Mr. Davenport, who will shew you my letter here enclosed, so I must entreat you also to goe unto my good Lady Cole, and to tell her that I condole with all others the loss of her husband. Give my respects to Mr. Deane and the Prebends, as you meet them, and so I bid you heartily farewell.

Dec. 23. 1669.—I want the Appendixes that were enter'd

into the Alphabetical Catalogue by Mr. Flower, Mr. Blakiston*, and Mr. Davenport; whereof I have use to perfect my own Alphabetical Catalogue here, and I want the authors that are printed and specified in Gruterus his *Fax Artium*, in 7 vols: 8°., standing in the last classe, *inter Philologos*. I pray you let me have them as soone as you can, that I may perfect my Classical Catalogue here, which Mr. Flower hath very nigh finished.

Mr. Scott is now return'd out of France and Holland with a great many good bookees, among which is *Albertus Magnus*, in 21 vols:, the Byzantine History in 10 or 17 vols:, *Scotus* in 13 vols:, *Panormitan* in 5 vols:, and *Tractatus Tractatum* in 28 vols: I wish wee could get money either by contributions or disposing of patents and offices to purchase them.

Decemb^r. 25. 1669.—My answer to yours of the 18th. instant must be very short, for it is Christmas Day, and so very cold, and hath beeene for all this weeke past, that it hath seized upon mee and made me unapt to dictate my letter.

It is well you have writ your letters into Scotland, inviting his Grace my Lord Commissioner to honour Durham Castle in his returne to London.

I told you once that Mr. Davenport and you were mistaken in Dr. Holden's Epistle, and so I tell you now againe, and you will certainly find it in the Library, either among the Papists or the Manuscripts.

Mr. Flower hath read over your note againe, and cannot find that all the authors are there, nor distinguisht into their volumns.

Of the contributions say no more till Sir Gilbert comes to you. But Mr. Davison *sibi non constat*, and makes nothing good that hee said to mee before, when I was in the country, as well concerning his brother as Mr. Carre.

I bid you once say somewhat to Mr. Morland and Mr. Bristow who were sticklers in the meeting at Chester, and were put into the Commission of peace by mee in confidence that they would not act any thing against me or the rights of the County Palatine: but since that time and your promise made that you would speake your mind to them, you have not written me one word of speaking to them.

* Thomas Blakiston, grandson of Sir William Blakiston, Knt., of Gibside, co. Pal. He was sometime of Darlington, and married Frances, daughter of Bishop Cosin, and widow of Mr. Charles Gerard, by whom he had one daughter. Mr. Blakiston was entrusted with the compilation of the Catalogue of the Bishop's newly-founded library; but the dilatory manner in which he proceeded with his work caused the Bishop great vexation, as will be seen in the course of this correspondence. Mr. Blakiston died in 1710, aged 73, and was buried in Durham Cathedral.—Cf. Surtees' Hist. Durham, ii. p. 255.

CII.—THE BISHOP OF DURESME'S FOUNDATION OF FIVE SCHOLARSHIPS IN PETER-HOUSE, CAMBRIDGE. [Tanner MSS. clvij. 170.]

JOHANNES gratiâ et providentiâ Divinâ Dunelm. Episcopus, Omnibus Christi fidelibus ad quos presentes literæ pervenerint Salutem in Domino sempiternam. Sciatis quod nos antedictus Episcopus pro honore Dei et bonarum literarum profectum dedimus et concessimus, sicut per presentem hanc cartam nostram damus et concedimus Magistro et Scholaribus, sive Custodi et Sociis Collegii aut Domûs S. Petri in Academiâ Cantabrigiensi qui nunc sunt, et qui futuri sunt, in perpetuum, certam quandam annuitatem sive redditum annualem 58 librarum prefatis Magistro et Sociis, sive eorundem certo Attornato, ad duos ejusque anni terminos, hoc est, ad festum S. Martini in hyeme, et Pentecostem, aut infra 50 dies eadem Festa respectivè sequentes, solendum, exeuntem è terris et tenementis de Magnâ Chilton in Comitatu Palatino Dunelm. Quem quidem redditum sive annuitatem ad hunc modum qui subsequitur disponi volumus, viz. ut quinque pueri sive juvenes scholares bonis literis operam dantes, à nobis durante vitâ nostrâ nominandi, et post obitum nostrum per Magistrum, cum consilio Decanorum prefati Collegii, de tempore in tempus eligendi in numerum Bibliotistarum sive scholarium ibidem cooptentur. Quorum unusquisque usque ad tempus quo gradum Magisterii suscipere possit vel debeat, de predicto redditu annuatim recipiat à seniore Bursario ejusdem Collegii pensionem 10^l. ad Festa supra nominata per aequales portiones. Volumus autem ut hi Scholares sic post mortem nostram eligendi desumantur è Scholâ publicâ in Ecclesiâ nostrâ Cathedrali Dunelm. fundatâ. Sin vero idonei in eâdem Scholâ reperti non fuerint infra binos menses, postquam locus aliquis Donationis nostræ in Collegio vacaverit, tum volumus locum sic vacantem suppleri è quibusunque Scholis infra Comitatum Palatinum Dunelm. aut Manerium Episcopale de Allerton licentiatis. Quod si nec in his etiam pueri ad Academiam idonei haberi poterint, tum demum volumus ut è Scholâ Grammaticali infra civitatem Norwici publicè constitutâ desumantur et elegantur, qui in eâdem civitate nati sunt, ubi et nos olim nati et educati fuimus. Hos autem Scholares sic nominatos, sive electos, semper appellari volumus Bibliotistas sive Scholares Episcopi Dunelm. Ordinamus etiam ut summa 6^l. redditûs annuatim dispensetur in commemoratione hujus nostræ Donationis, et prandio in Aulâ publicâ mensâque Magistri et Sociorum ejusdem Collegii parando ad Festum S. Andreae (diem scilicet Nativitatis meæ). Et denique ut 40^l. de predicto redditu remanentes annuatim numerentur cistæ communi ejusdem Collegii. Proviso semper quod dicti

Magister et Socii, eorumque successores pro tempore existentes observabunt, et quantum in illis est observari facient Ordinationes nostras super hâc Donatione nostrâ confectas, et in Articulis quibusdam indentatis à nobis ex unâ parte dictisque Magistro et Sociis ex alterâ parte sigillatis contentas. In cujus rei testimonium Sigillum nostrum tam Palatinum quam Episcopale presentibus apposuimus. Datum 30^o die mensis Decemb. anno regni serenissimi Regis nostri Caroli II^{di}. 21^o. annoque Domini secundum supputationem Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ 1669, et anno Consecrationis nostræ decimo.

Articuli indentati de quibus consensum est inter Reverendum in Christo Patrem, Dominum D. Johannem Episcopum Dunelm. ex unâ parte, et Venerabiles Viros Magistrum sive Custodem Sociosque sive Scholares Collegii sive Domus S. Petri in Academiâ Cantabrigiensi, pro se et successoribus suis ex alterâ parte, super donationem certæ cujusdam annuitatis sive annualis redditus 58. eidem Collegio per eundem Episcopum factam, pro cooptatione et meliore sustentatione 5 Scholarium sive Bibliotistarum ibidem in perpetuum.

1. In primis consensum est inter utramque partem quod predicti Magister ac Socii et successores sui pro tempore existentes liberè recipere possint et valeant prefatam annuitatem, sive annualem redditum, exeuntem è terris et tenementis de Magnâ Chilton in Comitatu Palatino Dunelm., ab omnibus taxis et oneribus tam ecclesiasticis quam secularibus immunem, ad duo cujusque anni Festa, viz. ad Festum S. Martini in hyeme et Pentecostem, aut infra 50 dies eadem Festa respectivè sequentes, dictis Magistro et Sociis sive eorum certo Attornato solvendam per æquales portiones : incipiendam pro primâ ejusdem redditus portione et solutione à Festo S. Martini proximè preterito, aut 50 post diebus : prout specialiter provisum est per Chartam Donationis et Concessionis inde factam, et à predicto Episcopo sigillatam, gerentemque datum 12^o die Augusti annoque Domini 1668. In quâ quidem Chartâ continetur clausula et potestas districcionis iisdem Magistro et Sociis aut certo eorum Attornato concessa, atque exercenda, si modo ad prefinitum tempus dictam prefati redditus portionem debitè et legitimè requisitam aliquando insolutam aut à retrò esse contigerit.

2. Consensum est inter partes predictas quod prefatus Dominus

Episcopus, durante vitâ suâ naturali ad libitum suum nominabit omnes et singulos Donationis sue Scholares sive Bibliotistas in idem Collegium cooptandos, et à Magistro ejusdem admittendos, toties quoties locus illorum aliquis vacaverit. In quem finem prefati Magister et Socii eorumque successores certiorem facient dictum Dominum Episcopum de omnibus et singulis horum Scholarium locis sic vacantibus. Et post ejusdem Domini Episcopi obitum tenebuntur hujusmodi vacationes significare preceptoribus aut gubernatoribus illarum Scholarum quæ in Chartâ Donationis dicti Episcopi eidem Collegio factæ nominatim prescribuntur. Nisi fortè istarum vacacionum tempore aliquo reperiantur in dictum Collegium è Scholis predictis (in primis autem è Scholâ publicâ Dunelm.) admissi, quos Magister Collegii idoneos judicaverit et meritò cooptandos in loca vacantia.

3. Consensum est ex utrâque parte quod die datûs presentium solventur Collegii Magistro et Sociis, aut eorundem Bursario Seniori, sive assignato, 29^l. pro primâ protione predicti redditûs annualis ad Festum S. Martini in hyeme ultimum preteritum eidem Collegio debitâ et solvendâ, secundum Chartam dicti Domini Episcopi Dunelm. inde confectam et sigillatam, Magistroque et Sociis Collegii predicti ipso hoc die traditam.

4. Consensum est inter partes predictas, quod ex portione aut summâ proximè premissâ unicuique 5 scholarium predictorum numerentur predicti Collegii Bursarium Seniorem 50^o. pro 1^o. anni trimestri ad proximum Festum Annuntiationis B. Mariæ Virginis deinceps autem quod ex predicto redditu annuali iisdem Magistro et Sociis solvendo similiter numerentur euilibet predictorum Scholorum 50^o. ad singulas anni quartas in perpetuum cum bono Deo.

5. Consensum est inter utramque partem predictam, quod quoties locus aliquis predictorum Scholarium post obitum dicti Domini Episcopi vacaverit, electio è scholis predictis et admissio ad istiusmodi locum in Collegio fiat per Magistrum cum consilio Decanorum infra binos, vel saltem intra 3 menses proxime sequentes. Nemo autem eligatur nisi in Latinis et Græcis literis probè institutus.

6. Consensum est ex utrâque parte quod prefati Magister et Socii eorumque successores constanter observabunt, et (quantum in illis est) observari facient subsecuentes Ordinationes, iisdem et quinque Scholaribus predictis in hanc formam datas.

Ordinationes Reverendi in Christo Patris ac Domini D. Johannis, Dunelm. Episcopi, olim Collegii S. Petri in Academid Cantabrigensi Custodis, sive Magistri, de 5 Scholaribus, sive Bibliotistis in eodem Collegio per eundem Reverendum Patrem jam nunc fundatis per Chartam suam inde confectam, atque prefato Magistro ac Sociis traditam, et sub Sigillo suo tam Palatino quam Episcopali confirmatam et datam 30. die mensis Dec. A.D. 1669 et consecrationis suæ aº. Xº.

1. In primis ordinamus, quod summa 6^l. de redditibus Donationis nostræ eidem Collegio factæ dispensetur quotannis ad diem Festi S. Andreae in commemorationem nostræ Foundationis, et prandium publicum in Aulâ ejusdem Collegii mensâque Magistri et Sociorum parandum. Ad quam mensam eodem die invitari volumus Praepositorum Collegii Regalis, et Magistrorum Gonvilli et Caii, pro tempore existentes, unâ cum Bedellis Academie Cantabrigiensis. Quinque verò Scholaribus nostris eodem die dabuntur 5^s. pro lautiiori etiam eorum prandio.

2. In Sacello Collegii, quoties Commemorations Benefactorum celebrantur, fiat etiam memoria predictæ nostræ Donationis.

3. Quilibet Scholarium sive Bibliotistarum nostrorum in admissione suâ fidem dabit Magistro Collegii de diligentí observatione harum subsequentium Ordinationum, ad unumquemque eorum specialiter pertinentium.

iº. Ut eadem munera ordine quisque suo, tum in Sacello tum in Aulâ dicti Collegii obeat, quæ alii Scholarès sive Bibliotistæ ex more antiquo præstare tenentur. Atque etiam ut generalibus Collegii et Academiæ regulis fideliter se subjiciat.

iiº. Unusquisque eorum diligentem operam navabit, ut binis per singulas septimanas diebus addiscant à Musice preceptore, per venerabilem virum D. Doctorem Hale nuper instituto, bene modulari et psallere in Choro Sacelli.

iiiº. Carmina tam Graeca quam Latina component, et exhibent eodem modo et tempore quibus tenentur Bibliotistæ predicti D. Doctoris Hale.

ivº. More antiquo Academiæ vestiti semper incident; pileo nempe quadrato et togâ pullâ ex telâ laneâ, cuius collare erectum erit, laxæ autem manice, atque ita promissæ ut brachia et manus tegant. Comam ad humeros non demittant, neque pulvere perspergant. Ascititiis capillamentis nequaquam utantur. Denique in nullâ indumentorum suorum parte luxum aliquem præ se ferant. Quam quidem disciplinam ab aliis dicti Collegii Scholaribus diligenter observari olim curavimus, quando munere et officio Magistri sive Custodis in eodem Collegio fungebamur.

v°. Nunquam à publico Collegii convictu recedent, nisi veniā prius petitā et obtentā à Magistro, aut (eo absente) Presidente ejusdem Collegii; reversuri in tempore per illos praeinitio. Quod tempus nolumus extendi ultra unum aut alterum mensem singulis annis. Hanc autem indulgentiam concedi nolumus currente quovis termino in quo exercitia Academica peragi solent.

Hisce Articulis et Ordinationibus suprascriptis sigilla sua respectivè apposuerunt, tam prefatus Reverendus Pater ex unā parte, quam prefati Magister et Socii ex parte alterā. Datis 30°. die mensis Dec. A.D. 1669, annoque regni serenissimi Regis nostri Caroli II^{di}. &c. 21°.

CIII.—ADDITIONAL EXTRACTS FROM THE LETTERS OF BISHOP COSIN TO HIS SECRETARY, MILES STAPYLTON, Esq. [Mickleton MSS. Letter-Book, 1669—1671.]

DECEMBR. 30. 1669.—Because I had no letter from you by yesternight's post, I have nothing else to say but what I heard this morning from my cosin, M^r. Frazer, that her father, Sir Alexander, and his Grace the Lord Commissioner of Scotland, would set out from Edinburgh upon Munday next, and bee at my Castle in Durham upon the Saturday after, that is, the eight day of Januari, and stay there till Monday morning following, that so they might take the opportunity of being at church upon Sunday. Wherewith I pray acquaint Sir Gilbert Gerard and M^r. Deane, together with the Prebends who are or may bee at home, that they be ready to attend him to the church at his coming. It may well bee that you are acquainted herewith by Sir Alexander Fraser's letter out of Scotland: however I thought it fit to give you the notice which I had of it.

Give notice hereof to M^r. Davenport also, that hee may be in readiness to joyne with Sir Gilbert and yourselfe for my Lord's entertainment.

January 1st. 1669.—I have yours of December 28th. I hope Sir Gilbert hath beene with you before this letter will come to your hands, for hee wrote by yesternight's post as he past through Northallerton, but spake of no such snow or ill weather in the north as you doe. And this shall give me occasion to put you to a little trouble, as well to satisfy Judge Turner as my selfe, for being together yesternight here in my own chamber, where I have been kept a miserable prisoner with cold 8 dayes together, hee prayed me to write unto you and enquire of you what every

dayes weather hath been in Durham since the 1st. quarter of this present moone, and to informe us by every letter you write of the weather there from day to day, that so wee may compare it with the weather here at London, which hath been so bitter amongst us as the oldest man alive never knew the like. I am now well recover'd.

You mistake your selfe and me very much when you say, as you now doe, that the King had taken notice of a contribution for K[night]s and B[urgesse]s in particular: for hee neither tooke any notice nor was it told him that the gathering this contribution was for this purpose, but only that a contribution was making indefinitely, for what purpose was not yet knowne untill it were enquir'd into, which gave his Majesty occasion to set Sir Gilbert upon that inquisition, being of dangerous consequence and president, and this I told you as *in aurem tuam*, not to take any notice of it till Sir Gilbert and you met together, therefore I hope you have not spoken the least word of it to any body else. Neither would I have Sir Gilbert or you, or any other of my friends, take other notice of it at the Sessions then as of a presumptuous and dangerous matter, in the generall sense, to be endeavoured and set up in any country by private persons without publick order and authority.

It is well you had the same notice from Sir Alexander Frazer which I sent you of my Lord Commissioner's coming to Durham Castle, where now Sir Gilbert Gerard will be with you at the same time. I pray you let all things be done orderly and quietly, and get a sufficient banquet provided at the end of my Lord's meals, but specially at Sunday dinner, at what time you must invite the Deane and the Prebends that are present, to bear my Lord company.

January 4th. 1669.—I have yours of December 30th. and to the 1st. part of your letter it will be answer enough to say what I told you last, that, God be thanked, I am now well recovered from my sharpe paines of the strangury, and that the weather here begins to remit from the bitterness it had before, ever since St. Thomas' day. How it continues with you you will let me know in your next, that I may entertaine Judge Turner with it when he comes to visit me, but D^r. Wharton* will not let me stirre out to him nor any body else.

If when you wrote this your last letter to me you began to

* Thomas Wharton, M.D., of Old Park, co. Pal., and of London. He was an eminent physician, and was honourably distinguished by an unflinching perseverance in his duty during the time of the Great Plague in 1666. He died in 1673, and was buried in the Church of St. Michael Bassishaw, where a tablet is erected to his memory.—Cf. Surtees' Hist. Durh. iii. p. 301.

suspect that my Lord Commissioner of Scotland could not travaile in such hard wayes and weather as you say it now is in the north, I hope that at the same time you had so much forecast as to write again to Sir Alexander Frazer, to know whether my Lord kept his former resolution or no, for his answer would have come back time enough to you to resolve you the better about it.

Enough of Dr. Holden's Epistle, trouble your selfe no further about it till I may come and search the Library my selfe.

I will put you to another search there, which will be more easy for you to find. Among the Protestant writers there is one Cornelius Martinus, in 4^{to}. at the letter M, his *Compendium Theologiae*, printed at Wollifybert, 1659. In that booke there is a dedication in stead of an Epistle to some great person in very faire and great letters which takes up 2 or 3 leaves*. I would have a copy of that dedication written in a halfe sheet of paper, which will be soone done, and sent to me in your next letter, but I must give you this admonition withall, that you employ a better hand to write then you did to write the authors set forth in Gruterus's *Fax Artium*, which is so ill written that wee can rather guess at it then read it.

Here is much adoe about John Rowell and his account for Procurations. I know of noe booke hee gave me when I came away, and I aske for no booke but that whereby hee or his master were directed and authorized to demand my Procuration money of every beneficed man in my Diocess: for it is not enough to say hee gathered by a paper which contain'd them, unless hee can tell from what booke that paper was taken; as in all other Diocesses and Archdeaconryes, there is a Booke of Procurations allwais kept safe in the Bishop's and Archdeacon's Register's office, without which the Register and his man may aske what Procurations hee list, oversessing some and sparing others, at his pleasure, which I am sure ought to be no satisfaction either to

* The dedication is as follows:—"Serenissimo celsissimoque Principi ac Domino Dn. Augusto, Duci Brunsvicensium ac Lunæburgensem. Heroi incomparabili et in gloriam totius seculi nato, pio, forti, maguaninno, clementi, pacifice, justo, felici, Patri patriæ optuno maximo, de Ecclesiâ, de rei-publicâ, de verâ eruditione, solidâque virtute, de pacis bellicque artibus nunquam non optimè merenti. In tanto fastigio rerum sine exemplo solerti, docto, vigilanti, assiduo, prudenti, expedito, Principi ac Domino suo clementissimo, posthumum quidem hunc, sed admirandum stupendi ingenii fætum, sacrum esse vult ejusque exasciato, et in hanc rem omnibus adminiculis abundanter instructo judicio principali summittit: quin et patrocinium adversus malevorum insultus desiderat, implorat, præstolatur: Serenissimæ celsitudinis ipsius devotissimus servus, qui pro pietate in preceptorum optimum, etiam has ejus reliquias conservare debuit, H. J. Sch. mense Augusto M.D.C.L." It is in very large type, and is spread over several pages.

ancient taxing of the whole Diocess in an authentick and lieger-booke preserved in their Register's Office. Otherwise, for ought I or you know, hee may tell us the procurations rise but to 60*l.* when perhaps they rise to 80*l.* or 100*l.* and *è contra.*

Yesterday in the morning here at the Cock pit by Whitehall dyed the Duke of Albemarle, and 'tis feared his Dutchess will not long stay after: but his sonne, my Lord Torrington, who now succeeds his father in the Dukedom, was marryed to my Lord Ogle's daughter 4 dayes since.

M^r. Henry Coventry hath his writ of ease given him from attending the King in his bedchamber, and the King is resolv'd to stick unto his owne party in the Parliament which I make no question will very faithfully and amply serve him in the defence of his Kingdome and the *Church*.

Postsc: I heare nothing from you of any hopes you give me to have my library furnish't with *Tractatus Tractatum*, for which the bookseller here demands 60*l.*

Jany. 8th. 1669.—I hope before you receive this letter the entertainment of his Grace my Lord Commissioner of Scotland will be well over.

Pall Mall, London, January 11th. 1669.—I have yours of the 7th. instant, wherein I wonder you make no mention of my Lord Commissioner coming from Scotland, whom by all your former letters you expected to bee at Durham the day after your date.

You have furnish't me with a full relation of the northerne weather, and I pray you continue it hereafter, that I may be able to satisfy Judge Turner and others here, by comparing our hard weather with it, though now wee have had warme weather for this 5 dayes together, and so warme that divers beginne to complaine they cannot walke in the streets without sweating.

I thanke God I am pretty well free from my former sharp paines, but I am advis'd and thinke it not fit to stirre out of the house till my health be a little more confirm'd.

I pray you tell M^r. Davenport I had his letter by yesternight's post, and it needs no other answer but that I am altogether of his mind for the particulars therein contained. I wish I had the catalogue of my private Library here. I pray you send it to me, either inclosed in your letter by the post, if it will not make too thick a letter, or else by some that comes up to London the next terme, for I have divers times much use of it.

I pray you say to M^r. Davison that in his letter to me he needed not to have told me hee had no meetings with those persons that were still stickling about K[night]s and B[ur-

gesse]s for I never thought hee had, but I only expostulated with him, as I doe still, that hee should tell me and write me word heretofore so confidently that all was quiet, and that hee would take care I should heare no more of it.

January 18th. 1669.—I have received the copy of Martinus's Dedication, but it is not so full as I thought it had beeene.

You give me no other answer from John Rowell then he gave me heretofore himselfe, but still *questio mea est integra*, why so much and no more no less is gathered from every Clergyman for their procurations. And to make an end of that matter, hee is to write a fair booke of them all, and to have it allways ready in the Register's Office, from whence I doe not believe that such a booke or paper alone should be taken away in the time of rebellion. Hee must now draw up a booke for that purpose which must be justyfed hereafter.

M^r. Wrench's 10th. and all the rest of the money provided for the Library was layd out and payd a good while since for books bought and lately sent, or reserved here to be sent unto it. If you have but got 20th. for *Tractatus Tractatum*, wee shall want 40th. more, and it is well that you are about to doe your diligence for the getting in of that summ, which if it be not done or undertaken the sooner, the booke, which is much sought after, and rare to be had, will be sold away to others.

I like not M^r. Morland's answer which hee gave you, for it hath some mischiefe in the belly of it, besides some untruth that there is in it: for when first Martin, the foreman of the Grand Jury, brought in the petition about K[night]s and [Burgesse]s, and about a contribution made for the promoting of that designe, M^r. Morland protested to my selfe, who question'd him about it, that hee had no hand in it at all, and would never meddle with it, which you may tell him againe from me. Nor do I like M^r. Bristow's answer, who it seems would meddle in the matter and not be seen in it; else why did he goe to the meeting at Chester? or why doth hee now desire that M^r. Davison and the rest may not know what hee said to M^r. Davenport? As for M^r. Cuthbert Carre, I wish that both Sir Gilbert and M^r. Davenport and you had prest and urg'd the misdemeanour upon him more then you did, as well for employing such a disaffected person as M^r. Cock is knowne to bee, both against Church and Kingdome, as for pretending that such order was given him from the Justices of Peace met together at Durham for that purpose: for so M^r. Cock wrote unto those persons whom he would have had to be contributors towards that designe.

Of the weather as it past the last weeke you give me an ac-

count; but you give me no account at all of my Lord Commissioner's coming from Scotland, which hath been so long expected by you and by me*.

January 22nd. 1669.—I need not make any other returne to your letter of the 18th. instant, but that I hope my Lord Commissioner of Scotland kept his second resolution, and that both his Grace and his company had such entertainment as was fit for them to receive from me at the Castle of Durham. It is well that you provided lodgings in the Colledge for those lords and gentlemen which the Castle would not hold, and I pray you give M^r. Deane and all the Prebends my thanks for their curtesy herein.

January 27th. 1669.—If you can get no more then 35^l. for *Tractatus Tractatum* I know no other way to be taken but to make your selfe sure of so much money, and my owne purse or other provision to supply the rest.

I hope you take care jointly with M^r. Kirby to have my moneys well got in and safely preserved in the iron chest whereof you keep the key: for by this time what was received before and due since is arisen to a pretty large summ. Our weather here beginnes to be as cold and nipping as it was before, and I grown so carefull of my selfe that I stirre no where out of the house: where my selfe, D^r. Beaumont and those that are here about me have spent much time in settling my schollerships upon the two Colledges. The five at Peter House are given to those to whom they were formerly promist, viz^t. George Davenport †, George Blakiston, John Wogan, Alexander Bickerton and George Carter. The 3 at Cajus Colledge are given to M^r. Foster's sonne ‡, M^r. Blackerby's kinsman, and the 3^d. as yet undispos'd, which if Colonel Bellasis, or Bryan Burliston §, will desire for either of their sonnes, they may have it, or otherwise I must dispose of it

* The tardiness of my Lord Commissioner's movements seems to have caused much perplexity to those whose duty it was to receive him at Durham. Mr. Davenport writes to Sancroft from Durham Castle, on the 15th January, 1669:—
" You must know I came hither on Epiphany night to make provision for my Lord Lawderdale's entertainment on Saturday after; and he is not yet come, nor can I gheess when he will come (haveing no letter from any about him of late) nor when I may get away. About Christmass Dr. Frazer (now with the said Lord Commissioner) wrote to M^r. Dean, desiring him to tell us (whose names he knew not) that the Commissioner meant to lodge at this Castle Jan. 8."—Tanner MSS. xliv. 188.

† Nephew, no doubt, to Mr. Davenport, the Bishop's Chaplain, who mentions a Rev. Mr. George Davenport as his nephew in his will, dated 17th Sept. 1676.

‡ Probably John, son of Edward Forster, Rector of Ringstead-St.-Andrew, Norfolk.—See Pedigree of Forster in Surtees' Hist. Durh. iv. p. 152.

§ Of Trindon, co. Pal.—See Pedigree in Surtees' Hist. Durh. i. p. 110.

elsewhere, and so you may tell M^r. Davenport and them, to whom I pray commend me.

Among all the weather storyes of your great snows and raine, I expected you would have said somewhat how much they wrought upon the lead cover of my Library, and I pray you let me know whether any drops came into the roome or no, and whether John Longstaffe hath been there to see them, and to take order that there may be no more. From Auckland neither hee nor you nor M^r. Davison have given me any certificat that all things are done and adjusted there, so that I may find nothing out of order either within or without when I come thither.

I can say nothing to my Lord Commissioner's coming from Scotland but that Durham Castle must be ready for him when hee's pleas'd to take it in his journey, and that you upon knowledge thereof, and not before, are to make the best provision for him you can upon the sudain; but Sir Francis Anderson* told me yesternight that hee heard at Whitehall there was an order given to his Grace to stay in Scotland a while longer.

Postsc. You may tell M^r. Davenport that the Deane of Chichester is like to be the Bishopp there †, and I heare that the King will declare himselfe for it upon Sunday next, and that the Bishop of St. Asaph is dead ‡, and that Dr. Thomas, the Duke's Chaplaine §, or Dr. Floyd ||, the Kinge's Chaplaine and Parson of Reading, is like to succeed in that Bishopricke.

January 29th. 1669.—I wish the Library cover were past mending, and made secure against all raines and snow for the time to come.

* Of Bradley, co. Pal., Knt. He was Sheriff of Newcastle in 1641, and Mayor in 1662 and 1675. He was a noted loyalist, and paid 1200*l.* composition for his estate. He was M.P. for Newcastle in 1660-61 and 1678-79. He was buried at Ryton, 18th July, 1679.—*Surtees' Hist. Durh.* ii. p. 269.

† The Bishopric of Chichester was then vacant by the death of Dr. Henry King, who died 30th Sept. 1669. It would seem to have been expected that Dr. Crewe, afterwards Lord Crewe and Bishop of Durham, who was then Dean of Chichester, would have succeeded to the vacant mitre. The Bishopric was, however, conferred upon the learned and pious Dr. Peter Gunning, Master of St. John's College, Cambridge, who was consecrated on the 6th March, 1669-70.—*Le Neve's Fasti.*

‡ Henry Glephan, D.D., Dean of Bristol, was consecrated Bishop of St. Asaph 13th Oct. 1667. He was a younger son of Sir Henry Glephan, of Glephan, in Suffolk, Knt., by Ann, eldest daughter of Sir Thomas Sackville, Knt., Earl of Dorset. On the Restoration he was made Dean of Bristol. He is said to have owed his Bishopric to the solicitations of the Duchess of Cleveland. He died at Glephan Hall, 17th Jan. 1669-70, and was succeeded in his Bishopric by Dr. Isaac Barrow.—*Le Neve's Fasti*; *Wood's Athenae Oxon.* (ed. Bliss), iv. p. 836.

§ William Thomas, D.D., Dean of Worcester, afterwards Bishop of St. David's, to which See he was consecrated 27th Jan. 1677.

|| Probably John Lloyd, D.D., of All Souls' College, Oxon., who was Chaplain to the King during his exile, and was promoted, on the Restoration, to a Canonry at Windsor. He died in 1671.—*Walker's Sufferings of the Clergy*, part 2, p. 99; *Wood's Fasti Oxon.* ii. p. 236.

It is well that at last Mr. Wright payd in his 25^l. and I hope you have engaged him to be more punctuall in his payments hereafter. The demand that he makes for a lease of all the lime-stone quarries that are unlet is somewhat too generall: if hee would name the quarries in particular which hee desires to take, that I may know what they are, I should not be much against it, but to have all let at randome in a lump may breed a sort of quarrells and disputes hereafter, which I desire allwaies to avoyd. His 10^l. fine, added to your 35^l. for *Tractatus Tractatum*, and 5^l. more from Easington Division, would give well neer the purchase of the booke.

Feby. 1st. 1669.—I have yours of the 28th. instant, wherein you let me understand how well the entertainment of my Lord Commissioner and his retinue was passed over at Durham Castle, for which I must acknowledge and commend your care, as likewise for your going along with some of his company to Auckland.

Your weather in the north and ours here at London agree in *eodem tertio*, for wee are also exercis'd in our patience with frost and snow and the bitterness of cold, which hath kept me now this 5 dayes together in frequent fits of the strangury, the bitterest paine that ever I felt, though in the intervalls of those fits I am, God be thanked, in very good health.

I have written to Mr. Davenport to let me know from his view of my foundation and rules of my two Hospitals at Durham and Auckland whether I have not tyed myselfe during my life to bestow the places there upon persons that are borne within the precincts of Durham and Branspeth parish, &c.*, but least Mr. Davenport should be detain'd at Houghton, I pray resolve me that question your selfe, and give me [the] clause concerning that particular out of the Letters Patent which I made, and are inroll'd in the Chancery, for I have divers suitors here for places to be given in advowson to other persons that are not borne either in Durham or Branspeth or Auckland, whereunto they were chiefly intended by mee.

Feby. 5th. 1669.—I heare that my Lord Commissioner of Scotland came hither to towne yesternight. Our weather agrees much with yours. Wee have had somewhat a great snow and hard frosts for diverse dayes together, which makes the aire

* Bishop Cosin provided that three of his Beadsmen, and as many women, should be natives, or at least inhabitants for twenty years of Durham; and that the other two, one man and one woman, should be chosen out of the village or parish of Brancepeth, of which he was formerly Rector.—See Hutchinson's Hist. Durh. ii. p. 277.

so bitterly cold that I dare hardly open any window or doore in my chamber (from which I stirr not yet) to looke out upon it. My paines of the strangury I thanke God are abated. But if you let me want money so long, which runnes from me here so fast, I am affrayd my paines will come upon me againe, which God forbid.

[*The following Postscript is added in the Bishop's own hand *.*]

M^r. Stapylton, You have skill enough (if you will make use of it) for the due managing of all the matters and affayres that may concerne me. I pray set yourself hartily upon them.

February 12th. 1669.—I know not whether it will be news to you or no but my Lord St. John tells us that M^r. Swinbourne is ranne away 5 or 6000^l. in the King's debt, and that his Lordship partly stands engaged for him to the Commissioners of the Treasury, besides 2 other sureties that are also runne away and cannot be found, so that it is come now to be the greatest trade in London and abroad to deceive both the King and the King's people.

Let M^r. T. B[lakiston] have space enough in his Alphabetical Catalogue (at least half a sheet) between every severall volumn of every Letter throughout the whole Alphabet, of which I put you in mind because hee hath left no roome in the Appendixes, lately sent up here, for additions, which if he had left might have been usefull to us.

Feby. 22^d. 1669.—I see M^r. Swinbourne got the King's money betimes into his hands with a purpose to goe away with it. Hee hath left his wife, his father, his mother and his brother M^r. John Tongue in a troublesome and sad condition, and no body can yet tell whither he is gone, but my Lord St. John pursues him all he can, and it was well that I had the grace not to yield unto his importunity whereby hee sought to prevayle with me to lend him and M^r. Tongue 500^l. for which M^r. Tongue would forsooth engage his lands in Skipton upon Craven†.

As for the motion M^r. Heath and you make to have me grant him a lease of the bankes behind his house, I am willing enough to let him have his desire at 5 or 6^s. per annum rent, and a booke to the Library, the rate whereof you are better able to set him

* Almost all Bishop Cosin's letters, during his latter years, were written by an amanuensis, but authenticated by his signature.

† It would seem that this delinquent was John Swinburne, of Durham, Esq., Barrister-at-law, who married Mary, daughter of Sir George Tonge, Knt., of Thickley and Denton, by Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Blakiston, Esq., of Newton Hall, near Durham. Mrs. Swinburne was therefore connected with Bishop Cosin on her mother's side.—See Pedigree of Tonge, in Surtees' Hist. Durh. iv. p. 4.

and to know what it deserves better then I, who because I must aske somewhat, would have it at 5^l, or more if you can procure it. Of this M^r. Ralph Heath* M^r. Swinbourne told me a tale about a yeare since as if hee were a great friend to the fanaticks, but perhaps it was another M^r. Heath and not this.

The weather here is much like yours and I am glad that upon severall thaws there came no wet into my Library, whereof you doe well to take such good care as to see the gutters cleans'd upon all occasions. Let me know how farre M^r. T. B. is gone on in the Alphabetical Catalogue.

When I came away from Durham you were about an expedient to please the Deane and Chapter for their Schoolmaster in an exchange with M^r. Martin that thereby M^r. Nichols† might have his stipend duly payd. But the Schoolmaster never yet made any address to mee, by whose collation hee must have M^r. Martin's place: and you have never sayd one word of it to me. Nor doe you tell me whether M^r. Nichols or M^r. Foster‡ hath provided me a new organist boy since Francke ranne away, of which I think by this time hee hath cause enough to repent him.

This day the King sent for both the Houses of Parliament, that hee might accord the Lords and the Commons about the late difference between them, moving them to raze out of their booke all the proceedings concerning Skinner and the East India Company: which they have done accordingly, and great joy there is abroad for it. This is all that I have now to say.

London, Feby. 26th. 1669.—The Lambs' leases at Quarrington being 3 may very well allow 10^l. for a booke to the Library, besides what they allowed to M^r. Marmaduke Allison, and thinke themselves well us'd.

The weather here is very good for the season, and all things are like to goe well on at the Parliament.

I heare that M^r. Greenville hath either lent or let out his house at Durham in the Colledge, and I pray you let me know whether it be so or no.

March 19th. 1669.—The last post I rise so late from the Parliament that I could not write at all, for it was halfe an houre past nine before I came from the House of Peers, where I had

* Of the city of Durham, and of Little Eden, co. Pal. His sister Dorothy married, in 1671, Thomas Cradock, Esq., Attorney-General to the Bishop. Mr. Ralph Heath was descended from Nicholas Heath, second son of John Heath, Warden of the Fleet, who purchased the dissolved Hospital of Kepyer from the Grantees of the Crown in 1568.—Surtees' Hist. Durh. i. p. 38.

† For a notice respecting Mr. Martin and Mr. Nichols see *ante*, p. 203, *note*.

‡ See *ante*, p. 122, *note*, for a notice of Mr. Forster.

much to doe, and a Jong speech to make *, which set them on worke for 9 houres after, and this day for 3 houres and a halfe more. But I thanke God I suffer in nothing that I said. The major part of the House being at both times of the same mind with mee, and carrying the Bill wee spoke to, till wee got it committed, against the mind of all the Roman Catholique Lords and a strong party of the Bishops that joyned with them.

When you have got the money (35*l.*) for the Library, if *Tractatus Tractatum* be then to be sold, as I doubt it will bee gone before, wee must adde more money to it, such as the Lambs for their parts 10*l.*, and 10*l.* more from some others: else wee must lay out what you have, or can get, upon a set of the common Law bookes, or those authors that will be usefull in a publique Library for the city and country.

London, March 26th. 1670.—John Langstaffe's draught of the Library is now of no use to me as it would have been if it had come hither at the time when I required it, which was long before Christmas, when I was treating with Cajus Colledge in Cambridge to change my gift of the 3 schollarships there into the building of a Library: but now the 3 schollarships have been setled there 3 months since, and therefore John Longstaffe might have spar'd his paines in making a draught of my Library

* This, no doubt, alludes to the debate that took place on the 17th March, 1669-70, previous to the second reading of Lord Roos' Divorce Bill. It was read a second time on the 19th March, and a Committee appointed to consider. Upon this Committee appear the names of Bishop Cosin and the Bishop of Chester.—Lords' Journals, March, 1669-70. One great object of the Bill brought into the House of Lords for dissolving Lord Roos' marriage was to facilitate a project for getting a divorce for the King. After great debates, and notwithstanding the personal interest shown by the King in the matter, the Bill passed by a majority of only two votes. The part taken by Bishop Cosin in the matter gave great offence to his brethren of the Episcopal order. Bishop Hacket writes as follows to Archbishop Sheldon on the subject:—"I know there is a Bill which much offends your Grace (and mee also), to allow the Lord Ross to marry upon a divorce from an adulterous wife, while shee lives. It is reported to mee that the Bill passed in the House of Commons almost at midnight, and quite against the orders of the House. In our parts, my Lord, it is so detested, that I am confident no blessing will follow it, nor my Lord Ross bee the better for it. The Bishop of Durham is become a strang man. He should have considered how much his worthy master, Bishop Overal, was against his opinion. For his brother in evil, Chester, I make no reckoning of him, and never look for anie good from him. What a pittifull sermon of his, preacht in Lent, is commanded to be printed! Is it because the Court likes no sermons longer than a quarter o' an hour? The Lord John Berkeley, Lord Lievetenant of Ireland, was at Lichfield, and fell into the praise of Chester, that he was a verie rational man. I replied, after my wonted boldness, that I tooke him to bee a shallow man, both in philosophie and divinitie. I mervaile what he, with his comprehensive Bills, will say to the nameless good man that hath printed the small piece at Oxford, called *Toleration disapproved*, from the pens and testimonies of all his deare brethren JOH. LICHFIELD & COVEN.—Lichfield, April 23, 1670."—Tanner MSS. xlii. 196.

at Durham, which will now serve for nothing. The draught that hee hath made for Brafferton house I doe not understand in many parts thereof. The platforme setteth out the front, and on the upper part thereof it addeth two square inch pieces on either side of the Hall, which I know not what they meane: nor doe I know or see any thing in this draught of the building it selfe, how the new stair case by the kitchin leading up to the chamber of it shall be made, or where it shall be plac't, for in the paper there appeares nothing to be drawn for that purpose. What you and hee meane by the workmen which are to be set on at Brafferton I cannot tell, knowing nothing of the orders that hee and Sir Gilbert when they met there gave for that purpose, but Sir Gilbert tells me that hee referr'd it to John Langstaffe himselfe to agree with the men for the burning of the bricks and the bringing them into the house, and so to rest till wee met there againe to set out and goe on with the building.

London, April 2^d. 1670.—I have yours of the 29th. instant. And 1st. if the granting of faires at Howden bee not in my owne power, as I thought they had beeene ever since King William Rufus' time, who granted it to the Bishops of Durham, *cum omnibus regalibus, &c.**, I doe not meane to be either at the trouble or charge of procuring letters patents from the Crowne. Let them, that is, the townesmen, whom it may most concerne look after it if they will: when they have done wee will see whether the tolls of the faires and markets may be granted or leased out by the Bishops of Durham.

March 31. 1670.—If M^r. Gibson and you both have done as much for me with the Norton tenants as you have often said it hath been in your power to doe, I pray let me be troubled no more with them, but take what you can get, and if you get a booke to the Library over and above their offer of 70^l. you will doe so much the better. I cannot endure troubles at law, wherein I have so badly been used.

The King is firme to the Parliament and the Parliament to him: both fast against the Conventicles†.

* Bishop Cosin was under a misapprehension as to King William Rufus being the grantor of Howden to the See. It was conferred by a Charter of William the Conqueror upon Bishop Karileph, and the grant thus made was confirmed by a Bull of Pope Gregory VII. William Rufus laid violent hands upon Howden, and some other Yorkshire possessions of the See, and conferred them upon two of his favourites. They were, however, restored to the See by a Charter of Henry I. In the year 1200 King John granted a licence to Bishop Philip de Pictavia to hold a fair at Howden.—Cf. Hutchinson's Hist. Durh. iii. pp. 447, 449.

† This, no doubt, refers to the Act against Conventicles, of the 22 Charles II. c. i.

London, April 7th. 1670.—You tell me that Mr. Heath called Norton the manor of Stockton, which was but a township within that manor. I cannot believe that Mr. Heath should so dote as to call Norton the manor of Stockton. Peradventure it was the clerke's fault, who should have written *within* the manor of Stockton, and not the manor it selfe. But thus my servants, my Attorney Generall, Steward of Halmote Courts, my other attorneys and the clerkes of my Courts abuse me at their pleasure, and I must be sure *aliorum culpas præstare*, and not pay for them all. In my last I bid you take the offer of 70^l. which the Norton tenants had made, and there an end of that matter, unless you can get some booke to the Library, which I thinke you will say you cannot doe neither, and therefore trouble not yourselfe much about it.

If Farrow the ideot be an old man I wonder that I never heard of him before, but seeing that I heare of him now let the guardianship be disposed of according to Mr. Stott's mind, and if the grant of it be worth any thing, either take it to your selfe, or get a booke to the Library.

Deliver this enclosed or send it safely to Mr. Greenvyle.

I believe the Parliament will be prorogued or adjourned upon Saturday next, for all the Bills are ready for the King to pass, who intends to goe towards Newmarket upon Monday next.

I pray you let me know how my two grandchildren and Sir Gilbert's daughter are us'd at Sedgfield, for I heare that Sir Gilbert is upbrayded with them, and if it be so he must seeke some other place for them, where they may be well and religiously instructed and educated.

April 9th. 1670.—I had no letter from Durham yesternight. This morning I was at the Parliament House, and found the King gone to Hampton Court, from whence he will returne this evening and finish all the Parliament Bills upon Monday or Tuesday morning at the furthest*, having put off his journey to Newmarket till the day following.

Mr. Flower, the Bishop's Chaplain, writes to Mr. Stappylton on the 2nd April, 1670, "that the Bill against Conventicles is just upon a conclusion. The Commons adhere to the number 5, and the Lords have agreed to it, as they are also about the proviso about the King's supremacy, which the Commons much altered from what the Lords sent it down to them; and good reason there was, as the King's Solicitor most excellently made out in the Conference which I heard."—Mickleton MSS.

The provisions of this Act were very stringent. Five persons or more assembled in a house, over and above the family or household; and five or more in a house, field, or place where there was no family or household, were held to constitute a conventicle.

* On Monday, the 11th April, 1670, Parliament was prorogued by the King in person until the 24th October following.—Lord's Journals.

I must now beginn to thinke how I shall be best accommodated for my journey into the north, which I doe not intend to beginne till May be over. In the meane while I want many things for it, and especially money, having Fiskerton lease to renew at Peterborough, which will cost 150*l.* at least, and a coach to buy for my daughter, and a sedan for my selfe to be layd upon the carriage, and to be us'd when I will, if need bee, as I hope there will be none, and many other necessaryes for that journey. I pray you therefore returne me a Bill of 300*l.*, or 200*l.* at least, as fast as you can by Mr. Wharton's agent at Wolsingham or some other safe hand to be payable before the middle of May or sooner.

I perceive by somewhat that Mr. Flower said to me out of your letter you would have me doe two things. 1st. that I would get a steward, and truly if I knew where to get one that is a single, sober, honest man, and skillfull to governe a family, and to be carefull of my demesnes, I would readily entertaine him with all my heart. But I am afraid of entertaining strangers to us all that are here, lest I be deceived as I was the last time in Mills, who was not fit to be steward to an ordinary farmer. If you know of any that will be fit for me in the country I shall, upon your recommendation soone entertaine him. 2^d. that I would purchase into my Library all the Common Law booke; which I am very willing to doe, and for that purpose I pray send me, by Mr. Jeffrayson's* help, or Mr. Stote's, a perfect catalogue of them all, and their best editions, whereupon you may make notes in the margent and say what of them I have alreadie, and what you can procure at a cheap rate in Durham; and for the rest I shall take order to have them sent from hence, when I come down.

London, April 16th. 1670.—I am little beholden to my friends and servants at Durham who have lett two posts come hither this week without ever a word from them.

I wonder that neither my daughter here nor my selfe could ever hear any thing from ye concerning her sister Greenvill, who, she is told, is not well used at home; and what becomes of the due payments of the thousand pounds for her portion to her trusties, you never tell me.

London, April 21. 1670.—You tell me that Mr. Greenvyle

* John Jefferson, Solicitor-General to the Bishop of Durham, Recorder of Durham, and Serjeant-at-law. In 1691 he was knighted on being appointed one of the Justices in Ireland. He married Elizabeth, youngest daughter of James Cole, Esq., of Gateshead, niece to Sir Nicholas Cole, Bart.—Cf. Surtees' Hist. Durh. iv. p. 156.

would not give his consent to the passing of the Decree for Easington Division, and you doe no more then barely tell me so, without any reason that he gave you for it. The next time I give him such a Parsonage as Sedgfield is, which I might have kept to my selfe, hee shall not serve me so.

If you send up a new lease for Wheatley's farme at Corneforth upon such termes as you mention, I shall not seale it, for I thinke my predecessor Bishopp Morton could not tye his successors by a covenant to renew the lease whensoever the tenant should require it, for by that meanes the tenant may make it as good as his freehold, and come to have it renewed *toties quoties* whensoever any of the lives were ready to dye or grew up to be old. William Wheatley was 25 yeeres old when Bishopp Morton let him the lease. John Garthorne was aged 7 yeeres and Thomas Garthorne aged 3 yeeres at that time, and a man would thinke that if they have lived all this while upon the Bishop's lands they should let him have some profit with them at the renewing of their lease (though for the same lives), after 31 yeeres continuance, without affording any profit to the Bishopp save only the old rent.

April 28. 1670.—I have your bill from M^r. Anthony Wharton, and I shall have the money ere long from his kinsman M^r. Humphrey Wharton* here, which must serve for prepareing and defraying my journey into the north. But when I shall beginne it is made uncertaine by your answer that the horses must stay a fortnight longer, and my feares of the strangury to retурne upon me, as it did the other day, and lasted 2 dayes and 2 nights together, though God be prais't I am now well againe. Whether I shall come to Auckland or no, or goe directly to Durham, and whether you shall cause any beer to be brew'd at both those places, wee must resolve upon it by letters hereafter. But at Auckland my stay must not be long, or more than 3 weekes or a month at most.

I thanke you for turneing me to the Statutes concerning the Justices of Peace or them that are to beare any office; but you should have told me what women or wives now living among you at Durham are convict of recusancy among your generall number of 700.

* Mr. Humphrey Wharton's name has already occurred (p. 165) in connexion with the Bishop's lead-mines. He may probably be identified with Humphrey Wharton, Esq., of Gillingwood, co. York, and of Kirkby Thore, co. Westmoreland. He was aged 41 in 1669.—See Pedigree of Wharton of Gillingwood in Whitaker's Richmondshire, i. p. 79. Humphrey Wharton was connected with the county of Durham, having married, in 1640, Mary, daughter of Christopher Byerley, Esq., of Midridge Grange, co. Pal., sister of the loyal and gallant Col. Anthony Byerley.

The King returnes hither this day from Newmarket, where my Lord St. John won much money a weeke or a fortnight since, but whether hee lost it againe yesterday or no wee shall know when the King and the Court come hither.

[*Posts.*] The King came hither this day at noone, driving from Newmarket hither in 8 hours, and my Lord St. John's horse Tanered is the victor againe.

May 3^d. 1670.—I hope you and the other Justices of Peace about you have got the new printed Act against seditious conventicles into your hands*, and that you will joynly set your minds by conference one with another to put it in execution. The penaltyes layd upon the Justices for not doing their duty herein are very great, which will make them the more carefull to doe their office herein. For my part I have no desire to get any thing either by their forfeitures or the forfeitures of others upon this score, and therefore I wish't my friends in the House of Commons to let the Act stand as it was penn'd, that the forfeitures should be recover'd in any of the King's Courts at Westminster, whereunto if I had added the Courts establish't within the Countye Palatine of Durham, as they in the Marches of Wales and elsewhere did not, it would have beeene interpreted to bee a greediness and a desire of gaine in me, and besides it would have been an envious thing from the Justices and other Officers or delinquents in our country that I should take their forfeitures to my selfe, against which you know I have often made profession, and so I pray tell them all, and that I hope they will be all so diligent in the due execution of their offices as that the informers in the Courts at Westminster shall get nothing by them.

M^r. Greenvyle I have not scene, save only that night when hee came to towne, and told me hee had left his wife at Oxford very well, after she had stay'd 12 dayes by the way by reason of the great waters, which was enough to have displeas'd a stronger temper than she is. When it was objected to him that hee had stayed the Division of Easington, ready to be decreed in Chancery, his answer was that hee did no more than M^r. Davenport had shewne him a patterne to doe in his Parsonage of Houghton, where hee resisted the Division of some townes that will not keep up the value of his tythes to himselfe and his successors, which M^r. Greenvyle sayes his parishioners at Easington refus'd to doe, and that this was the true reason why he stop't the Decree, being

* The Act of 22 Charles II. c. i., to prevent and suppress seditious Conventicles, which had just been passed.

confident that I would have found fault with him if hee had otherwise past it, for he knowes well that I will bee as carefull of the Parson's right as mine own: and truly I thinke so would you, and so would M^r. Chancellour have drawn up the Decree with a provision for the tyth and rights of the Church, that they should no way be diminished.

[*Postsc.*] . . . The Bishop of Bath and Wells is dead, and D^r. Creighton is to succeed him*.

M^r. Chancellour's clerke was with me this morning, and tells me there are Estreats out against me for somewhat in arreare at the Exchequer, I know not what, and that there must be a composition made with one Gill an attorney. I thought all had been quiet at the Exchequer, both in S^r. Thomas Davison's time, before I was Bishop, and ever since: but M^r. Chancellour himselfe, coming to dine with me this day, saith hee will take care of the matter, which he thinks is happen'd in the Exchequer partly by M^r. Mickleton's negligence, who should have perfected the claime of my rights in Yorkshire, where the Sheriffe is now call'd upon againe for some Estreats out against me; and partly for that the Clerke in the Exchequer is not payd his yearly fee of 4 nobles, which M^r. Neile, M^r. Barkas, and other my officers at Durham, promised to see payd and discharg'd without further trouble to mee. If I be thus harrowed every yeere by my owne officers, and by the officers of the Exchequer, I had as good bee a Beere-ward as a Bishop of Durham, and therefore I pray use your best diligence to free me from this trouble.

London, May 7th. 1670.—As for my present state and conditiion of health, I have, I thanke God, been well this 10 dayes together, till yesternight. I feare it is a forerunner of the strangury againe, which is so great a torture to be endured that I sent for the physitian and the apothecary every day, and doe all I can to prevent it; but they say it is the nature of this disease to returne often till it bee perfectly eur'd, and therefore that they would not have me resolve upon my journey into the north till I see how it will goe with mee between this and the end of Whitsun-weeke, which will be a *supersedeas* to you for

* William Pierce, or Piers, Bishop of Bath and Wells, died in April, 1670, and was succeeded by Robert Creighton, D.D., Dean of Wells, who was consecrated on the 19th June, 1670. Dr. Creighton was of an ancient family in Scotland, and previously to the breaking out of the Rebellion was Public Orator and Professor of Greek in the University of Cambridge. He suffered much for the Royal cause, and followed Charles II. into exile. "He was a very learned man, and always took the liberty to reprehend the vices of the times freely, when he preached before the Court."—Walker's *Sufferings of the Clergy*, part 2, p. 72; Le Neve's *Fasti*.

sending any horses up before you heare from me about that time.

Of your treating with M^r. Daniel Gill for Halyseeld close M^r. Davenport gave me by his last former letter a larger relation then you doe, and said that you and hee put it to M^r. Gill's choice whether hee would give this 45^l. for yeeres, or 100^l. for 3 lives; and I thinke if M^r. Gill bee his own friend he will rather pay the 100^l. then 45^l., and I shall not much stand upon turneing that long lease of 80 yeeres into 3 lives, being of your minde that it will be no less for the advantage of the See then leases for yeeres: for of this mind Bishopp Neile ever was, though he dis-pleased Archbishop Laud by it, who thereupon procur'd a Letter from the King to be sent unto all Bishopps, Deanes and Chapters, and their successors, and commanding them to continue their leases let for 21 yeeres, and not to suffer them to be turn'd into lives*. But this of M^r. Gill's, and the rest of Bishopp Toby's long lease, was no lease of 21 yeeres.

I told Lieutenant Coll. Bellasis here that the changing of his lease at Morton into 3 lives would be worth 3 yeeres purchase, which at your rating the land would come to 340^l. If you take but 200^l. of him I thinke there is a great favour done him, which I am willing to allow him, because hee is so honest a gentleman, and I doubt not but my old Lady Bellasis† will pay the money for him as soone as hee hath got the King's letter to that purpose. Hee dined with me here the other day, hee and S^r. Francis Anderson and M^r. Brabant, besides divers others, together, and told me they meant all to goe to sea towards Newcastle within two or 3 dayes following; yet I thinke for want of a ship,

* See the King's Letter (dated 22nd June, 1634), and Archbishop Land's Letter on the same subject (dated Aug. 16 of the same year), in Wilkins' *Concilia*, iv. p. 493. Bishop Cosin would appear, for the most part, to have acted in accordance with this Royal Letter. On the 26th Jan., 1668, we find him writing to Mr. Stapylton as follows:—"Mr. Ettrick hath been with me this day, but to very little purpose, for he talkes of nothing but lives, from which I am so averse that I thinke I shall turne no more yeares into them for any man whatsoever, and there is a watch over me, as there is over other Bishops, what we doe herein, contrary to the King's command, and his father's, of blessed memory, that no lease of 21 yeares be turned into three lives. Mr. Ettrick, failing of my Lord of Canterbury and my Lord of London, is now seeking about how he may set the Duke of Buckingham, my Lord Great Chamberlain, and my Lord Arlington to speake to me on his behalfe, and to procure the King's Letter for his own ends. But I tell him he had better let it alone, for it will open a gap to all others to rush in after him, and continually to disquiet me, till all my tenants that are considerable make themselves masters over me."—Mickleton MSS. Letter-Book, 1666—1672, f. 24.

† Margaret, eldest daughter and co-heir of Sir George Selby, of Whitehouse, co. Pal., Knt., who married Sir William Belasyse, of Morton House, Knt., High Sheriff of the County Palatine of Durham under Bishops Neile, Monteigne, Howson, and Morton, 1625—1640. He died Dec. 3, 1641. Lady Belasyse died in November, 1671.

or wind, or somewhat, they are still here in towne. When I told M^r. Bellasis of 3 yeeres, hee neither denyed nor yielded to give so much, and therefore when hee comes into the country among you, [you] had best discourse it with him, and make an end of the matter as soone as you can: but I will not take 150^l. for the fine, for if I abate 140^l. of what my Lord of London and some other Bishops told me they would expect in the like case, I thinke it is a great favour, or a signe of my great love shewed to M^r. Bellasis.

London, May 10th. 1670.—I thinke it would be best for you to treat with the Cornefoorth tenants and M^r. Wright together, and see what you can get either joyntly or severally for a new lease, which I believe will be worth 100^l. or a 100 markes at least for the supply of our Library, where what care is taken and what hast made of my severall Catalogues, that is, Alphabeticall, Classicall, deficient books, and contributions, you doe not tell me: but my desire is to have them all made ready and compleated as farre as wee can, and so I pray you tell M^r. T. B., who I doubt is slow at his worke, because you never give me any account of it as it advanceth it selfe from time to time.

[*Postsc.*] The single man whom I would have tryed in the place of a household steward was not willing to give me bond and sureties for making a due account of all moneys put into his hands. Since that time M^r. Humphrey Wharton urgeth me to entertaine his father's brother's sonne, a man between 40 and 50 yeeres old, but because hee is a marryed man, and hath a wife and 4 children living, I cannot bee perswaded to entertaine him, being, as I heare he hath been, a long while much in debdt, for the redeeming of himselfe from which debdts and providing maintenance for his wife and children hee would faine be my Steward, which office I would faine supply with a single man that had some tolerable fortune of his own allready.

London, May 14th. 1670.—I wish I had told M^r. Greenvill as much as you tell me about the Division at Easington, for he never comes here to me, since the first houre that he came hither to town by moon light; being now (as I am told by others) gone to Oxford again, where he carried and left my daughter with a new maid only amongst strangers. *Quid faciamus hoc homine.*

Sir Alexander Fraser and D^r. Wharton are advising me every day, as you and M^r. Davenport do, not to venture upon my northern journey this summer, being in fear that the shaking of the coach will bring the strangury upon me again.

I pray bid M^r. Davenport or your selfe send to M^r. Elias Smith
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and shew him the Catalogue of my private bookes as they stand in my Library at the Castle, and let me know which of them are not in the Library (whereof he is keeper) belonging to the Deane and Chapter. For I remember that I promis't them some more bookes then I gave them before. And let me have the names of those that are fit for them in a paper that you may enclose in one of your letters.

London, May 17th. 1670.—I doe not remember that I bid you send the names of all the convicted women recusants through the whole County Palatine, but of those only who were resiant in Durham; and then I find not in all your Schedule any convicted in divers streets and places thereof, as Silver Street, Market Place, Cross Gate, and the Old Baylyes, which you are still to supply when you write next.

[*Posts.*]—You told me in one of your letters a while since, as I perceive you told S^r. Gilbert in your last letter to him, that M^r. Greenvyle payeth no debdts, which is a shame for him; but particularly you told S^r. Gilbert that hee does not pay the money to you that are the trustees for my daughter his wife, which I think is a shame for you that are the trustees to suffer, and therefore I pray omit no longer time to seize upon the corps of his Prebend, and Easington, which are engag'd for that payment. How hee came to get the 300^l. of my cosin, M^r. William Blakiston of Pittington, I know not, for I doe not remember that I gave my consent to it. M^r. Greenvyle deserves no favour or forbearance.

May 19th. 1670.—If M^r. Blakiston had found himself at leisure to finish the Alphabeticall Catalogue (as I thought he would have done before this time) he should have received the rough draughts of the Classical Catalogue, one or 2 sheets after another, enclosed in the letters that are sent to you. Of the defective bookes I take care my selfe, and I am filling and supplying that Catalogue every day.

May 24th. 1670.—I know not what good eyes or memory you have to say that the King's Grant of S^r. Arthur Haslerigg's estate was put up with the restitution to the Temporalties when I came away from Durham: for all the eyes that my selfe and M^r. Flower hath, though wee have 4 between us, can find no such Grant in that box where the restitution to the Temporalties are; and if you had it in your custody before, when you deliver'd it into my hands, you should have taken my hand to the receipt of it, as I tooke yours when I deliver'd you some bonds at my going away.

It is concluded here by my friends and the physitians, that I must abstaine from travelling this summer, which is much agaist my will, and therefore I pray look well to all things at Durham, Auckland, and Chilton, and let the horses which are at Brafferton be put into Auckland Parke, whither I have given order to John Abbey to send them.

May 28, 1670.—*Postsc.* I thanke God my health continues reasonably good, but I live in feare least my paines of the strangury should returne upon me againe, and therefore I cannot be allowed to come this summer's journey to Durham; which restraint is much against my mind.

The physitians and some of my other friends would have me goe for a month or two to Richmond or Putney, on the other side of the water; or els to Cheswick, or Acton, or Kensington, on this side of it. But I have no mind to remove from the lodging wherein I am and have the aire of St. James' parke, with all my bookees and papers about me, without which I cannot bee in quiet, or live with any content abroad.

May 31, 1670.—I am sorry to heare that M^r. Davison*, Vicar of Norton, hath so many obstinate men and women in his parish that will not yet let downe their conventicles. Here at London they are ferretted out of every hole by the train-bands of the city, and the troops employed for that purpose by the King and his officers. On Sunday last some of the meeters began by 4 of clock in the morning, and disperst themselves before 8. But the troopers will watch them hereafter at all houres, and truly I thinke their meetings will ere long dwindle to nothing in this City, which hath hitherto been an upholder and a patterne of all the rest abroad.

I have received the Catalogue of the bookees out of my private Library, and shall ere long give you the names of those which I will spare, and present to the Library of the Deane and Chapter.

Postsc. The Catalogue that you tooke out of my private Library is not distinguisht in the severall volumnes, which in fol., 4^{to}. 8^{vo}., which in less, and I doubt you look upon my written catalogue only, and not upon the bookees themselves,

* Thomas Davison, M.A., sometime Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, was collated to the Vicarage of Norton in 1663. He married a daughter of Dr. Naylor, Rector of Sedgefield. In 1690 he was deprived of his benefice for refusing to take the oaths to William and Mary; but his successor, Thomas Rudd, M.A., allowed him the income for life. Mr. Davison died in Dec. 1715, aged 80, and was buried in the Chancel of Norton Church, where an inscription records his memory.—Cf. Surtees' Hist. Durh. iii. pp. 156, 158.

that wee might have known whether they were in my study or no, or sent up hither to London. Among the rest you put in *Hug. Grotii opera omnia*, which I am sure art not there, nor *Sands' Travailles*.

I doubt you have put in those booke against which *deest* is written in the margent, which will create us a deale of trouble here to find them out.

Yesternight Mr. Greenvyle, after 4 days being in the towne, brought his wife hither to the Pell Mell, who looks very well and is in perfect health, notwithstanding the hurry that he gave her by the way for a month together, in hope, I doubt, to have presented her to his acquaintance and relations here at London in one of her fits, and thereupon to have consulted the College of Physitians, and made a needless noise of it over all the City.

London, June 7th. 1670.—I shall returne you by Sr. Gilbert the Commission for Mr. Lumley, which you have miserably got to be penn'd towards the latter end of it, where it is said *Certificare rogamus unà cum presentibus annexum*, which is neither good Latine, or, if it were good Latine, fitt for mee to use to Mr. Wrench and Mr. Davenport, and therefore I have a little amended it.

London, June 16th. 1670.—Yesternight hee (Mr. Greenvyle) had a consultation of 5 physitians concerning his wife, whom he labours to prove mad by the report of the country and the testimony of Dr. Wilson and Dr. Tunstall, which for that purpose hee brought with him hither to London, together with the testimony of 2 physitians at Yorke and 2 more of his acquaintance at Oxford. But the physitians here are not of that mind, resolving it that her disease was only fits of the mother, from which she hath beene free ever since she came from Durham, and beene as well as ever she was in her life. I read yesterday in Epictetus that some persons are so apt to bee ingratefull that they even hate those from whom they [receive] much kindness, because such kindnes obligeth them to be more thankefull then they are willing to bee. *Tantum est.*

[Postsc.] You will find in the Library Dr. Heylin's *Ecclesia Vindicata* in 4^{to}. I pray you send me word whether the 2^d. part of *Ecclesia Vindicata* be there, and what other treatises of his are there bound.

London, June 21, 1670.—Sir Thomas Stringer is drawing up a conclusion for Mr. Greenvyle to pay the Trustees, but I shall believe nothing till they get the money, for Mr. Greenvyle is not to be trusted either in 'his or in the matter of his wife's health,

who though she was never better in her life then since she came from Durham, yet hee hath arraigned her before a consultation of physitians here, and labour'd to prove her upon the strength of Dr. Wilson's and Dr. Tunstall's certificate to be subject to maniack passion, and to shew the greater kindness to her had provided 2 physitians more, who us'd to keep mad men and mad women in their houses ; but Sir Alexander Frazer and Sir Charles Scarborough*, together with Dr. Needham, and Dr. Allen, one that looks to mad people, have agreed together, and sufficiently confuted the Durham physitians, that shee hath no kind of mania in her head at all ; adding and saying that the Durham certificate comes from men that are unworthy to practise physick, and that it smells more of ignorance and malice then of any reason or knowledge.

I grudge not Mr. Kirby his 5*l.* if hee had taken the same care of the Steward's office that Mr. Arden [did] and not suffered the Cooke to abuse his office, and send his meat out of the house at pleasure. If the Cooke hath now his 12*l.* wages goeing on, heed would be taken that hee lurcheth not more gaines when hee dresseth any thing for the entertainment of Justices, Chancellour, and strangers. It is none of my fault that Hutchinson's bill for parchment and paper, &c., was not called for before I went away, which either the Keeper of the Library or the Steward should have done, according to the charge layd upon them by my selfe that they should not let me goe out of Durham in the debt of any man, but adjusted all reckonings and payd them clearly before I went.

Postsc: Colonell Tempest and 4 gentlemen more that hee brought along with him din'd with me here this day, and I thinke they thought themselves welcome and very civilly used. I forgot to speake to Mr. Blacket, which you must not doe, to provide a competent quantity of sack and claret for the Assizes. I heare that your Under-sheriffe was seen here yesterday in Westminster Hall, without giveing notice of his comeing away from you either to mee or Sir Gilbert, nor doe you take any notice of it. In the meane while who attends the Under-Sheriffe's office I know not, and I thinke hee hath no deputy

* A very eminent physician. He was Fellow of Gonville and Caius College, from which he was ejected. After this he went to Oxford, where he took the degree of M.D. in 1646. Whilst there, he assisted the great Harvey in the compilation of his book, *De Generatione Animalium*. After the Restoration, he became principal Physician to King Charles II., from whom he received the honour of Knighthood. He was subsequently Physician to James II. and to William III. Besides a work upon Anatomy, in which he was eminently skilled, he wrote a book upon Trigonometry.—See Wood's *Fasti Oxon.* (ed. Bliss), ii. p. 97.

allowed him in his patent, of which I pray you send me a copy in a little piece of paper. . . . Tell your selfe and M^r. Davenport that the Bishop of Worcester is dead*, and that it is nois't and believed at Court the Bishop of Oxford shall succeed him, and D^r. Crew, the Clerke of the Closet, made Bishop of Oxford†.

I pray you take more care of your periods and commaes of your letters, and read them over before you seale them.

London, June 25th. 1670.—I wrote to you in my last letter about the provision of wine for the Assizes, but Sir Gilbert tells me that hee hath provided sack here at London, which hee intends to send downe to you, because there is no sacke in the north which is either good or cheap.

Postsc.—The Court and City are all in new mourning for Madame ‡, whose sudden death is much lamented, and great thoughts of heart there are about it, but the King of France hath sent his ambassadour here to the King, being in great sorrow for the loss of his sister, that she was opened after her death, and that her liver, lungs and spleen &c. were all decayed in her, only her heart and her stomach remained sound.

June 30th. 1670.—I perceive by M^r. Neile's Patent that hee is to hold his office *quamdiu se bene gesserit*, and wee thinke here that hee hath carried himselfe so ill that hee deserves to hold it no longer. The best lawyers here tell me and Sir Gilbert that hee hath committed a great misdemeanour in leaveing the country without giveing any the least notice of it to us, having no Deputy allowed him in his Patent that was impower'd to execute his office in his absence. They tell us that if his Patent be not forfeit by this misdemeanor, yet at least upon an information against him hee will have a good round fine set upon his head, and so you may tell him when hee comes back to you, for hee never comes neare to mee.

* Robert Skinner, D.D., Bishop of Worcester, died 14th June, 1670, at 80, and was buried in his own cathedral.

† These surmises proved correct. Bishop Skinner was succeeded at Worcester by Dr. Walter Blandford, Bishop of Oxford, and Dr. Crewe, Rector of Lincoln College, Oxford, and Dean of Chichester (afterwards Bishop of Durham), was promoted to the See of Oxford, to which he was consecrated on the 2nd July, 1671. He was eventually Bishop Cosin's successor at Durham.

‡ Henrietta-Maria, Duchess of Orleans and Anjou, fourth and youngest daughter of King Charles I. She was born in Bedford House in the city of Exeter on the 16th June 1644, during the heat of the Great Rebellion. She married Philip, Duke of Anjou, (afterwards Duke of Orleans) the only brother of Louis XIV., by whom she had two daughters. She also had a son, the Duke de Valois, who died in infancy. She died suddenly, shortly after her return from a visit to Charles II. at Dover, in the month of June, 1670.—Sandford's Generall Hist. p. 574.

July 2^d. 1670.—*Postsc*: In M^r. Kirby's accompts I want his receipts and acknowledgments of the two 25^l. pounds for the annuity payd by M^r. Wright due at Pentecost was a 12 month and Martinmas last, both which I have allowed to Sir Wm. Turner for M^r. J. C.* and therefore I must be payd againe by M^r. Kirby and you, and in his next accompt the 25^l. must be allowed to mee againe for Pentecost last, which M^r. Flower tells mee you say is payd; and which I shall allow Sir Wm. Turner, if you will take care to repay me againe in M^r. Kirby's accompts.

London, July 28th. 1670.—You doe your selfe and mee also much wrong to say upon the serious perusall of my letters that you despaire ever either to write or doe any thing that shall be pleasing or acceptable to me, for your own conscience and my frequent and kind expressions in my letters, besides those words which I have often said personally to you, will tell you to the contrary. Yet you are now at last come to that conclusion, at which you have been driving in many of your late letters, that you grow weary of me, and find it a very uneasy thing to continue any longer in the management of my affaires, and therefore you pray me to appoint some body els for that purpose, which you know well at this distance I cannot doe. And I hope when you have well consider'd of it you will make no more such motions; for you have divers offices under mee which, as matters now stand, you know cannot be managed without you, and therefore I hope you will give me time to consider of it. In the meane while I must needs take this motion (I had almost said this pettish and foward motion) to bee a very great disregard of me who am your very loveing friend, Jo. DURESME.

Againe you will present my service to the Judges, and tell them I am sorry my condition is so bad that I cannot attend them. I goe as farre as Knightbridge and Kensington every other day to take the aire, which is here within doores sulphury hot, as it hath been this 10 dayes together. I take many things for the retention of urine, but cannot prevaile yet against the weakness of that faculty, as I hope to doe ere long.

London, Augst. 2^d. 1670.—Since the Judges came in to Durham you have been so full of businesse there that I must and doe excuse you from writing by this last post. But I hope you will not have mee excuse Mr. Davenport, who, you said 3 or 4 posts since, would write me a large letter of his and your being together with my Lord St. John at Auckland, &c. Instead of which large letter I received 4 or 5 small lines from him yes-

* The Bishop's son, Mr. John Cosin. See *antè*, p. 86, *note*.

ternight which he wrote in hast, whiles Judge Littleton* was giveing the charge, and saith not one word either of my Lord St. John, or the confirming of my 3 leases, nor of any thing els but of Mr. Breereton's† sermon, of which I have much commendation by other letters.

London, Augst. 4, 1670.—I will have no more stewards that are bred after the Scotch way, and am very glad that I am rid of this Taylor, who among other of his virtues would not endure a servant here to take away the candle grease-pot upon one of the staires upon a Sabbath day morneing, as hee call'd it, and thought my daughter and her housekeeper very profane persons that would suffer so irreligious an action.

I have sealed and returned the 4 instruments belonging to Mr. Lumley's institution ‡, and let it bee your care that the postage be payd, and that his subscriptions with the Act of taking his oaths be preserved.

Pall Mall, London, Augst. 6, 1670.—For your letter of July 23^d. What your intention was in it you declare to me now that it was very honest; and so it might well bee, that such odd and short expressions there were in it that they made me apprehend you were very ready to give over my service, which indeed troubled me. I tooke the new Steward chiefly to manage the affaires here in my family, which could [not] have been done if I had sent him downe to you to manage the affairs of the country that belong to me in letting of leases and settling the rents of my demesnes, &c., after you and M^r. Davenport had instructed him therein. For this way would have cost me more than his service had been worth, and in the meane while I should have had no use of him in the guiding of my house here at London, as truly I had little all the while hee was in it. But now wee are rid of him, and as I must make what shift I can here to order my family, so I must entreat you and Mr. Davenport, together

* Timothy Lyttelton, great-great-grandson of the eminent judge of the reign of Edward IV., and brother of the Lord-keeper of Charles I., being the seventh of the sons of Sir Edward Lyttelton, of Henley in Shropshire, Chief Justice of North Wales, by Mary, daughter of Edmund Walter, Chief Justice of South Wales, the brother of Chief Baron Sir John Walter. Timothy Lyttelton was admitted of the Inner Temple in 1626, and called to the bar in 1635. He was elected a bencher in 1640. At the Restoration he held the office of Recorder of Bewdley, and was appointed one of the Welsh Judges. In 1670 he was appointed one of the Barons of the Exchequer. He died in 1679, and was buried in the Temple Church.—Foss's Judges of England, vii. p. 143.

† George Brereton, M.A. He was collated to the Rectory of Elwick in 1667, upon the resignation of that benefice by Dean Granville.

‡ John Lumley was instituted to the Rectory of Kirkhaugh, Northumberland, 26th July, 1670.—Hodgson's Hist. Northumb. iii. part 2, p. 65.

with Mr. Kirby, that all things which concerne me may be well ordered in the country. And I pray assure yourselves that though I may now and then expostulate some particulars with you, yet your doings are not so displeasing and unacceptable to me as you imagined, and told me plainly, they were.

Pall Mall, London, Augst. 16th. 1670.—You have not in a long while said any thing of my publick library, nor told me whether the Alphabetical Catalogue bee yet finisht or no, nor how ready T. B. is to write the Classicall, which may be sent unto him from hence together with a Catalogue of those Bookes that are yet wanting in their severall classes, whieh I am here drawing up, and shall continue so to doe as new and considerable books shall come forth. Under my own picture there I appointed a shield* to be set, which John Brass prepared, and you have not yet told me whether Van Ersen hath yet written the words that were appointed to be set in it in a blew ground and gold letters, viz. JOHANNES EPISCOPUS DUNELM. FUNDATOR ET INSTRUCTOR HUJUS BIBLIOTHECÆ. I have a great mind to prepare the void roome which is between the Exchequer and the Library by the west end of it, that it may be made ready, as you and John Langstaff may remember I designed, to hold more bookes, such as are Manuscripts and Mapps, and the whole class of the Common Law and Statutes of the land. I pray you speake with John Langstaffe about it, and get him to make a handsome draught of it, and to count what the charge in all particulars will arise unto, and then let me hear from you about it.

Pall Mall, London, Augst. 20th. 1670.—If neither Sir Gilbert nor Sir Ralph Cole will be Sheriffe wee must entreat some other to take that office upon him, of whose care wee may be sure to keep mee from all trouble in the affaires that belong to a Sheriffe. What think you of Sir James Clavering, or Sir James Penneyman, who are both understanding men? But I hope Sir Gilbert will not leave the office, if his Under-sheriffe doth not incline or force him to it.

The 7 oxen which the Northumberland thiefe brought to Durham and sold to Mr. Duck† for 14^l. were extremely cheap,

* A Shield of the same kind is still in existence, and hangs just inside the entrance to the Bishop's Library. The inscription, however, is slightly different, and runs thus:—JOHANNES COSIN. EPISCOPUS DUNELM. FUNDAVIT ET INSTRUXIT HANC BIBLIOTHECAM. ANNO D^{NI}. M.D.C.LXIX.

† Afterwards Sir John Duck, Bart., who lived to become one of the wealthiest burgesses of Durham. He was of obscure parentage, and was bred a butcher, under one John Heslop, in defiance of the whole craft, in whose books there still exists a gentle reprimand to Heslop, “to forbear to set John Ducke on worke in the trade of a butcher, on paine of 39^s. 11^d.” John Duck, however, was born to

and would make others suppose that Mr. Duck knew they were stolen beforehand, and that hee play'd booty with the thiefe, thinking himself safe enough by buying them openly and tolling them in the market. I think you argue well that the thiefe being convict after Mr. Duck had bought the oxen of him and promised him to pay for them, the debt now belongs to mee. But I should be glad if you could perswade Mr. Duck so to order the matter that I might have my rights without going to law, and perhaps spending more than this 14*l.* is worth. Is there never a wise and understanding man neere about you that may end this controversy without law? When you have tryed such wayes first you may talke of law after.

Postsc. : I am somewhat indispos'd at present with the feare of a fit of the strangury, which is a terrible torment if it should come upon me againe. But I am not sickle with it, and hope within a few dayes to pass it over.

Pall Mall, London, Augst. 25th. 1670.—The accompt that you and Mr. Kirby give me from Sir Henry Vane's tenants will be another evidence against Mr. Neile's false dealeing with mee, and having meddled in that matter as my Under Sheriffe, and takeing his Baylyes along with him, I think hee hath behaved himselfe so ill in his office that he hath not observed the tenour of his Patent, which is to last no longer then *quam diu se bene gesserit in eodem officio*, and let him looke to it, for I will not be thus abused by him: for which end I pray that Mr. Kirby and you may make the proofe sure against him of his and his Baylyes receiveing so much money from Sir Henry Vane's tenants, and keeping the same all this while in their owne pocketts, putting me to aske the money from them againe, then which there can not be a greater misbehaviour in his office and the trust that was reposed in him: unless you will count this a greater misbehaviour. which I wil bee able to prove against him, that when hee went about this business hee commonly did it in the evening or night time, haveing all the day time before drunck himselfe to a great

greatness, and grew rich in despite of the butchers, and married either the sister or the daughter of his benefactor. He built a splendid mansion in Silver Street, and endowed an Hospital at Lumley. In the former a panel still exists, recording his happy rise to fortune. The Baronet, then humble Duck, cast out by the butchers, stands near a bridge in an attitude of despondency, and in the air a raven is seen bearing in his bill a piece of money, which, according to tradition, fell at his feet, and which, being put out to use, was the nucleus on which he wound a splendid fortune. On the right is a view of the mansion in Silver Street, and on the left the Hospital at Lumley. He died without issue, and was buried at St. Margaret's, 31st Aug., 1691, where his wife, *pia, prudens, felix*, lies buried beside him.—Sir C. Sharp's Knights and Burgesses, p. 37.

distemper in the taverne or alehouse, and then frisk't away with his Baylyes helter and skelter to gather up the money, which gave no small scandall to all the country about, as divers gentlemen and others inform'd me. It skills no matter what Neile's atturney said to you.

Hee would not come to me when hee was here in London, and his father would not suffer him to come neer his presence. I heare of his misbehaviour otherwise whilst hee was here in towne, and you know well enough, as many others besides you and Mr. Davenport doe, that I have had too much patience with him and his ungratefull dealeings towards me, wherein hee is flesht by no other but a few of his drinking companions in the country.

Mr. Ward, as I said, is a good honest gentleman, but as troublesome an honest gentleman as any is in the country. You must deale with him as well as you can, and there an end.

I have found out now the account that John Langstaffe gave me for the building and perfecting in all manner of worke of the little roome within the Library, and his bill came to 77*l.* 11*s.* whereof 21*l.* was accounted for lead which will now be saved by the lead that you are to receive from M^r. Wharton and somewhat of that lead will be to spare, so that upon the whole account John Langstaffe's bill, besides four trees out of Frankland, will come to no more then 56*l.* And I pray set him upon the worke, and see it be well and compleatly done, that wee may want no roome for the bookees which wee are to supply as wee can get time and money to pay for them. Only take care that the lights into the Chequer offices bee not taken away, or obstructed, as John Langstaffe told me they should not bee.

It was not well done to let Van Ersell slip before hee had written the words upon the Shield under my picture, and now you must get somebody else to doe it as it is done in the porch.

London, Augst. 27. 1670.—I pray you set your minde upon my resolution for the additionall roome to my Library, and set John Langstaffe out of hand to prepare all things required towards it, and to set on all his severall sorts of workemen about it, and let him discharge them all; to which purpose you must enter Articles with him, and if the lead be not come from Mr. Wharton you must presently send for it, for my minde is much set upon this roome to have it as usefull and as handsome as the other greater Library is.

Augst. 30. 1670.—I have sent you herein John Langstaffe's note of accompt which hee made for the little roome adjoineing to the Publice Library, that you may draw Articles between him and you the better, though I understand not what hee meanes by

the casement but one foot lower. And if the roome will be capable of more presses upon each side of the window on each side of the chimeney, though perhaps they will be less then the greater presses, I would have them also added, and if hee will not allow them into the bargaine you must add somewhat for them in the Articles. Bee sure you tye him to doe his worke as speedily and as neatly as possibly hee can, and remember to put it into the bargaine that hee shall open the passage between the 2 further presses of the Library, and make it a very handsome doore, with the cheeks lined into the new roome. For my mind is set upon't to have it done very handsomely, because I purpose to keep all mapps, booke of geography, and all manner of manuscripts there that wee can buy or begg from any others in whose houses, if any such bee there, they are not likely to bee so well preserved as they will bee in this Library. To which purpose I pray set Mr. Davenport of list'ning out and searching after them, you and hee and all your acquaintances besides.

London, Septemb^r. 3^d. 1670.—In the letter which I sent to Mr. Davenport by the last post there is somewhat for you to know concerning the new roome to bee added to my Library, and I pray be careful in it. I would gladly know whether the pourtraietures be made about the porch press that Mr. Davenport and you and I agreed on by letter presently after I came last to London; for you told me then they should be done, though you now tell me a post or two since that Van Ersen never appear'd at Durham since I was there.

London, Septemb^r. 6th. 1670.—You did well to offer the courtesy of the Castle to my Lord Commissioner, and to waite upon him at his inne. It was a sad accident at Old Durham water, and I wonder that Mr. Tempest would not send one of his servants to guide Sir Gilbert's groome thorough it, for want whereof the poore man hath now lost his life.

Postsc. When you answer my letters I pray you looke well upon them and skip nothing, as I am afraid you have done in divers of them of late.

Yesterday at the Sessions in the Old Bailey the Recorder of the City, and the Court thereof (wherein were my Lord Major and the Sheriffes, besides many other of the Justices of the Peace) set a fine of 40^l. upon every one of the Jury who quitted Penn (a Quaker) that was then tryed upon the Statute of riots, and sent them all to the gaole, where now they lay till their fines be payed, and the credit of the fanaticks beginnes much to lessen in this City of London.

You tell me of 11 lords of the Union who are come along with the Lord Commissioner of Scotland. I pray tell me also whereunto you conceive that Union will lead, for I heare that you have read the booke that were published about it in King James's time, when the Union was first attempted and set on foot. Those booke I cannot yet get, and yet I am named for one of the Commissioners concerning that Union* when they beginne to set about it, about the 14th day of this month, if it holds.

London, Septemb^r. 10th. 1670.—For John Langstaffe's saying that Mr. Wharton's 2 fother of lead will not countervale the 21^l. for lead and workmanship towards the additional roome to the Library, I doe not understand it, and I maraile you should so suddenly swallow it without making any reply to him. For I make account that Mr. Wharton's 2 fother of lead are worth 26^l., which is 5^l. more then 21^l., if lead sells now as it was wont to doe at 13^l. the fother; but if it bee at a lower rate yet I should think that 2 fother will sell for more then John Langstaffe's 21^l., set down in his note for lead and workmanship both, whereof the lead it selfe, besides the workmanship, could not probably come to above a fother and a halfe at most.

Postscr.—I doe not know whether my Lord Commissioner be come to towne or no, but they expect him this night, as they doe the Duke of Buckingham from France. I have a letter from my Lord Keeper giveing me notice that it [is] his Majestie's pleasure to make me one of the Commissioners for the Union betwixt England and Scotland, and to attend that Commission upon Wednesday next at the Exchequer Chamber in Westminster.

London, Septemb^r. 13th. 1670.—It is well yet, or rather it is not well, that after a yeere's time or neere upon it, you should tell me the pictures upon the porch press are not done at all, and certainly it must be Mr. Kirby's fault or yours to pay Van Ersell his money before hee had finish't his worke: against which error and forwardness in payment of workmen I have so frequently forwarn'd both you and him, and now after a yeere's time I heare how my words have been neglected.

Of the sturgeon that was taken the last yeere I never heard before, which now you say cost me above 40^l., but how you dispos'd of it you doe not say.

London, Sept^r. 15th. 1670.—Yesterday I attended the Commission for the Union at the Exchequer Chamber in Westminster, where the Commissions were only read, and the day adjourned to

* The Act for authorizing the Commissioners was passed 22 Charles II., c. ix., 1670.

Saturday next, at Somerset House, and then we shall heare more of it which way the designe tends. Freedom of trade is plausible to all men here, who will buy any where as cheap as they can, and I wish you had told me wherein our northerne people will suffer by it more than others ; for if our northerne people will not sell their commodityes as cheap as they are sold in other places, the tradesmen here and the Scotchmen will plead hard against them, who I feare have a further designe in it to get other advantages over the English then in their trading only. The Duke of Buckingham is return'd from France, but as yet nobody knows the news that hee brought from thence, at least not I.

Postscr.—Let me know what Captaines attend the muster of the 2 troops of horse on the Palace Green upon the 6th. of October next, for if Capt. Hall cannot attend it, it will be time to thinke upon another.

London, Sept^r. 20th. 1670.—What your meaneing was I cannot tell, but your expression concerning Mr. Wharton's 2 fother of lead could not otherwise be construed then as I wrote in my former letter. If John Langstaffe can buy lead for 12^l. a fother you must let him have Mr. Wharton's lead at the same rate, but Mr. Wharton will say that hee sells it every where for 13^l. If no more presses then 3 large ones can be made in the additionall roome to my Library, wee must be content with them, and the lesser shelves on each side the window, and on each side of those larger presses.

London, Septemb^r. 24th. 1670.—That the sturgeon should cost 40^s. which was taken this yeare is somewhat a large reckoning, but let it pass, it was well the Judges had it.

At the Commission for the Union we are not yet come to the trading point, and I believe it will not pass to the prejudice of the northerne countyes.

London, Septemb^r. 29th. 1670.—A sorry account it is that you give me of the wood destroyed both in Bedbourne and Franckland, not so much as telling me the least remedy that wee have to recover the loss in either of those places ; and I am little beholden to Mr. Davison for his unwillingness to punish the Quaker's wife, and to make her restore what she hath cut downe and taken away, which I suppose you would not have told me unless there had been some probability of truth in it.

Dr. Brevint's delay of paying the 13^s. 4^d. pension to the Bishoprick of Durham (the rites and customs whereof I am sworne to maintain) is no longer to be endured. And therefore I pray goe to him once againe in my name and desire him to give mee his positive answer whether hee will pay the pension or no, and

all the arrears of it since his time. If hee either denies it or puts it off to a further day (haveing had so many yeeres allready to consider of it) pray him that hee would not take it ill if I presently commence a suit against him, and let the world see how my kindness to him is rewarded. For I believe but for mee hee had neither been either at Durham or Branspeth, which last words I only tell to yourselfe, for I would not willingly have any men upbraided with the curtesyes that I have done to them.

London, Octob^r. 4th. 1670.—I looke for some account from you in every one of your letters of the progress that John Langstaffe and his workemen make about the additionall roome to the Library, as I gave you warning before, and advise with John Langstaffe whether or no it will be best to leave a doore on one side of the window, whereby the workemen may enter from the garden, and afterwards, when all is done, either to be wall'd up againe, or to have a wooden doore there, answerable to the presse on the other side of the window, for the Bishop when he pleases to enter the more privately thereinto through his own garden, when hee will give the Library keeper notice thereof, who must open that doore for him, and stand charg'd with all the bookees in both the roomes.

I have layd out more than 100^l. for bookees to be sent unto the Library, whereof you have the catalogue lately sent unto you; and yet the collection of money which you have made for them is as yet but 67^l. I pray you therefore take all opportunityes to get in more money, either from the tenants in their fees and fines, or otherwise as you can for a better stock, you and Mr. Davenport both by your effectuall motions.

London, Octob^r. 8th. 1670.—If they have not misinform'd you concerning the 2 water corne mills at Durham I will be content that you should take the fine which is offer'd, unless you can hooke in a booke for the Library, as you may the better doe if you stand upon the 8th yeare, which ought to allow halfe a yeere's value.

It is well that Dr. Brevint is come off at last to pay his pension and the arrears thereof at Branspeth.

You say Farrer's wife's sickness and buryall hinder'd him from coming to Durham and sealeing his writings to your cosin Carnaby, so that for my money I must expect still longer, and at last I hope I shall have it. But what a shamefull act is this in him to keep these my rents, as he did many others before, so long in his hands without account or payment of them in. His letter to Mr. Arden complaines that hee hath been a great loser by me, wherein I suppose his meaneing is that hee accounts all

lost which hee thought to have gained by his false concealements and dealeings with me.

If I let him have his fine I shall doe him a greater kindness than ever he deserv'd at my hands, who thrust himselfe in to bee my officer with no other intention then to deceive and cheat me, if by any meanes he could, which art hee hath perfectly learned when he served Sir Arthur Haslerigg and others against the King.

Postsc. I looke to heare by the next post from you and Mr. Davenport how well the Synod, the Sessions, the Archdeacon's Visitation, and the Musters, past amongst you this weeke.

London, Octob^r. 13th. 1670.—I shall not much stand upon the giveing of 200^l. to my daughter, though I have not heard one word from her or her husband all this while of my absence from them, or dureing the time that this house hath been sought for: yet I would not have it purchas't too deare, or hand over head. For the settling thereof when it is purchas't let it bee in trustees' hands, (Sir Ralph Cole, Sir Gilbert Gerard, Mr. Davenport, and your selfe) for the use of my daughter dureing her life, and for the use of her husband dureing his life, after to descend unto all her children, and the profit thereof equally to be divided betwixt them, which I thiuke will be the quietest and most acceptable way that can be taken for them all. Yet before this be done I desire that Mr. Davison may promise you 2 things, 1st. that hee will bestow some windows or other ornament upon the house wall next the street, and make a faire porch, by John Langstaffe's advice, into it. 2nd. that hee shall allow his wife a constant and a convenient summ of money every yeere for her own expences, which hee told me at first after hee had marryed her should be 60^l. a yeere; but I think shee will be content with 50^l. or as they can agree betweene themselves.

I wish I had here by me the catalogue of the bookes in my private library at the Castle, or a copy of it at least, for upon many occasions I want the sight and use of it.

[*Postsc.*] I pray you let me heare who liv'd in Sir Thomas Tempest's house when I was Prebend, that is, about 40 yeeres agoe, and what rent it payd.

London, Octob^r. 18th. 1670.—If you can get nothing of Mr. Gordon for the Library, wee must be content to let alone; but I would have you take all advantages for augmenting the stocke of it. And now wee are at it, I shall put you in mind of *Tractatus Tractatum* and the Common-law bookes, after which you

were seeking, and had got some promises towards them. I shall also put you in mind that it now beginnes to be winter time, and that the bookes if they bee not all rub'd over before a fire once a fortnight or month at least, they will contract moulding and be in danger to be spoiled: for the better care whereof I have augmented your stipend out of the late bought lands at Dunsforth.

Postsc. Let Wren looke to my private library at the Castle, that the bookes grow not mouldy, and to all the rest of my goods that none of them may get any harme, either at Durham or Auckland.

Pray commend me to Mr. Davenport and tell him his old friend Mr. William Legge* is newly dead, and that Mr. Godolphin is like to succeed him in the better chamber† and Mr. David Water in his office of the Ordinance. The King and all his retinue came from Newmarket the last Saturday.

I pray send me the title of Tully workes lately given to the Library, 4 voll. fol.‡ and remember Mr. Blakiston to put them in the Alphabet Catalogue.

Pall Mall, London, Octob^r. 25th. 1670.—Upon Sunday I was at Whitehall, and yesterday I was at the Parliament, which is adjourn'd till Thursday, where the King and the Lord Keeper's Speech were all for a supply of moneys, and for the takeing care against the unquietness of some people. The Speeches are not yet printed, as soone as they bee they shall be sent to you.

Pall Mall, London, Octob^r. 27th. 1670.—The House of Commons hath this day voted to give the King a supply of money for the preparing of his ships, and his other occasions, but concluded nothing as yet what those occasions were, or by what way the supply should be collected out of the Kingdome§.

* Father of the first Lord Dartmouth. He was Groom of the Bed-chamber to Charles I., and afterwards to Charles II., and also Master of the Ordnance. He was likewise M.P. for Southampton. He is mentioned several times in the Diaries of Evelyn and Pepys.

† *Bed-chamber* is doubtless meant. Bishop Cosin, at this time of his life, dictated all his letters, adding only his sign-manual. His amanuensis was probably unfamiliar with courtly phrase, and wrote down as we have it in the text.

‡ The title is as follows:—Ciceronis (Marci Tullii) Opera omnia quæ extant, à Dionysio Lambino Monstrellensi ex codicibus manuscriptis emendata et aucta: Quorum ordinem & numerum altera pagina indicabit. Ejusdem D. Lambini annotationes seu emendationum rationes singulis tomis distinctas. Index rerum et verborum memoriarum digniorum copiosus et locuples singulis tomis adjectus. Et fragmenta omnia, quæ extant, à viris doctis non ita pridem undique collecta. Parisiis. Ex officina Jacobi de Puys, sub signo Samaritanæ. M.D.LXVI. Cum privilegio Regis.

§ “ Jovis, 27^o. die Octobris, 1670.—Resolved, upon the Question, *Nemine contra-*
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The Commission for the Union which should have met this day is put off to the beginning of November next, and is like to goe but slowly on*.

Pall Mall, London, Novemb^r. 5th. 1670.—I doe not believe that Dr. Wharton would write to M^r. Morland of the exceeding great danger wherein hee thought mee to bee, for he told me that though I suffer'd a little paine when I was indispos'd about 10 dayes since, yet I was in no danger at all. My chiefe trouble is my want of my retentive faculty and the strength of my sphincpter muscle, and therefore M^r. Morland nor any body els need to have made such a report about your towne as it seemes they did concerning me.

Postsc. I heare that M^r. Samuel Davison and my daughter intended, in case they could not get Sir Thomas Tempest's house, to borrow their habitation in one of my Castles, for themselves, children, and servants, whereunto I will never assent, and therefore let them not thinkne of it any more.

Pall Mall, London, Novemb^r. 10th. 1670.—Sir Gilbert sends his service to you, and I say that I had heard of the report concerning the new attempt for K^s. and B^s. before your letter came to him, but neither hee nor I doe believe any such thing, and can heare no body speake of it here; only young M^r. Wharton said by chance that M^r. Cuthbert Carre had desir'd him to move me in it for my consent thereunto, from which hee knew how unwilling and avers I was. It is a pretty thing that M^r. Carre will never give over that business, whereunto I can never give consent, and which hee knows the country for the best part of them doe not pretend to set up any more. In the meane while it was in an ill houre that you should write to mee for him and make a motion that hee might have his lease renew'd him for nothing. Yet M^r. Wharton's sonne was with mee this day and told me that hee was sorry hee had made him any instrument to move in it, and that hee had received a letter from him a few dayes since, wherein hee said that hee would meddle no more in

diciente, That the King be supplied, proportionable to his present occasions. *Ordered*, That a List be brought in, of the particular debts of his Majesty, at Interest, by the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, on Monday next. *Ordered*, That an estimate be brought in by the Treasurer of the Navy, on Monday next, of the charge of the Navy; and the time for which it is made."—Journals of the House of Commons.

* Sir Gilbert Gerard writes to Mr. Stapylton on the 17th Nov., 1670, that "the Union [Union] is adjor'd till March next, and from thatt time I believe till domesdaie."—Hunter MSS. vii. 71. "After many conferences," says Echard, "they" (the Commissioners) "broke off in mutual jealousies and general dissatisfaction."—Hist. England, iii. p. 251.

that matter. But notwithstanding you may know his mind if you tell him what you heare, and, if it be true, that I doe not take it well and friendly at his hands if hee persists to trouble me any more about it. I doubt Neile had a hand in it, whose nature is to doe me all the mischiefe he can.

Pall Mall, London, Nov^{ber}. 17th. 1670.—As soone as you send me word that the lease of the house is compounded for with the Deane and Chapter, and that Mr. Davison hath payd the fine and given it under his hand that hee will performe the rest of the conditions, I will seale Sir Thomas Tempest's lease, and give you order to pay him the 200^l. which Sir Gilbert and you have perswaded me to doe. But let me bee at no uncertainties. Mr. Davison in his letter to Sir Gilbert puts the business againe upon my pleasure, and makes me suspitious that hee will put some trick or other upon me before it be done. In the meane while hee keeps his wife in ignorance of all passages, and hath got her to be content (the more weake and imprudent woman she) with the allowance of 30^l. per annum for her cloathes, which is very meane in my conceipt*.

Pall Mall, London, Novemb^r. 22, 1670.—*Tho. Coryate's Cru-
dityes* I did not carry up to London, and 'tis a very strange
thing to me that so many booke should be lost out of the
Library in the Castle before they could be got into the Library
upon the Place Green, viz^t. *Bp. Andrew^e's Sermons, Photii
Bibliotheca, Areopagita* workes in 2 volumnes, this *Coryat*, and
divers others which I cannot now remember.

Pall Mall, London, Novemb^r. 29th. 1670.—When I had dictated thus farr I received yours of the 25th. instant. I told you severall times that the Postmaster, notwithstanding the sitting of Parliament will charge every pacquet, though hee let the letters goe free, and you told me that you would take order with all tenants to beare that charge, as they might well doe when it sav'd them up a journey to London: but now you say that you *thought* nothing would have been demanded for pacquets, because the Parliament was sitting, which now wee find to be otherwise; for I have disputed it with the chiefe Postmaster, and cannot prevale to have pacquets allowed without charge.

* In a letter of the same date from Sir Gilbert Gerard to Mr. Stapylton, he says, "I have hear sentt yow Sam. Davison's letter, and my Ladye's, by wch yow must take yower mesuer for her alowans for pines. I prai take care of her, and see if you can perswad Sam to make itt 40^l. a year."—Hunter MSS. vii. 71.

Mr. Davison's parsimony, in the matter of his wife's allowance, obviously gave the Bishop great umbrage. He refers to it more than once.

Besides the 3^s. 6^d. set upon Mr. Eden's pacquet at Durham, there was likewise 3^s. 6^d. set upon the pacquet of 4 leases which you sent hither, and 2^s. 6^d. for Gordon's lease, all which charges are to be divided among the tenants.

I thinke I gave you leave by one of my last letters to offer Deane Carleton the lease of Alice Colson for yeeres to be renewed unto him without fine, except it were a booke of 5^l., or if he will not give that let it be 3^l. for the Library, and this I trust will please him.

On Fryday last I was at the Parliament House, and there sat about 3 hours without getting any cold, which is my great enemy. There I spake with the King, who was graciously pleas'd to promise me the bestowing the next Prebend in Durham, if it should chance to fall into his gift by prerogative; and this may concerne Mr. Davenport to know it. But his Majesty hath not declar'd himselfe who shall be Bishop of Lichfield, though Dr. Wood and his friends looke for it, and would faine have it*.

Pall Mall, London, Dec^{ber}. 1st. 1670.—I send you by this post Mr. Gordon's lease, and I believe they will charge it at the Post-house, as they are resolv'd to doe all pacquets, and I thinke wee had better pay the money (which the tenants must repay you againe) then have the trouble of continuall disputing with Sir John Bennet, the chiefe Postmaster.

The House of Commons this day have voted against a land tax, and Sir Gilbert did no small service to keep it from imposing the same upon the subject; but they are all resolv'd to supply the King otherwise with *three millions* of pounds, for so much the King's debts and his present occasions of furnishing out the Navy doe require, which must be put upon foreigne commodityes and some advance in the rate of the beare and ale at home†.

Pall Mall, London, Decemb^r. 3^d. 1670.—By your discours of my bookes that are lost out of my private Library, or in the way

* The Bishoprie of Lichfield was vacant by the death of Bishop Hacket, the munificent restorer of Lichfield Cathedral, on the 28th Oct., 1670. Dr. Wood's friends carried their point. He was consecrated Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield on the 2nd July, 1671. His brother, Sir Henry Wood, whose daughter and heir was married to Charles Fitz-Roy, Duke of Southampton, son of Charles II. by the Duchess of Cleveland, is said to have procured Dr. Wood's promotion.

† On the 27th Nov., 1670, Sir Gilbert Gerard writes to Mr. Stapylton:—"This day we past a votte that ther should be a duty of ten pounds for every hors or mare that cam in to England that was bred owtt of his Maiestie's dominions; and fifti in the hundred upon all french coches imported; and imposisions upon all french commodityes, to the [? *their*] disincorregment, and the incorngement of ower own manifaktury."—Hunter MSS. vii. 73. The cacography of the Knight's letters is truly wonderful.

when they were carryed to the publick Library, it should seem that you think none to be lost, but I am sure that I have us'd divers of them while they were there.

It is well that Mr. Davison hath agreed with the Deane and Chapter for Sir Thomas Tempest's house lease, and it will be better if hee keeps the day of payment with them, for I am ashamed to heare that hee hath for so many yeeres together owed them 10*l.* for confirming his patent of the Hallmote Courts, and that hee hath owed 5*l.* for the Tile Close so long it is another shame for him, as it is likewise to allow his wife but 30*l.* per annum for her cloaths, which hee boasts to bee as good as any ladye's in the country. In the new facing of the house towards the street I desire there may be no patcher employed, but that John Langstaffe should set on neat workemen to doe it. And now wee name him, I would gladly know what hee hath done at the new addition of the Library, and what hee hath appointed John Abbey to doe in order to the new addition and alteration of the first Court at Brafferton.

Dr. Wood is not yet Bishop of Lichfield, and Mr. Grenville hath not yet obtained any Letters of Dispensation for his absence from Durham and his other places of cure, nor shall I consent unto it, haveing the promise of both the principall Secretaryes that the Letters shall not be drawn without my assent thereunto. The man is still gadding at Oxford, and I doubt borrowing of money there also. What his agents at Durham say to you about the observing his directions and his promises I expect to heare from you.

Pall Mall, London, Decemb^r. 6th. 1670.—I was yesterday 4 hours in the Parliament, and got no hurt by it. The weather is here somewhat better then it seems it was with you. I am afraid of nothing so much as cold, and I labour all I can to prevent it, and to fence my selfe from it.

I doe not heare that my non-resident is yet return'd from his gadding to Oxford.

Pall Mall, London, Decemb^r. 8th. 1670.—I have received your's of the 3^d. inst. You have done well to deny to pay the Postmaster the 3*s.* 6*d.* that was set upon the Proclamation, and hereafter you are to deny all such impositions upon letters or pacquets; for though Sir John Bennet demurrs upon it, yet I have spoken with divers Lords now sitting in Parliament, and they assure me that no such thing is due to the Postmaster, and that I shall doe the House of Peeres much wrong if either I or my officers pay any such tax upon pacquets, whether they containe a lease or papers concerning rents, which ought all to be free as long as I

am bound here to attend the Parliament. During the dispute with Sir John Bennet the matter between you and the tenants for paying those impositions must bee at a suspense, and you are so to treat with them that if I cannot get off the charges at last they shall take care to pay you the money.

As soone as M^r. Grenvyle comes from Oxford I shall acquaint him with the poore account that you are yet able to give from M^r. William Newhouse and his other agents. It is a shame, and so I shall tell him that his Curates must be non-residents, as hee himselfe is, and so be all a scandall to the Church and contemners of the law.

Postscr. I have herewith sent you by this post the King's Proclamations for the finding out of those villains who lately seised upon my Lord Duke of Ormond, and would (as it is thought) have murdered him. I pray see that they be published, according to the King's command and writt enclosed with them.

Pall Mall, London, Decemb^r. 10th. 1670.—The Lords of the House of Peeres will bee very much offended if they shall know that you have payd any thing for letters or other writings belonging to my estate or my accompts, and yesterday I speake to my Lord Arlington about it, who hath promised me to see the matter rectified, and that nothing shall be payd for letters or pacquets during the sitting of the Parliament.

You say nothing to me of John Langstaffe's proceedings about the additionall Library at Brafferton. I would fain know in what room he employs his workmen, joynters, for if it bee where James Hall wrought, at the bottome of the great staircase, I apprehend some danger from the shaveings that I remember usually layd there, round about the workmen's feet, who used candles there both morning and evening, and therefore I would wish you to let them worke in some safer place, and I thinke there [be] none safer than the great hall, by the fire side, or rather in the great kitchin.

Pall Mall, London, Decemb^r. 13th. 1670.—I know not what to doe with M^r. Grenvyle, who is still at Oxford, idling away his time, and suffering his curates to be as non-resident at Easington and Sedgfield as he himselfe is, under colour of his wife's taking physick, who for ought I see never needed any, for from her comeing to Durham to this day she was never better in all her life, though she be now thrust up into a coop, and a strait, close place, which may much endanger her health. But hee is a wilfull man and will order her as hee lists. In the meane while, though I went to visit both him and her a month since, I never saw either of them at my lodgings here, for she dares not goe forth

of her own without his leave, which leave it seems hee left not behind him.

Pall Mall, London, Decemb^r. 17th. 1670.—My Lord Arlington hath taken off his brother Sir John Bennet, and saith the paequets shall no more be charg'd during the Sessions or adjournment of Parliament, and the money that you payd you may require againe of the Postmaster, for I never payd any here, and if I had it would have been restor'd me againe.

I have already added in a codicill to my will the remainder of Allerton lease to be given unto the two grandchildren Charlotte and Mary after my decease, and that which concerns Nusham I must entreat you to draw up in a written deed, because you best understand it.

Pall Mall, London, Decemb^r. 22, 1670.—I have received yours of the 17th. instant, wherein 1st. you give me little hopes of Colonel Eden's* 12^s. 9^d., which, being now lost, if you can find no way to get it againe by law, or enquiry at West Auckland among those that know the grounds there, I know not what more to say to it then to lament the Bishop of Durham's condition, which none of his servants or officers can amend.

Postscr. Since my Lord Duke of Ormand's disaster another hath befallen Sir John Coventry, a member of the House of Commons, and a man of a considerable estate, who upon Tuesday night last was set upon here upon Suffolke Street, at one of clock in the night, hard by his own lodging, by 8 horsemen and 12 footmen, who threw him downe in the street, and with a knife wounded him so sore upon the lower grissell of his nose that the report went that they had cut it off, but it proved only two great gashes which the surgeon saith he doubtts not ere long to cure. They wounded him besides in the temples of his head neare the eye, and gave him 2 great cutts in the head, for the healeing whereof he now lays under the surgeon's hands; and by this you may perceive that Durham is not the only place infested with disorderly persons.

Pall Mall, London, Decemb^r. 31, 1670.—This day young M^r. Chaytor, who dwells by Darlington †, was with me, and in the name of the whole towne made a great complaint against M^r. Thomas Blakiston, for neglecting the Bailiffe's office which you

* Col. Robert Eden, of Windlestone, co. Pal. He died in 1662. Col. Eden was grandfather of the first Baronet.—Cf. Pedigree of Eden, Hutchinson's Hist. Durh. iii. p. 339.

† Probably Mr. William Chaytor, of Croft, a. 25 in 1665, who succeeded to that estate on the extinction of the eldest line, and was created a Baronet in 1671.—Cf. Surtees' Hist. Durh. iv. p. 111.

procured from me for him ; saying that there had been no Court kept there this 6 months, which ought to be kept in the towne every 3 weeks, and that the neglect hereof doth much prejudice the townesmen, who if they be thus used will make higher complaints of it than any they doe to mee, and beginne some of them to talke as if such neglects of my officers were suffered in the country for want of K[night]s and B[urgesse]s to looke after them. I ask't M^r. Chaytor if the townesmen had made any address to M^r. T. B. about it, which he believes they have done divers times, receiveing no other satisfaction or answer from him then that hee could not attend it because hee hv'd at Durham and elswhere. If this be true I pray tell M^r. T. B. that hee ought to give up his Patent, and to leave it unto some honest man, who may be able and sufficient to attend the place, for this neglect of his is not to be endured.

M^r. Chaytor likewise tells me that the Bishop's house at Darlington is now only inhabited by M^r. Bell, which is news to me, as never having had any account of it before. M^r. Gill had it in trust for M^r. Charles Gerard's children, to let out at the best rate hee could, with the garden and little garths about it; and M^r. Chaytor tells me that M^r. Place*, who is an honest man and lives not farre from Darlington would be willing to hire it with those garths about it at a certain rate, or els to give a sum of money for the children's behoofe, if hee can agree with M^r. Gill and you about it : whereof I desire to heare from you what the best bargain will bee that you can make for the children, and if you make any such bargaine, be sure that you keep the Bishop free from reparations, which have cost mee too much money all ready.

Postscr. The robberyes that are committed neere about you are variously reported here, and one report is that a maid or a woman, sometimes serveing in the Castle at Durham, having got 4*l*. in her pocket, which was known to a man that pretended to keep her company upon the highway, as they past by a colepit hee demanded the money, and when she had delivered it hee stript her of her cloaths, but being neere the pit's mouth she made use of her wits and threw him down into the pit, which upon her notice given thereof was searched, and at the bottome of the pit 3 naked women found dead, that the man had formerly thrown in there, as hee intended to have done this woman, but fell into the pit himself, and lay there among the 3 women that hee had murdered before. I thinke above 20 persons have

* Probably Christopher Place, of Hurworth, near Darlington, and afterwards of Darlington, Gent., whose father was a younger son of the Dinsdale family.—Cf. Surtees' Hist. Durh. iii. p. 237.

been with me to know the truth of this story, supposed to be acted about 3 weeks or a month since, yet, because you have writ nothing of it, I answer them all that I believe nothing about it.

M^r. Grenvyle, now a *Bullatus Doctor*, is not yet come from Oxford, where Davyes hath been all this while with him. . . . I pray let me know how long Davyes and Beaumont were absent from their Curateships, and who were appointed in their absence to supply them, for it is very requisite that they should be questioned for their absence without any leave first obtained from the Bishop or his Chancellour.

You have here enclosed the 1st. part of the Classical Catalogue, whereon to employ M^r. T. B's diligence. Let him observe to continue the Title upon the top of the leave, that is, Tit. IInd., until he comes hereafter to Tit. IIIrd., and to vary his hand for a distinction between Latine, English, and French. It will be enough to have one columne in every page, and not 2 as in this copy, and let him leave space enough for Appendices. There is a new booke printed of all the Common-Law Bookes, the totall prizes whereof come to somewhat more than 100^l., and I have expended neere 200^l. within this 2 or 3 yeeres. I hope you will get me a supply for that purpose as fast as you can.

January 5th. 1670.—In this which I have now received from you you doe only mention a *quidam*, who came to you from Sir Thomas Liddell, and you tell me not who that *quidam* one was, as I wish you had done, and not put me to guess and conjecture at him. What Sir Thomas Liddell's deeds mention I doe not know. This I know that since I was Bishop never was any such wood demanded out of Frankland or any other place for the supply of Newton; and for the time before what the Bishops gave to the owner of Newton out of courtesy I cannot tell, which by your Audit-books peradventure you may find out, for I remember you have told me that an accompt was brought to the Auditor every yeere by the keeper of the wood what trees were cut downe, and for what use. But whereas your *quidam* one told you that I knew very well old M^r. Blakiston demanded and took, whensoever hee had occasion, what wood was necessary to repaire his houses, &c., I doe assure you and him it is altogether a great untruth, for I never knew or heard of any such matter. If Sir Thomas or his *quidam* one saith that hee will not lose his right, you may well say againe, that I will not part with my own right, but defend it to the uttermost of my power*; and for that purpose

* Sir Gilbert Gerard writes on the 7th March following to Mr. Stapylton:—"I have spoke to my Lord abowt S^r. Tho. Lidell, who will spend the review of his Bishoprike rather then lett him wrest awai his right."—Hunter MSS. vii. 91.

I pray be diligent in searching your Audit-books, and inquireing of all persons that related to my predecessor, and to the lord of Newton, which now Sir Thomas hath purchas't. And because Sir Thomas and his *quidam* are so positive as to say they doe not meane to lose their right, I pray tell them that I doe not meane to lose my right neither in the severall cottages that he usurpeth and keepeth from mee in the parish of Chester; whereof a lease in trust for mee is made to M^r. Arden, and dated March 5th. 1663, which lease you will find among the writings that M^r. Arden left behind him in his office.

Postscr. Let T. B. in writing the Classical Catalogue, whereof I sent you the first part by last Saturday's post, observe to keep both the side margent and the bottome margent very faire, and as large as hee made the margents in the 2 bound booke which hee wrote of the Royaltyes and the severall Kings' Grants, &c., and let him betwixt 2 lines put downe the Fol., 4^{to}., 8^o., 16^o., in order, referreing from the author by a line to every one of those volumes.

Pall Mall, London, Jan^y. 12, 1670.—It is a poore account and excuse that M^r. T. B[lakiston] makes for the bed and plate given to my second daughter's children which she had before he trepann'd her, and got another child added to them, to whom, notwithstanding, hee hath procur'd a larg allowance, whereof I believe hee makes profit to himselfe. Hee shall have no leave from mee to come up to London to put his affaires in better posture then you say they are, nor put off the writing of my Classical Catalogue till hee be here seeking out some other employment. When I was so indulgent to him as to set out a maintenance for his daughter to give him the Bayliwick of Darnton and the moiety for the fine of the mills, I was promised both my Alphabetical and Classical Catalogues fairly written by him, and it concernes you, who are the Keeper of the Library, to see that hee keeps his word, and save you the paines and cost of finding out some other to doe it. I know not how long I shall stay here in London, and I doubt if M^r. T. B. comes hither to seek employment hee will not have time enough to attend the copying out of my Classical Catalogue in due time, and truly I doe not meane to leave that Catalogue behind me, for him to write out at his leisure. Hee had been a whole yeere or more in writing out the Alphabetical Catalogue, under colour whereof hee hath altogether neglected his Bailiffe's office at Darlington, which is a towne that must not want such an office, and therefore if hee cannot or will not attend the office, another fit man must be found out by you to doe it.

It is well that the story of the woman stript naked by a colepit side, into which she thrust the thiefe, proves to be false, though here in this towne a great number of people are apt to believe it.

Pall Mall, London, January 19th. 1670.—M^r. Grenvyle hath got himselfe to bee *Doctor Bullatus* at Oxford, and procured his Curate, M^r. Davies, to goe out such a Doctor also with him *. Hee stays still at Oxford, being as I believe in debt there, and hath sent his bosome friend and Doctor, M^r. Davies, home into the country to procure money for their fee to the Beadles and Officers at Oxford, from whence hee knows not how to get handsomely away till hee hath payd those fees and other his debts there.

Pall Mall, London, Jan^{ry}. 21, 1670.—I shall not much stand with M^r. Gibson for a patent without fee of the Stewardship at Stockton, if hee will give a book to the Library. You say it is a growing towne, and therefore the more likely to bring him gaines for admittances of tenants, over and above his marke fee, to be taken out of the perquisites, which perquisites you say belong to mee, and whereof I am like to have but a sorry accompt, for my Officers beginne to allow mee as little as they can.

I will not meddle with giving M^r. T. B. my leave for his journey either to London or any where els, for I own him not, either as a servant, or, as he will have it, as a sonne in law. You and hee know very well how unworthily hee dealt with me in hanting my daughter's chamber in the night time and perswading her to marry him without my knowledge or any other of her sisters. Hee is beholden to Sir Gilbert and my daughter here for the allowance that is made to his daughter, or otherwise I should never have own'd her neither. I made no decay of the mills, and whomsoever suffer'd them to decay must looke to repaire them at their own charges if they will have the benefit of them, as hee or his daughter now hath without fine for the last lease that was granted of the moiety thereof to trustees. The specimen written of the intended Classical Catalogue is here sent you for him, though hee needs it not; haveing skill enough to doe it without any such patterne: but he figgs and wallows up and down only to get time and be lazy. For the execution of his Baily's office at Darlington hee must make the answer to those that complaine

* "London, January the 3, 1670.—The Prince of Orrange went late to Oxford, where Mr. Greenfield, tooke the degree of Doctor, and his Curratt, Mr. Davies, scorned to be behinde him—tooke the same degree the very same time. There is no question but the countrey wilbe much satisfied in the honor of these two worthy gentlemen."—Sir Gilbert Gerard to Mr. Stapylton.—Hunter MSS. vii. 78.

of him which hee makes to mee. I like not M^r. Place's busy medling with my Officers or affaires, and therefore I pray let M^r. Gill let Darlington unto some other person, as hee was bound to doe by the Patent which hee had of Cotam Mundeville and the keeping of the house for the best advantage of M^r. Charles Gerard's children, and out of the rent that hee can get let him repaire the house and walls, and get a declaration of trust from him that hee holds the house for their use.

Pall Mall, London, January the 31th. 1670.—You tell me that M^r. Matthew is *the Darlington*, and that you thought you had said so in your former letter, which if you had I should not have understood you no more than I doe now; nothing being added to the word *Darlington*, though I may guess at it that you meant to say *Darlington Steward*. But it seemes you let your pen runne too fast. You say that M^r. Place doth in effect acknowledge that hee set M^r. Chaytor to make a causeless complaint against M^r. T. B. But why did you not get him plainly to acknowledg it, or to revoke it, in his letter to M^r. Chaytor? I doubdt M^r. Place is one that delights to give the Bishop trouble, and I thinke that both M^r. Matthew and M^r. T. B. are to blame in giveing any occasion for such trouble to be put upon me, being impatient to heare complaints at this distance where I have no body about me to answer them.

Postscr. I would faine have you get Hutchinson, the booke-seller, to set the stamp of my armes upon every booke in the Library, between those bands on the back of every booke that are next under the title set upon every one of them, either in written or in gold letters, and agree with him by the score: the greater stamp upon the bigger and thicker bookes, and the lesser stamp upon the smaller and thinner bookes. Hee will not know well what to aske untill he hath tryed what time and what gold each of those sort of bookes, to the number of 50, 60, or 100, will take up. But for this purpose hee must bring his press into the Library and doe his work, you sending to Newcastle and buying so many bookes of gold for him as hee is likely to use for such a number.

Pall Mall, London, Feby. 9th. 1670.—M^r. R. B. [hath] written a jeering letter to my daughter here, moving her to pay his charges for which Sir Gilbert hath prosecuted him here in Chancery, alledging that hee wants money, and that as soone as hee hath any hee will pay it againe to you, and thereby save the charges required at Durham for exchanging of money to London. In this letter hee boasteth of many kindnesses done to her and

her relations by himselfe, whereof the one was the undoing my daughter Burton in Westmoreland, and I know not what els.

I heare that the new Doctor Grenvile, haveing spent a great deal of money at Oxford, is now gone to spend more in France, for want of health and quiet here in England, beeing, as I guess, affraid to shew his head either here in London or in the north, where hee hath made shift to spend all his great revenues, and to be still greatly in debdt, which truly is a great mystery to mee.

Pall Mall, London, Febr^y. 11th. 1670.—*Postsc.* About 2 dayes since young M^r. Eden* was with me, and haveing been at Auckland a day or two before hee came to London, I enquired of him in what state and condition the Courts of that house were, whose answer was that the alleys in the best Court were not kept weeded and roll'd as they should bee, and that hee told the servant belonging to Mary Wright as much, who said it should be mended, as if she meant to doe it her selfe. By this I perceive that Moghun and Johnson have their wages there without takeing any labour about the house as they promis't to doe, and I pray let their negligence bee amended.

Pall Mall, London, Febr^y. 21, 1670.—Though the setting of the armes upon 2 bookes in my Library was forgotten by Hugh Hutchinson, yet it might well have been remember'd by the Library Keeper, and save mee the labour of putting you bothⁱⁿ in mind thereof.

I would wee knew where to get and how to bring good gravell to cover the walks in Auckland Court, which I thinke may be brought from the Weere's side thorough the parke, and herein M^r. Swinbourne at [Blank[†]], neer Sunderland Bridge, will best direct us, for hee had gravell'd his walkes well, and, as I thinke hee told me, fetch'd the gravell from the river's side. Though you say Robin Mohun is to looke to the garden only, yet I hope you meant to include the orchard also and the walkes there well to be kept, for such was our bargaine with him, made by John Langstaffe and your selfe.

Yesterday the subsidiary Bill for the King's supply of 800,000^l. was sent up from the Commons' House to the House of Peeres,

* Afterwards the first Baronet of Windlestone. He was created Baronet 13th Nov., 1672. He was seven times M.P. for the county of Durham. He died in 1720, and was buried at St. Helen's, Auckland.

† The blank left may probably be supplied with *Halywell*. It is on the river bank, not far from Sunderland Bridge, and was at that time the residence of a Mr. Swinburne, who was a younger son of William Swinburne, Esq., of Capheaton, by Jane, daughter and coheir of Matthew Bee of Ninebanks. Her sister married Col. Robert Eden of Windlestone.

and this day an Address will be sent up, wherein they desire the Lords to joyne with them to goe to the King, and to pray his Proclamation for the putting of the lawes in execution against the growth of Popery, which appeares with too open a face over most parts of the Kingdome. After this is like to follow a Bill to that purpose*.

Pall Mall, London, Febr. 23, 1670.—My daughter, the Lady Gerard wonders that she heares not from you about the potts and kitts of salmon. The potts are baked salmon, and the kitts are calvert salmon pickled, which have been so long expected by some lords who had of them last yeere, and lik't them so very well that they desire more†.

Pall Mall, London, Feby. 25th. 1670.—I expect every week that you should say somewhat to me of the good progress that is made in my Classical Catalogue, whereof in your office of Library Keepership you will have most use: and to heare what progresse John Langstaffe hath made in the additionall roome; whom I hope also you have perswaded to doe somewhat at Brafferton on the kitchin-side Court, before I come to give order for the other side there.

Pall Mall, London, March 2^d. 1670.—Here are great agitations in Parliament about the Roman Recusants, that the Clerkes of the Assises and Sessions, if they doe not convict and estreat them, are like to be punished. Mr. Morland told me that hee had convicted about 3 or 4 yeeres since 400 Recusants. Let me know what followed, and whether hee certifyed them into the Exchequer or no.

Pall Mall, London, March 7th. 1670.—Mr. T. Blakiston hath been more beholden to you and mee then you and I are to him, if our Catalogue bee thus neglected by him: but this it is to seale him his lease without fine or fees, and to allow his daughter so

* "As for nves the Parliament has appointed a Comitty to consider off the canes of the groth of Popery, and to bring in a bill to preventt it."—Sir Gilbert Gerard to Mr. Stapylton, Feb. 14, 1670.—Hunter MSS. vii. 85.

† My Lady Gerard herself writes upon this important subject by the same post:—"Mr. Stapylton, My Lord in one of his letters in January writ to you, tow make the cooke, Mr. Clarke, to gett such potts and double kitts off salmon to be sent to London as was last yeare,—4 potts and 4 large kitts, which are those they call double kitts. This and March are the months in season for it, and my Lord thinks it my fault I did not writ my selfe tow you about it. They weare sent to 2 or 3 Lords last yeare, who gave my Lord great thanks, and disired more this yeare. My Lord lefft it to my care, and it is not my fault if they come not. Pray lett me desire you not to lett it be neglecte, and that the salmon be season'd with whitte peper, for ordinary blake peper spoyle it. White peper is had at Newcastle, iff it cannot be had at Durham. My service to Mrs. Stapylton, and pray forget me not to my God daughter."—Hunter MSS. vii. 88.

large a proportion of what was provided for my daughter's former children, before hee had finished his paines in the Library, or given good bond to doe it. When men's turnes are once serv'd, they care not how they neglect and put off those who did them any kindness, and therefore I pray be instant with him to make an end of my Catalogues, and take no excuses from him, which are too easily found when men list to be lazy.

If you had told me how many yards high John Langstaffe had carryed the additionall building to the Library, it would have been some better satisfaction to me then what you say to me, that hee is goeing on as fast as hee can. By your next I hope you will tell me that Todd and Hull are come to doe the wood-worke. When the roofe and the deals upon it are made fit to receive the lead, I pray look to it well with your own eyes that we may not have those faults happen in it which did before in the great roofe of the Library, where the raine stood without a fall to carry it cleare away.

M^r. D^r. Grenvyle hath not all this while of his absence written to his wife, who is mewed up in a strait corner of Threadneedle Street in London, and she knows not what to doe with her selfe, not dareing to come hither, because hee hath countermanded it, and said that hee will not allow her 2^d. if she comes to live in my family, wherein hee shews himselfe to bee very unreasonable and very ungratefull both to her and mee.

Posts. I heare from Oxford that Davies would have been admitted Doctor before his Master, which the Vice-Chancellor cal'd an impudence in the one to aske it, and a great simplicity in the other that woud have suffer'd it, if the Vice-Chancellor himselfe had not refus'd it. They are now *Doctores Bullati*, and are both gone from the University in debt for their fees to the Vice-Chancellor, Proctor, Beadles, and other officers there.

Pall Mall, London, March 9th. 1670.—You make me a strange answer concerning M^r. Ralph Eden's* land, which payd the 12^s. 9^d. without controll. Will any man believe that M^r. Ralph Eden should dye and leave his land behind him and that no person in all the country should know who succeeded him in that land? Perhaps it was made over by will, or a deed of gift, or perhaps it was intayl'd land. But certainly the land did not dye with M^r. Ralph Eden, nor fly away from the place where it lay, and therefore you must not thus put me off with *you cannot tell*.

Pall Mall, London, March 11th. 1670-1.—I shall answer

* Ralph Eden was brother to Col. Robert Eden, mentioned above, p. 263.

Madam Salvin's * letter as soone as I can, and have spoken with M^r. Chaneelour Burwell here about it, to whom I have sent for that purpose; hee being the chiefe person that hath the ordering of seats in churches. In the meane while I pray goe and present my service to Madam Salvin her selfe, and tell her I will take all the care of the business that I can.

For the bak't salmon and the black cocks you are to advise by your letters with my daughter here, and not me.

Postsc. I have here enclosed to you a letter to Madam Salvin in answer to hers that you enclosed to mee, and another to M^r. Wrench†, the Surrogate in the Consistory, in order to have her the better contented, and the excommunication of her sonne's tenant taken off, if it bee for no other matter but for sitting in his landlord's ancient seat within the church, which I will endeavour to order when I come into the country. I pray you deliver the letter to her your selfe, and bee her sollicitor to M^r. Wrench and M^r. Rowell in my name, according to her owne mind. Present also S^r. Gilbert and my daughter's service to her.

Pall Mall, London, March 14th. 1670-1.— My daughter takes it unkindly from you that you doe not write rather to her then to me of the salmon which you have provided for her, and after which she will enquire according to your note.

You may tell M^r. Davenport and M^r. Lockwood that I have written to D^r. Beaumont‡ about the Vicar of Myton's sonne, when hee is set to be admitted in Peter House, where there are some places for the help of poor schollars, if they bee not full alreadly.

If you have any instructions for me concerning the Visitation of my Diocess, or the Book of Articles made or to be made for that purpose, I pray communicate it in due time.

* Madam Salvin was the widow of Gerard Salvin of Croxdale, Esq., who died 18 Jan., 1663. She was daughter of Bryan Belasyse, of Morton House, co. Pal., Esq., and sister of Sir William Belasyse, Knt., who, as has already been mentioned, was High Sheriff of the County Palatine under four successive Bishops, Neile, Monteigne, Howson, and Morton.

† Richard Wrench, B.D., sometime Fellow of St. John's College, from which he was ejected by the Earl of Manchester. He was one of Bishop Morton's chaplains, and was collated by him to the sixth stall in Durham Cathedral in 1645, but was not installed until after the Restoration. He was vicar of Heighington, and Rector of Boldon, both in the diocese of Durham. He died Oct. 26, 1675, and was buried in Durham Cathedral.— Hutchinson's Hist. Durh. ii. p. 192. Cf. also Baker's Hist. of St. John's Coll. ed. J. E. B. Mayor, i. pp. 513. 517—521.

‡ Joseph Beaumont, D.D., was appointed Master of Peterhouse, on the death of Dr. Bernard Hale, in 1663.— Le Neve's Fasti.

Pall Mall, London, March 21, 1670.—I have received yours of the 17th. instant, wherein your narration of disposing the seats in Sedgefield Church doth in one particular pose me; for I doe not understand why my daughter Grenvile should not have a seate there (as you say she hath none, which made her husband take out the Commission), when it is not probable but that M^r. Naylor had a convenient seate there before, unless Dr. Naylor* had appointed her to sitt in the Chancell, which I alwaies misliked. But at my next Visitation that matter will be ordered.

I will have nothing to do with that troublesome and ill natur'd fellow William Luxton, who abus'd me all the while that hee thrust himselfe upon me here by his rugged and drunken carriage. The next time you see my daughter Burton, tell her that I am little beholden to her for speaking so much for him as she did. The fellow is so extremely rude and so wily in his reckonings that it is not fit for any honest housekeeper to entertaine him. Hee would have had the butcher to have set downe in his bills more meat then hee sent in, that hee might have allow'd him the overplus, so much every weeke. These things you may better transact between your selfe and my daughter, and not trouble me with them.

I send you herewith the Inhibitions of my two Archdeacons, in order to my ensuing Visitation, which, according to M^r. Chancellour Burwell's directions, you are to deliver unto the Register, who is to take care of them that they be deliver'd in due time in the month before Easter. By the next post you shall have two other Inhibitions sent you for the Deane and Chapter. The new Doctor Curate must have this Inhibition served upon him as well, as the Officiall of the Archdeacon of Durham, from whom his wife cannot yet heare, haveing no money, nor other provision made for her here in London, and so you may tell his Curate and his other agents, to whom hee gave other directions then to abuse both him and his wife after this manner.

Pall Mall, London, March 28th. 1671.—I sent you in my letter of the 2^d. of July the just and punctuall agreement that I made with him [Deane Carleton], and if hee doth not keep it truly hee is to blame thus to delay the business, and to shuffle with me about the 10^l. for the Library book, in regard whereof I abated him at least 50^l. in his fine. With that 10^l. I told him I would buy the workes of Galen and Hippocrates, which are printed together lately at Paris, and will cost at least 10^l., the prizes of bookees being better known to mee then they are to him.

* Joseph Naylor, D.D., collated by Bishop Morton to the Rectory of Sedgefield in 1634, a preferment which he held until his death, in 1667. See *ante*, p. 6, *note*.

But whether hee will give the 10^l. now or put it off to a longer time, I see hee will wrangle it out and have it in his own choise. But when hee gives the bonds for the payment of the fine you shall doe well to get a subscription from him for the payment of the 10^l. to the Library, and in the meane while, if I can spare any money, or have so much credit, I shall get Mr. Scot, the bookeseller, to send it to Durham, with many other booke which I have allready bought for that purpose.

I hope your frost and snow being now gone, as it is here, the additionall roome to the Library will be speedily finish't, and I pray looke to it all along that it be well and exactly done, and that my Catalogue bee no longer delayed.

Postsc. The King's Proclamations against the growth of Popery and banishing of the Romish Priests and Jesuits are not yet come to my hands, by the negligence of the officers that should looke after them, which as soone as they come I shall send to you, to be publish't over the country.

Pall Mall, London, March, 30th. 1671.—I thank you for being so carefull about the shipwrack upon Easington coast, and I hope you will assert my right in it; but among others that you employed about it I wonder you name not my Vice-Admirall, Mr. William Blakiston, or my other officers that belong to that Royalty, who must also be look't too, as well as the country people that ran away with the deals.

I am sorry to hear that Mr. Davison is in such danger, and I wish Dr. Wilson, Mr. Davenport, and your goeing to him may bee to good purpose. If any thing should happen otherwise then well with him, I hope you will assist my daughter in preserving what hee hath in his house for her and her children's use. I thinke Frankland is a Patent made and confirmed for his owne life only.

Pall Mall, London, April 1st. 1671.—I like not the liberty which Mr. Beaumont* takes in being so often absent from the cure of Sedgfield, and truly both hee and the new Doctor at Easington deserve to be punish't for their presumptuous carelessness herein.

I rode 3 miles yesterday in my coach in plaine even way, which I am able to endure well enough, but when I travell I must have a litter goe along with me to carry me thorough stony and rugged way.

* Hammond Beaumont, M.A., was for many years Dean Granville's Curate at Sedgefield. In 1672 he became Rector of Elwick. He was also Official to the Archdeacon of Durham.

The Dutchess of Yorke dyed yesterday, at 3 of clock in the afternoone. I am now at 9 of clock this morning going to the Parliament.

I pray looke that Van Ersell draw all the pictures that I appointed before I come downe, only let the pictures of the Lawyers be put into the new additionall roome.

Pall Mall, London, Aprill 6th. 1671.—It is well that John Langstaffe and James Hull are about their worke at the Library, which I hope you will see them finish't all in good time, and all in good and perfect manner. But now wee are at the Library, where is the 20^l. that M^r. Archdeacon promis'd to give towards the *Tractatus Tractatum**? Strange doings and devises are used, for now I neither know either where hee or his wife is, nor what provision is made for her, which I thinke is known only to the D^r. at Easington, who can resolve you in it, and when you know it I pray tell me what it is.

If the Proclamations were sent to Durham, I doubt not but that you have by this time got them publish't.

Pall Mall, London, Tuesday, the 11th. of Aprill, 1671.—I have received yours of the 7th. instant, which tells me that you sent my letter to M^r. W. Blakiston, but what returne hee made to it you doe not tell me, or how you are resolv'd to proceed in that matter you doe not say. At the latter end of your letter you resume it againe, and tell me what discourse you had with him and with M^r. Mathews, who takes too much upon him to sitt downe as judge and to determine the matter against me. The Duke of Yorke is Admirall, and not Vice-Admirall, having many Vice-Admiralls under him in severall places, and I doe not believe that hee grants or gives the wrecks to any of them; but if any happen I thinke hee disposes of them at his pleasure and to his own benefit. If my wracks belong to M^r. Blakiston I wonder how it came to pass that some yeeres since I could let a lease of them to the then Major of Hartlepoole and M^r. John Tongue, who, upon certaine conditions, were to render mee a due account of them, and if they amounted to above 10^l. I reserved them to my selfe. But this lease was afterwards given up, because they neither payd their rent nor made any account unto me of the wrecks at all, alledging that there happened none for which any accompt could be made. I bid you looke into the Patent made for the Vice-Admirall, and see both what I reserved there unto

* The Bishop seems to have been very anxious to secure a copy of *Tractatus Tractatum* for his Library. He was unsuccessful, however, for the book does not appear in the Catalogue. There is a copy in the Library of the Dean and Chapter of Durham.

my selfe, and allowed to him. If you be well grounded upon the Statute of the 15^o. Rich. II^o. cap. 3, you shall not need any further argument; for Statutes are paramount and supersedings to all M^r. Mathews' civil Law. I have spoken with my Lord Chiefe Justice of the Common Pleas*, who assures me that if there were no living thing in the ship when it became wreck't upon the shoare, the former owners thereof cannot come in after a yeere and a day to challenge the goods that were found in it, or the vessell itselfe, but Chancellour Burwell is of another minde. You may see somewhat hereof in Ridley's View, who I think quotes the Statute of Westminster 1^{me}. c. 4., seemingly making against us, which perhaps you can better resolve then I am able to doe. It is well that you are so confident against M^r. Milbaneke's title, and if M^r. Blakiston bee so full of stomach that he will through up his Patent if he cannot have his will according to M^r. Mathews' peremptory directions, I pray let him doe it, and when hee hath done it, let a new Patent be drawne, and take you the office to your selfe, that I may be the better used in it.

What proceedings may be taken against Recusants that are convict, wee shall the better know when the Act now prepar'd against them be fully debated and past in our House of Peers, where it seems to some of them a little too rigorous, and truely I know not what will be done in it for the little time wee have now to sitt before this Session ends or be adjourn'd.

Of Newbottle and M^r. Davison I know not what more to say then I have done allready, wishing him the recovery of his health. There be divers allready seeking after his office, but I will entertaine no treaty with them about it as long as hee is alive.

* John Vaughan, descended from an ancient Welsh family, who had been settled for many generations at Trowscoed, in the county of Cardigan. He was educated at Oxford, having become a member of Christ Church about 1618, and was admitted of the Inner Temple in 1621. He was an intimate friend of the learned Selden, and acted as one of his executors. Vaughan was returned for Cardiganshire in the Convention Parliament of 1660, and again sat for the same county in the first Parliament called by Charles II. He is noticed by Burnet and Pepys as taking a prominent part in opposition to the Court, and is spoken of by the latter as "the great speaker." In May, 1668, he was appointed Chief Justice of the C. P., and proved himself worthy of the office by the learning, discrimination, and judgment which he displayed in the exercise of his judicial functions. He has the credit of having put an end to the iniquitous practice of fining and imprisoning juries for not giving such verdicts as the court approved, by the famous judgment, concurred in by all the judges, which he delivered in the case of Bushell, who, being imprisoned with the rest of his fellows for acquitting Penn and Mead (see *ante*, p. 252) contrary to the opinion of the Mayor and Recorder at the Old Bailey Sessions, had brought his *habeas corpus*. The Chief Justice died Dec. 10, 1674, and was buried in the Temple Church.—Cf. Foss's *Judges of England*, vii. p. 187.

You have sent me here a Charter to be seal'd for the new Corporation in Gateshead, and you tell me not a word whether it agrees with the old Charter or no, or what reasons there are to have it renewed, or what advantages they shall get by it. You only tell me barely that there it is, and that it must pay 10*l.* to the Library, and 5*l.* fees. But why you should date it the 24th. of this instant Aprill, that is, 14 days hence, I cannot tell. To all which quæres you may give an answer before that day comes, that I may the better know what I doe.

Pall Mall, London, Saturday, Aprill, 15th. 1671.—I have received yours of the 11th. instant, wherein with your *ifs, I think, and I cannot tell*, you much discourage me, and make me afraid that my affaires will grow from worse to worse.

I told you before that Hutchinson should put pieces of red or crimson leather, whereupon hee was to set my stamp, between the two bands under the place of the name of every book, and if you had remembered it you need not have return'd me word that the armes showed scurvily, for hee did them well enough upon 2 books that I brought hither with me, and if you had sent me now 2 little pieces of crimson leather with the stamps upon them enclosed within your letter, I could have told you whether I lik't them or no.

Pall Mall, London, Saturday, Aprill 22, 1671.—When I am least at leisure, being now Easter Eve, I am to answer all the letters that are come both from you and Mr. Davenport, besides another that came from my daughter Burton, and all concerning Mr. Davison and his children. My answer in briefe is, that the Stewardship of the Hallmote Courts is resolv'd on*, and will be shortly sent to be engros't, after which it must be sent back againe to mee to be seal'd; and that Frankland Patent may be given to Jack Davison†, or els sold away to his best use and benefit. You have the *Liber Literarum Patentium* by you, and from thence you might have thought of it to make a Deputation of a Steward for the time being to serve the copyholders: for so I did immediately after Mr. Heath's death, till Mr. Davison was settled in the office.

Mr. Mathews is wild in saying that all Vice-Admiralls have all the wracks, and I am sure Colonel Blakiston is to have none by his Patent but what are 20*l.* and under, wherewith if he doe

* Robert Cole, Esq., Barrister-at-law, brother of Sir Ralph Cole, Bart., succeeded Mr. Davison in this office. He was appointed 24th April, 1671, and confirmed by Dean Sudbury and the Chapter on the 3rd May, in the same year.—Hutchinson's Hist. Durh. i. p. 554.

† Mr. Davison's son by Lady Burton. He died under age.

not content him selfe let him give up his Patent. My Lord Chiefe Justice Vaughan is positive that there can be no chal-lenge of the wreck though the persons pretending to it came to demand it either before a yeere and a day or after.

Of Mr. Davison's death and funerall you may read what I have here written to Mr. Davenport, and say your judgment of it betwixt ourselves. I had a letter from my daughter Burton yesternight, which it seemes came not time enough to the Durham post, that her husband was like to dye, and that hee and she would have somewhat done for her sonne and her young daughter. To this letter you may answer her as I have done above, and save me a labour for the present.

Pall Mall, London, Tuesday, Aprill 25th. 1671.—You spend a great deale of time and many letters about Hugh Hutchinson and the armes hee is to set upon my booke. Where the backs are all guilded over there must bee of necessity a piece of crimson leather set to receive the stamp, and upon all paper and parchment bookees besides. The like course must be taken with such bookees as are rude and greasy, and not so apt to receive the stamp except a piece of crimson leather be first pasted on them. Your own judgment and discretion might serve you for these things. I send that back which takes the best impression, and I thinke it will yet take the better if Hutchinson shaves the leather thinner.

My Lady Burton wrote the same thing in her letter which you wrote in yours, and I shall answer her letter this post before I seale up yours. It will be, as I make account, a great kindness done by mee for her and her children to let her sonne Jack have the Patent of Franckland, and her daughter part of the money which perhaps will be gotten for the Hall-mote office.

In case I cannot by reason of my infirmity get down into the country, as I hope I shall, a Commission must be made by Mr. Rowell according to former precedents, and sent up hither for my seale, to empower Mr. Chancellour Burwell, Dr. Robert Grey*, Mr. Richard Wrench, and Mr. George Davenport, to visit my Diocess for me, and a peculiar Commission to Mr. Chancellour Burwell alone (if there were no other joyn'd with him in the last Commission granted to him) to visit the Deane and Chapter: but for the times and dayes spaces must be left,

* Robert Grey, D.D., brother of Lord Grey of Wark. He was collated to the eighth stall in Durham Cathedral in 1652, but not installed until after the Restoration. He was also collated in 1652 to the Rectory of Bishop Wearmouth. He died in 1704, aged 94, and was buried at Bishop Wearmouth.—Hutchinson's Hist. Durh. ii. p. 202.

till wee agree together what will be the fittest to be taken for that purpose. When the Chancellour shall peradventure visit the Deane and Chapter, I perceive that it will not be well taken by them if hee sits in my stone throne above them all, and therefore I could wish you to give order that in such a case a little short forme be set under the throne step for him to sit on, between the two formes whereon the Deane and Prebends sit on either side, and that upon the call of every person among them hee shall move them to sit covered, and to referre unto their former Articles, and their summary Answers unto them, reserving all Compterts to be proceeded in afterwards, and so to end their Visitation and to goe to dinner with them. And for the Commissions I pray make speed to send me them up.

I send by this post the Patent for Franckland to be renewed unto my daughter Burton's sonne, who I am assured here by good lawyers is capable of it if hee chooseth a guardian, (which will be best to bee either his mother or M^r. Cuthbert Carre) by whom his Deputy or Deputyes may be nominated. I have delivered the Patent of the Hallmot office to Sir Ralph Cole, for his brother M^r. Robert, and hee sends it to Durham unto you by this post; the Deane haveing promis't here to write unto the Prebendaryes about the confirmation of them both, which hee supposeth may be done upon Saturday, or Monday following at furthest, and that Dr. Brevint may be perswaded not to stirre out of Durham till they be done: for wee heare that a coach is sent downe for him, to bring him and his wife up to London, which will not bee at Durham till Monday or Tuesday next. All these things I leave to your care.

Pall Mall, Thursday, April 27th. 1671.—I have had so many sore fits of the strangurie lately returning upon me that now I dare not venture forth to Hide Park as I did before, either in my coach or in my sedan, till I grow more strong; and therefore all my physitions are against my undertaking of my intended journey into the north, and say all expressely I must not do it, unlesse I meane to undoe myself.

[*Postsc.*] I pray let it be your care, together with M^r. Davenport's and my daughter Burton's, to get the Patent of Franckland confirmed under the Chapter's seale before Dr. Brevin come away from Durham. The D[ean] told me he would write to the Prebendaryes about it, but whether to any sure purpose or no, to have it confirm'd as well as M^r. Cole's Patent, I could not get him certainly to say, for he talked as if he wish'd Bishop Morton were here againe to reserve that place for his chaplains' and his gentlemen's horses.

Pall Mall, London, April 29th. 1671.—It is well the additionall room to the Library is so neer finishing. What agreement is made with Van Ersell for the pictures that must be set on the presses, or what those pictures must bee, I doe not remember that they have been yet treated off, or whether John Langstaffe is to pay the charge out of the fifty and odde pounds.

P[ostsc.] Here is a Presentation come from one M^r. John Dodsworth pretending to be patron of Strainton neer Hartlepoole, void by the death of one M^r. Richard Smith. But in my booke, both in that which I had out of the Registry, and in that which T. B. copyed out of Bishop Toby Mathew's booke, I find the King is the Patron; which difference I can [not] resolve unless you consult M^r. Newhouse's office, or some other person that knows how this difference comes to pass.

Pall Mall, London, May 2^d. 1671.—I have received yours of the 28th. April, wherein I see you have chang'd your opinion about the wreck, of which you were so confident before. And for this change of your opinion you give this reason, because the Statute of Westminster 1st. c. 4, saith expressly, that where man, cat, or dogg, is sav'd alive, neither the ship nor any part of the lading shall be counted a wreck *: but if I understand common sense that "where" is not to be understood of any other place (or any other ship whatsoever) but of the selfe same ship that is stranded, and that neither hath man, catt, or dogge, or any other creature in it, as you said this ship had not when it came to Hawthorne Hythe. The like I say to my Lord Coke's interpretation of that Statute, whose words are † that if not only a man, dog, or cat be sav'd alive (not at London or Jericho) in the same ship, but if hawke, or any bird or beast be sav'd alive, it is no wreck, that is to say, in common sense, if any such be sav'd alive in the same ship when it comes to land, and not, as you interpret it, if any such creature be saved alive in another ship, or bee alive in London or elsewhere to challenge the goods as being brought by them, and therefore belonging to them, which certainly the letter of the Statute will not beare, if I understand any sense:

* "De Wrek de Mere est accordé, que la ou home, chien, ou chat eschape yif hors de la Nief, ou le batel, ou nule rien, que leinz seit, ne seit juge a Wrek, &c."—Stat. Westm. prim. c. 4.

† "¶ *Home, cheine, ou cat.*]" This Statute as hath been said, being but declaratory of the Common Law, these three instances are put but for examples, for besides these two kinds of beasts, all other beasts, fowles, birds, hawkes, and other living things are understood, whereby the ownership or property of the goods may be known: and Bracton yet goeth farther, *Si certa signa apposita fuerint mercibus, et aliis rebus, &c.*"—Lord Coke's Institutes, part ii. p. 167. Lond. 1662.

and therefore, for ought I see, you may returne to your former opinion againe without any prejudice to your skill at law, unless Bracton's authority will carry it against the sense and meaning of the Statute, which I thinke, comeing before the Statute, ought to be guided and limited by it. Neither doth Bracton say that it is no wreck where a marke upon the goods or ship are to be *only* seene, without man, catt, or dogg, &c., but may well be suppos'd to say that those markes are to be allowed when any such creature be found in the same ship *, or otherwise if no reference be had to the word "*where*" in the Statute, you may cast your cap after all wrecks, and leave none for the King, or any other Lord whatsoever. You tell me the man that brought Sir Walter Walker's † opinion affirmed to you that Sir Gilbert Gerard told him that opinion would give me satisfaction both against the wreck and the derelict, but Sir Gilbert denyes that ever hee said any such word, and for my part I thinke when the mariners quitted the ship and left no liveing thing in it, it must needs be a derelict, or a forsaken ship. You say the man went from you to view the deals, and that you have not spoken with him since. In the meane while it seems that you took no notice of the difference between him and you for the number of the deals, nor of the salvage or charges that you have been at to save them and to look to them, but you put off all the matter with your thinking that hee will come back to London, and make there some end or other with me about it : which how it will be done, unless I knew as much of the deals and charges as you doe, I cannot understand, and so you leave me in the sudds for this matter, as you use to doe for many other matters besides. You did not well to tell the man that it was my Lord Chiefe Justice's opinion opposed to Sir Walter Walker's, for though the Judges may, as private friends, say their mind in such or any other matters, yet they love not to have it told abroad that they give any opinion at all before the matter come to be pleaded in their Courts.

Concerning M^r. Davison's buryall in Auckland Chappell, and the consultation had by Davenport with you about it, you seeme to take it for granted that it was in my daughter Burton's power to appoint and order it there as she pleased ; for you say that you

* Et quod hujusmodi dici debeant wreckum verum est, nisi ita sit quod verus dominus aliunde veniens, per certa indicia et signa, docuerit res esse suas, ut si canis vivus inveniatur, et constare possit quod talis sit dominus illius canis, praesumitur ex hoc illum esse dominum illius canis et illarum rerum. Et eodem modo, si certa signa apposita fuerint mercibus et aliis rebus.—Bracton, De Legibus et Consuetudinibus Angliae, lib. iii. f. 120.

† Sir Walter Walker, LL.D., was a civilian, and was one of the Judges of the Court of Admiralty and of the Court for probate of wills in 1659.—Fasti Oxon. i. p. 492.

made it a question whether it had been fit, or no for my daughter to have *denyed* such a small request of her dying or dead, husband, as if it had beeene in her power to grant and order it so, without any address made to mee about it, and therefore you would not dissuade either M^r. Davenport or her to abstaine from burying her husband in the Chappel, unless hee had desired to be buryed in the vault which I made for my selfe: and truly you had no reason either to bury him there or elsewhere in the Chappell till I had been first consulted, for I never gave my daughter leave to dispose either of House or Chappell at her pleasure or any body els but my owne. Neither is there any body that I speake withall here but condemne it for a sudden and a rash act to suffer any one to be buried there before my selfe: but since M^r. Davenport and my daughter, together with your selfe, have thus clapt up the matter which cannot be now undone againe, I must bee content to let it bee as it is, and say *Requiescat in pace.*

I understand not one word that you write concerning Bishop Neile's and my owne extinguishing of the profitts at Franckland belonging to the Keepership thereof, for I know nothing by it but that Bishop Neile granted one Patent to Woodhouse and my selfe, another to M^r. Davison, with all the profitts belonging thereunto, in as full and ample a manner as Whiting or any other Keeper had it before. If any profitts were extinguish't, it was for the time only when Bishopp Morton granted no Patent of it, but kept it, as his chaplaines alledged, when M^r. Davison came to confirme his Patent, for the use of themselves and his gentlemen about him: so that you make my braines earne to know what your meaneing is when you say that Bishopp Neile and my selfe extinguish't all the profitts of the place. I am glad you agree with me about the capacity of my daughter's sonne to have that office, and to let it be executed by his Deputy, or Deputyes, named by his Guardian: and I thinke that 70^l. a yeare, at which his father rented Franckland, will bee a good sufficient maintenance for him and his education, and better then the issue of the money will bee for which it may chance to be sold, especially if you thinke it will not be sold at any convenient rate. Why my successors should call this Patent of the child's in question, I see no reason you give, but write all upon conjecture, grounded I know not how or where; for other Bishops have granted Patents of parkes and made them good, though the parkes themselves be not continued as parkes, as I have it under the late Bishopp of Bath and Wells's hand, and as hee had it from Judge Crooke*, as learned a lawyer as any in his time.

* There were two Judges of this name, both sons of Sir John Croke, Knt., of Chilton, co. Bucks. His eldest son John became Justice of the King's Bench in

Pall Mall, London, Thursday, May 4th. 1671.—You will not so much as give me any hopes that my stamp shall bee well or tolerably set on the back of my booke, as if it were a thing impossible for a Library Keeper to get them done.

I heare that Dr. Wood, if hee bee made Bishopp of Lichfield, (which is not yet done) will have great meanes made for him to keep his Prebendary *in commendam*, at which I am not little troubled, and herewith you may acquaint Mr. Davenport.

Pall Mall, London, Tuesday, May the 9th. 1671.—The Commissions for the Visitation, which you have sent hither, I have seal'd, and shall send them downe together with the Articles of Visitation new printed in a little box or bagg together, by the Richmond carryer upon Monday next. The profits that may be made by the Booke of Articles (if you pay the printer 30^s. and the carriage) I freely give to you.

Pall Mall, London, Saturday, May 13th. 1671.—You say you doe not know from whom I had it, nor truly doe I know from whom you had it, that you were apprehensive of my not being able to live till the next Grand Chapter in July, for I doe not remember (nay I am sure of it I never said it) that I wrote any thing either to you or Mr. Davenport to that purpose; and therefore I wonder you should returne upon me point blanck such an expression in your letter as this is.

If my daughter Burton bee her sonne's guardian by law, hee shall not need to choose her, but she may appoint deputyes to execute his office, and so wee need not speake more of that matter, but to take care that the words omitted in the Patent may be supplyed in the new ingrossing of it, and then sent up for my seale to be put to it, and afterwards tender'd to the Chapter to be confirmed, as Mr. Deane is very willing it should be, and perhaps there may yet be another Chapter got before the 20th. of July: but if any man apprehend that I am like to dye before that day, I hope my successor, *consideratis considerandis*, will allow the Patent and get it confirm'd when I am gone. I

1607. The one mentioned above is in all probability Sir George Croke, his younger brother, who became Justice of the Common Pleas in 1625, and Justice of the King's Bench in 1628, and is honourably distinguished by the steady opposition which he offered to the levying of ship-money without the consent of Parliament in the reign of Charles I. He died in 1641, after having filled the office of Chief Justice with great integrity for several years. The family of Croke was of ancient standing in the county of Bucks. John Croke, the grandfather of the two Judges, was a Master in Chancery, temp. Henry VIII. and Mary. He built the mansion at Chilton.—Cf. Foss's Judges of England, vi. pp. 130 and 293. The will of Sir John Croke, Justice of the K.B., was proved 7 Feb. 1619. He leaves his brother, George Croke, a gold ring with the inscription, *Fides adhibita fidem obligat*.

have, God be thanked, been free from the fitts of the strangury now a weeke together, and I goe abroad every day in my coach to take the aire, 2 or 3 miles to and fro, but my last fit and my former bleeding have made me so weake that I cannot walke, nor resolve when I shall beginne my journey towards you, till I get more strength then I have.

Your witty expression in opposing sharpness to blunt words I have not skill enough or rhetorick to understand, and if you have no more skill then to deliver a message only to the atturney or solicitor concerning Mr. Archdeacon or any other case in law, I have been much mistaken in you, allwayes making account that you could doe more by farre then deliver a bare message, which may be done at any time by one who is not my Secretary, and when hee hath done it, to take no further paines in the matter, but let it goe as it will. There are many men in the world that are not sensible of what other men lose, if so be they lose nothing themselves. I hope you are none of these men, and that you will be as carefull against my losses as you would be against your own.

I would not have you put the stamp on my bookes your selfe, but as Library Keeper to get Hugh Hutchinson to set them on as well as hee can.

You might have opposed to Sir Walter Walker's opinion as eminent a professour at the Common Law as hee is at the Civill, without naming the Judge to the deale-man, whereof hee may make an ill and a peevish use when hee comes to Sir W. W. againe.

I have received a letter from my Lord's Grace of Yorke, enquiring after certaine Briefs granted by the King to certaine captives, and impowring them to receive the collection that may be made for them in all the severall diocesses of this kingdome, and his Grace supposeth that my Lord Keeper sent them to mee and some other Bishops of his Province, about half a yere since. If you know any thing of them I pray give me notice thereof, for I know nothing of them.

The Duke of Buckingham is chosen Chancellour of the University of Cambridg, and so you may tell Mr. Davenport, and all others of your acquaintance.

Pall Mall, London, Tuesday, May the 16th. 1671.—I had no letter from you by this last post, and when I miss your letters I am not well pleas'd, feareing there is something hapned which you are loath to write.

I have sent downe Gateshead Charter and James Moxon's lease, and the Acts of Parliament about the imposition for law

matters, together with the Articles and Commission for the Visitation, in a box, which the Richmond carryer will bring unto [you] upon Monday next come sennight, whereof I have also given notice unto M^r. Chancellour Burwell, who, it should seem, is desirous to dispatch the Visitation sooner then I should be able to attend it in my own person. For the physitians will not let me stirre from hence till I have been confirm'd a whole month together, from and after this day, in my health, and freedome from stone, strangury, and diabetes.

I pray you once againe faile not to let me have the accompts of the Roll, and all my particular booke, from yourselfe and M^r. Kirby, out of hand; for if I have them not within the compass of this yeere, beginning at the 21 of May last, I shall fall into a discontented and fretting mind, which are apt to bring the fitts of the strangury upon me, and which I hope therefore you will prevent, as well in this as in all other my affaires committed to your trust.

Let a Commission be drawne and sent me hither for the institution of Colonel Tempest's sonne's tutour to the Vicarage of Heddon Wallen in the County of Northumberland, which will save him a journey hither.

Pall Mall, London, May y^e 18th. 1671.—You spend more words about M^r. Ashmall's, or M^r. Moxon's, lease of 5^l. then the matter deserved. The lease is sent in the box with the Articles, by Richmond carryer. When my Visitation is kept, I pray looke that my Procurations, together with the arrears be duly payd, for otherwise I am afraid the Register may be somewhat negligent about them.

Pall Mall, London, Tuesday, 23 of May, 1671.—I have received yours of the 19th. instant, wherein you promised to send Franckland Patent, new drawn, with the addition of the former words that were omitted. But by discourse with M^r. Deane I perceive hee thinkes that will not serve the turne: for hee tells me hee hath seen in my Lord Coke (whom it seems hee studyeth) that the parke of Franckland being destroyed, the Grant of the Patent is destroyed with it, and that the pretended Parke-keeper, having no service to performe there, can have no Patent granted him of any such office. So that upon the matter (which I tell you *in aurem* that you may the better study the matter for the preservation of my right) hee and some of the Prebendaryes that may follow his mind intend to strike at the very roots of the trees there, and leave me neither office nor Patent to bestow. But if you were well grounded when you told me it was a necessary office, I thinke I am bound to continue it, and I hope the law

will preserve both to mee and my daughter's sonne against all men that shall oppose it and goe about to take our right from us both. Let not this take wind abroad, but strengthen yourselfe well at home, least the humour of opposition againe should arise at the next Chapter. In the late Bishopp of Bath and Wells' directions which hee had from Judge Crooke, one is, that Patents must be made in the same words with the Patents that went before it, and how that may be done in this particular Patent of Franckland, as well for the fee as for the profit of all top and barke, my Atturney and Solicitor together with Mr. Stot and yourselfe, and, if need be, Sergeant Turner, must well advise, and consider whether the clause of *cervos et damas &c.* need to be added to the Patent or no. Somewhat I writ to you here about in my last letter, which I trust came to your hands before you were ready to send the Patent, as you had amended it, hither.

As for your apprehension of my failing before the Great Chapter-day, *transeat*, and let no more be said of it but that wee are all in the hands of Almighty God, to live as long and as short a time as hee pleaseth.

I know not what to thinke of the juggle that I thinke is used between the Archdeacon [Granville] and his agents I know not in what part of France hee is, nor have I heard from him nor my daughter since hee commanded her away from hence without my knowledge, or takeing any leave or blessing from me.

Pall Mall, London, Thursday, 25th. of May, 1671.—You give me an account of the new roome added to the Library, but an account so hard and obscure that it is not possible for mee to understand it. I never heard before of 2 doores in that new room to be set opposite one *against* another. The entrance out of the Great Library into that new roome I ordered, and repeated it more than once, and gave you strict charge to looke to it, was to be made between the two presses of the Greeke and Latine Fathers; at the backe of which 2 presses, the other two were to be placed in the new roome exactly; and if this be not done, nothing is done, for I understand not a syllable of what you write concerning 2 dores in the new roome, which you say are not directly opposite one to another: neither can I devise where that opposite dore should stand, or be made there in the new roome. When wee thought of a passage to that roome from the garden, wee spake indeed of a dore to be put on the side of the window, if there were room for it, but when you told me that John Langstaffe said it would not doe well there, I gave plaine and peremptory order that

there should be no doore but out of the great Library into the less, between the Greeke and Latine Fathers; and this I expect to have done before I shall allow John Langstaffe his money, whatever become of the presses within the little roome, which he and James Hull hath set up, it seems, disorderly: neither is there any other remedy to be used but the takeing of those 2 presses downe againe, and setting them just to the back of the 2 presses in the Great Library, where the Greeke and Latine Fathers stand. You tell me John Langstaffe was mistaken in his measure, and there you leave the matter, as if you were no further to be concern'd in it. I will send you shortly the names of those men whose pourtraiatures are to be put in the freeze of those presses, as soone as the presses themselves be put in order, and that you will informe me how many heads they will hold, which I thinke will be twelve in all, if the presses within that little roome be made after the same proportion that they are in the greater. But when will Van Ersell come home? upon whom only John Langstaffe and you seem to depend. In the interim I suppose you have got some body els to colour the roof and the presses themselves, together with the chimney piece, which perhaps will hold 3 pictures of the heads more.

Pall Mall, London, May 27th. 1671.—When you told me in your last letter that the new Library room was finish't, I expected also to heare somewhat from you of the promoting or finishing of the Catalogue of my books by T. B., but when you say nothing of it from week to weeke, it troubles me not a little.

Pall Mall, London, June 17th. 1671.—I have received yours of the 13th. instant wherein you take me up and find fault with me at your pleasure, sometimes telling me that I doe you wrong even in that particular wherein I intended to shew you kindness, and sometimes saying that you wonder and marvaile at me, as if I knew not to write either sense or reason; and otherwhiles blameing me for not takeing care to have M^r. Arden examined to your interrogatoryes, and hardly is there any one paragraph in your letter which taketh not the liberty to reprimande me. Now I pray take your words back againe to yourselfe.

I pray, M^r. Stapylton, give over your angry expostulations with me, which I have not patience enough to endure. Your own reason will give you that it is no way fit thus to returne allmost every word I write, and in a manner to chide your master, as you have done in this and many other of your letters: wherein now the second time you have bidden me to get somebody els to make answers unto my questions, which how I can doe when you only are acquainted with all my recknings and

affaires, unless you can instruct that somebody els with every thing that you know about them, having been vers't in them so many yeeres together, I leave to your own consideration. When I would aske any question about my Library I thinke it the most proper to aske it of you that are the Library-keeper, and have a stipend given you for it of 20*l.* per annum; and when I would ask any thing about my Demesne lands and my bonds, or other debdts arreadded, I thinke it most proper to aske those 2 persons to whom I have hitherto allowed 30*l.* per annum for the looking after them, and if they will looke after them still as they should doe, I doe not intend to allow them less. Againe, when I would demand any thing about my Ecclesiasticall affaires, I thinke it most proper to be satisfied therein by my Secretary, for which his wages and fees are payd him, as well for ecclesiasticall writings as for writing of leases, &c. And lastly, when I have any seruples about the Roll Accompt, it is proper to require satisfaction about them from my Auditor, and not from some body els (as you call him) who understands not the office.

CIV.—ARTICLES OF ENQUIRY EXHIBITED TO THE SEVENTH
PREBENDARY OF THE CATHEDRALL CHURCH OF DURHAM IN THE
FOURTH EPISCOPALL VISITATION OF THE RIGHT REVEREND
FATHER IN GOD, JOHN, LORD BISHOPP OF DURHAM, ANNO
DOMINI 1671.—[Hunter MSS. xi. 116.]

1. INPRIMIS. Whether are the Monitions and Injunctions duly observed which at the conclusion of our three last Visitations of this Church were given to the Deane and Chapter thereof under our Episcopall seale? And are the same recorded in your Registry and safely preserved in your Treasury, to the end that both Mr. Dean and every one of the Chapter and other members of this Church (as farr as they are concerned in them) may take knowledge and render a due account of them from time to time when they shall be called thereunto respectively, as now they are?

2. *Item*: Do you know that either Mr. Deane or any other of the Praebeudarys, Minor Canons and other Officers or members of this Church, have not duly observed the Statutes and ordinances thereof (not altered by the lawes of the land) as the same doe respectively concerne them?

3. *Item*: Is the Church-yard wall, adjoyning to the Palace-Green, finished in comly manner, according to the order given for that purpose? And is the Church-yard made levell, decently kept, and freed from beasts and all other annoyances and disorders?

4. *Item*: Is the north Isle of the Cathedrall Church freed from

rain? And is the Consistory there freed from rain? and are the leads there in good repaire? and is the Consistoriall seate made up as it ought to be?

5. *Item*: Is there any acknowledgment made in writeing or other satisfaction given by Mr. Dean and the Chapter for the ground taken from the Bishopps Palace-green at the late new building of the Grammar Schoole belonging to this Cathedrall Church?

6. *Item*: Are the uncomly forms and coarse matts, lately used in your Church at the administration of the Holy Communion for such persons as usually resort thither, without the railes, taken away, and other more comly putt in their place, and decently covered as heretofore hath been accustomed? And are the partitions on each side of the said forms under the two arches of the Church next the said railes well framed in joyner's worke, and there sett up for the better keeping out of the wind and cold, which otherwise doe many times molest and annoy the Communicants?

7. *Lastly*: Doe you know any thing else concerneing the state and honour of this Church, or concerneing any member belonging to it fitt to be declared and presented unto us for the amendment thereof in this our Visitation?

Hereunto you are to make your speciall and peculiar answer (in writeing under your hand sealed up), by vertue of your oathes taken at your admission and installation to your Præbend in this Church.

CV.—THE ANSWER OF ISAAC BASIRE, D.D., THE SEVENTH PREBENDARY OF THE CATHEDRALL CHURCH OF DURESME, UNTO THE ARTICLES OF INQUIRY EXHIBITED UNTO THE DEANE AND CHAPTER, &c., ON THE 10 DAY OF JULY, 1671, AT THE 4TH. TRIENNIAL VISITATION OF THE RT. REV. FATHER IN GOD JOHN, LORD BISHOP OF THIS SEE, BY HIS COMMISSARY THOMAS BURWELL, DR. OF LAWES, CHAUNCELLOR OF THIS DIOCESE.—[Hunter MSS. xi. f. 117.]

To the 1st. Article I have enquired, and am told that such Injunctions as were required to be registered are so, and further I cannot answer.

As to the observation of them I do and will endeavour for my selfe, and I hope the rest will doe the like according to our Statutes.

To the 2^d. Article I do answer *ut suprà*: adding only this, as I have done formerly to the point of residence, that I do feare the usuall non-residence of halfe the body contrary to our

Statutes is still a *malum omen* of the decay, if not ruine, of this famous Church, partly through the abuse by surreption, of the Royall Dispensations, partly through the usurpation of selfe dispensations, so frequent that 'tis impossible for those few that reside to keepe a Chapter *singulis quindenis*, and the burthen is too heavy for three or foure to beare all the yeare long, against the rule of equity, good conscience, and to the great distraction and discouragement of those who do attend that service: besides that the Cathedrall Sermons are frequently supplied by Curates and others, contrary to Canon *xliii* and *li*, and to the Lord Bishop's former Injunctions.

To the 3^d. Article, The Church yard wall is finished, the ground, I am told, cannot be levelled, neither is the Church-yard wholly freed from beasts, as horses or kine, the occupiers pre-tending their lease.

To the 4th. Article, I have enquired and am told that the north Isle and place of Consistory are freed from raine. As to the Consistorie seats, nothing is done.

To the 5th. Article, I know nothing of any acknowledgment for any ground said to be adjacent to the Grammar Schoole.

To the 6th. Article the formes before the railes are not covered. I know nothing of the matts. There are no partitions under the two arches.

To the 7th and last Article I referr my selfe to my presentments at the former triennal Visitations and particularly unto my answer to the 2^d. Article *suprà*.

Delivered under my hand and seale at Duresme on the 17 of August, 1671.

ISAAC BASIRE.

CVI.—FURTHER EXTRACTS FROM THE LETTERS OF BISHOP COSIN
TO HIS SECRETARY, MILES STAPYLTON, Esq.—[Mickleton
MSS. Letter-Book, 1669—1671.]

PALL MALL, London, Octob^r. 14th. 1671.—I pray carry another message to my daughter Burton, and tell her I am extremely offended at her inconsiderate motion for comeing up to London with her sounre and her daughter, forsooth, to see in what health I am. Of which she may heare twice or thrice a weeke without any further trouble about it. I doubt she followed some evill counsellor that related to her husband.

I have received that which you transcrib'd out of the marginall notes of my Common-prayer Booke.

Pall Mall, London, Novemb^r. 7th. 1671.—I have received yours.

of the 4th. instant. Your excuse for not writing by the post before I cannot approve; for there are so many occurrences every day happening upon some affaires of mine or other, that you can want no materialls for a letter every post.

Pall Mall, London, Decemb^r. 9th. 1671.—I think M^r. Baddeley for his Coronership of Stockton may give a booke of 5^l. to the Library.

**CVII.—TESTAMENTUM REVERENDI IN CHRISTO PATRIS AC DOMINI
DÑI JOHANNIS, DUNELMENSIS EPISCOPI.**

Adjutorium nostrum in Nomine Domini, qui fecit cælum et terram.

In Nomine et honore ejusdem Domini Dei nostri, Patris et Filii et Spiritus Sancti, summæ ac individuæ Trinitatis. Amen.

QUONIAM statutum est omnibus semel mori, et corpus unius ejusque dissolutum iri, tempus verò dissolutionis meæ cum incertum sit, de quâ tamen quasi in propinquo esset, assiduâ animi meditatione, sollicitus, et frequenti corporis infirmitate pulsatus, subinde cogito; Ego Johannes Cosinus, humilis Ecclesiæ Dei Administer, et modò, permissione Altissimi, Episcopus Dunelmensis, non ponens spem meam in præsenti hâc vitâ, sed ad alteram (quæ futura est) in celis æternam, ex Divinâ tandem misericordiâ, adipiscendam semper anhelans, et humiliter orans pro salute animæ meæ, ut per merita Jesu Christi, Filii Dei vivi, et Redemptoris ac Mediatoris nostri unieci, omnia mea mihi remittantur delicta, hoc Testamentum, continens ultimam voluntatem meam, sanâ mente et puro corde condo, ordino, et facio, in hâc formâ, quæ sequitur.

Ante omnia, Domino nostro Deo Omnipotenti gratias ago, quas possum, maximas, quod me ex fidelibus et bonis parentibus in hanc vitam nasci, atque in Ecclesiâ suâ, per Sanctum Baptismi Lavacrum ab ipso institutum, ad vitam æternam renasci voluerit, meque à juventute meâ in doctrinâ sanâ erudiverit et sanctorum suorum participem effecerit, fidemque non fictam vel mortuam, sed veram et vivam in animo meo impresserit, unâ cum adjunctâ spe firmâ fore posthac, ut perducar ad vitam sempiternam. Quæ quidem fides in eo consistit, ut adoremus et veneremur Deum, in eumque credamus, et, in quem misit, Filium ejus dilectissimum, Verbum æternum, ante secula genitum, Jesum Christum, Dominum nostrum, qui propter nos nostramque salutem, ex beatissimâ Virgine Mariâ, superveniente in eam Spiritu Sancto, carnem in seculo sumpsit, et homo factus est, deinde natus, passus, crucifixus, mortuus ac sepultus, et postquam ad inferos descendisset,

ex sepulchro suo resurrexit, et captivam ducens captivitatem, adscendit in cœlos, ubi ad dexteram Dei Patris sedet, et regnat in æternum ; indè verò, Spiritum Sanctum (in quem pariter nobis credendum est) misit, à Patre Filioque procedentem, per quem largissimè dona distribuit hominibus, et Ecclesiam suam Catholicam in communione sanctorum in divinis Sacramentis, in verâ fide, in doctrinâ sâna, ac moribus Christianis instituit ; unâ cum remissione peccatorum piis omnibus, et dignos in eâdem Ecclesiâ pœnitentia fructus proferentibus, impertiendâ ; quibus etiam quum in supremo seculi die de cœlis redditurus, ut mortuos resuscitet, et omnes judicet, collaturus est æternam beatitudinem ; reliquis verò infidelibus, aut qui secundum carnem vixerint, et converti, sive pœnitentiam agere, nolentibus, æternum supplicium irrogaturus. In hâc fide, quæ totius sacrae Scripturæ summa est, et absolutissimum compendium, sanctis semel traditâ, et ab Apostolis, eorumque successoribus propagatâ, atque ad nos usque derivatâ vivere me profiteor et ut in eâ ad ultimum vitæ spiritum constanter ac sine hæsitatione perseverem et moriar, assiduis, quantum possum, precibus à Deo contendo ; unitatem interâ colens, et servans vinculum pacis ac charitatis cum omnibus ubique Christianis, qui inter tanta Ecclesia mala, distractiones, et calamitates (quibus equidem non possum non illachrymari), hanc fidem integrè admittunt, nullam ejus partem in dubium vocant. Spero etiam, quæ est Dei Christique Θεανθρώπου, Servatoris nostri, benignitas, omnes eos, qui haec à Deo revelante tradita simpliciter nobiscum crediderint et piè vixerint, in magno illo die Domini salvos fore, etiamsi singulorum rationem reddere, vel modum exponere, vel quæstiones circa ea exortas solvere, vel, dum fortè satagunt, allucinationes aliquot effugere, et penitus ab errore immunes esse nequierint.

Sed quascunque olim Hæreses et quæcunque etiam schismata, quibuscunque tandem nominibus appellantur, prisca et universalis sive Catholica Christi Ecclesia unanimi consensu rejecit et condemnavit, ego pariter condemno et rejicio ; unâ cum omnibus earundem Hæresium fautoribus hodiernis, sectariis et fanaticis, qui spiritu malo acti mentiuntur sese spiritu Dei afflari. Horum omnium, inquam, Hæreses et schismata, ego quoque Ecclesiæ nostraræ Anglicanæ, imò Catholicæ, Symbolis, Synodis, et Confessionibus addictissimus, pariter improbo constanterque rejicio atque repudio. In quorum numero pono non tantum segreges Anabaptistas, et eorum sequaces (proh dolor) nimiùs multos, sed etiam novos nostrates Independentes et Presbyterianos, genus hominum malitiæ, inobedientiæ, et seditionis spiritu abreptum, qui inauditâ à seculis audaciâ et perfidiâ, tanta nuper perpetrarunt facinora, in contemptum et opprobrium

omnis religionis et fidei Christianæ, quanta quidem non sine horrore dici aut commemorari queant. Quin etiam à corruptelis et ineptis nuperque natis, sive Papisticis (quas vocant) superstitionibus, doctrinis et assumentis novis, in avitam ac primævam laudatissimæ olim tam Orthodoxæ et Catholicae Ecclesie religionem ac fidem jam dudum contra sacram Scripturam, veterumque Patrum regulas ac mores introductis, me prorsus jam alienum esse, atque adeò à juventute meā semper fuisse, sanctè et animitùs adsevero.

Ubiunque verò terrarum Ecclesie, Christiano nomine censæ, veram, priscam et Catholicam religionem fidemque profitentur, et Deum Patrem, Filium, et Spiritum Sanctum uno ore et mente invocant ac colunt, eis, si me uspiam actu jam nunc jungi prohibet vel distantia regionum, vel dissidia hominum, vel aliud quodecunque obstaculum; semper tamen animo, mente, et affectu conjungor ac coalesco; id quod de Protestantibus præsertim, et bene Reformatis Ecclesias intelligi volo. Fundamentis enim salvis, diversitatem, ut opinionum, ita quoque rituum circa res juxta enatas, et minus necessarias, nec universali veteris Ecclesie praxi repugnantes, in aliis Ecclesiis (quibus nobis præsidendum non est) amicè, placide, et pacifice ferre possumus, atque adeo perferre debemus. Eis verò omnibus, qui malè consulti quoquomodo me inquis calumniis insectati sunt, vel adhuc insectari non desinunt, ego quidem ignosco, et Deum seriò precor, ut ipse quoque ignoscere, et meliorem eis mentem inspirare velit. Operam interim et mihi, et aliis omnibus fratribus, præsertim Episcopis, et Ministris Ecclesie Dei, quantum ex illius gratiâ possumus, dandam et conferendam esse existimo, ut tandem sopiantur, vel saltem minuantur, Religionis dissidia, atque ut pacem sectemur, cum omnibus, et sanctimoniam. Quod ut fiat quam ocyssimè, faxit Deus, Pacis Auctor, et Amator concordie. Cujus immensam misericordiam oro et obtestor, ut me in peccatis et iniquitatibus conceptum ab omni humanæ infirmitatis labe et corruptelâ repurget, dignumque ex indigno per magnam clementiam suam faciat, mihique passionem et immensa merita dilectissimi sui Filii, Domini nostri Jesu Christi, ad delictorum meorum omnium expiationem applicet: ut quum novissima vitæ hora non improvisa venerit, ab Angelis suis in sinum Abrahæ raptus, et in societate sanctorum et electorum suorum collocatus, aeternâ felicitate perfruar.

Hæc præfatus, quæ ad Religionem et animæ meæ statum ac salutem spectant, quæque Latino sermone à me dictata atque exarata sunt: reliqua, quæ ad sepulturam corporis, et bonorum meorum temporalium dispositionem, attinent, sermone patrio prescribi faciam, ac perorabo.

I WILL AND APPOINT that after my departure out of this life my body be decently interred according to the Rites and Ceremonies of the Church of England, and entombed in the sepulchre or vault which I have prepared for that purpose in the middle of the Chappell att Auckland Castle, in the County Palatine of Durham, by mee latly built and consecrated; where, upon the large square blacke marble stone now placed in the pavement over the said vault, I will that this inscription shall be engraved, viz^t.

IN NON MORITURAM MEMORIAM
 JOHANNIS COSINI
 EPISCOPI DUNELMENSIS
 QUI HOC SACELLUM CONSTRUXIT
 ORNAVIT ET DEO CONSECRAVIT
 ANNO DOMINI 1665
 IN FESTO S^{CI} PETRI.
 OBIIT . . . DIE MENSIS . . .
 ANNO DOMINI 1671
 ET HIC SEPULTUS EST EXPECTANS
 FELICEM CORPORIS SUI
 RESURRECTIONEM AC
 VITAM IN COELIS
 AETERNAM.
 REQUIESCAT IN PACE.

And upon the square border of lesser stones now placed att a small distance above the former and larger marble stone I will that this inscription be engraven, viz^t. att the east part of that border these words, BEATI MORTUI: att the south part of the same border these words, QUI MORIUNTUR IN DOMINO: att the west part of the same border these words, REQUIESCUNT ENIM: att the north side of the same border these words, A LABORIBUS SUIS.

Item. I give to the Quire-men and Choristers of the Cathedrall Church of Durham attending my Funerall, or to soe many of them as can be spared for that purpose, twenty marks; and to that Doctor or Batchelour of Divinity who shall be appointed to preach my funerall sermon att the same time, five pounds, and a mourning gowne; and if the Deane or any of the Prebendaries of Durham shall be present att my funerall, I will that every one of them shall have a gold mourning ring with this inscription engraven within it *Memorare novissima*.

Item. I will that at the same time six pounds shall be given and equally distributed among the almes people of the two Hospitals which I have erected and founded att Durham and Auckland, viz^t. tenne shillings a peice to every one of them attending my funerall in their gownes, and goeing orderly before the Quire

to my sepulchre ; and in case it shall appeare to my executors that any of the said almes people shall, thro' sicknesse or infirmitie, be disabled to attend my funerall, I will, neverthelesse, that such of them as shall appeare to be soe disabled shall be paid the tenne shillings respectively as if they were present.

Item. I will that, as soon as the rites of my sepulture be ended, twenty pounds shall be given and distributed among the poore people of the country who shall upon the same day come thither to ask almes : the distribution whereof, as alsoe the rest of my funerall expences, I leave to the discretion of my executors. And for the temporall estate whereof it hath pleased God to make me steward, the greatest part of it I have allready expended in rebuilding and repaireing the two episcopall Castles of Durham and Bishop Auckland, together with the Bishop's House att Darlington, the whole cost and charges whereof have amounted to about sixteen thousand pounds, besides one thousand pounds hereafter mentioned which I have layd out in furnishing the episcopall Chappells, belonging to those two Castles, with severall peices of faire gilt plate, bookes, and other decent ornaments, for the use of my successors in those Chappells for ever. Some other part of that my temporall estate I have layd out in building and indoweing two Hospitalls, the one att Durham, for the releife of eight almes people (four men and four women), and the other att Bishop Auckland, for the releife of four poore persons (two men and two women), which shall be perpetually called the Bishop of Durham's Hospitalls and his almes people there. Besides, I have expended a good summe of money in rebuilding two schooles upon the Palace Green att Durham, which were first founded there by Bishopp Langley, or his executors, for two chaplaines and school-masters in the time of King Henry the fifth, but lately ruin'd and layed waste in the times of the late rebellion ; the building of these two schooles att each end of my Hospitall there, having cost me allmost three hundred pounds. I have likewise allready given to St. Peter's Colledge in Cambridge one hundred and twenty pounds, for the re-edifying of the east end of the Chappell there, and three hundred pounds towards the redemp-tion of the Christian captives in Algiers, and five hundred pounds for the releife of the distressed loyall party in England, and about eight hundred pounds in repaireing the bankes in Howdenshire belonging to the Bishoppes of Durham. Moreover a great part of this my temporall estate I have bestowed in founding, building, furnishing, and indowing, a publick Library next the Exchequer on the Palace Green in Durham, which shall be called the Bishop of Durham's Library for ever, the same haveing cost mee about two thousand and five hundred pounds, And further in founding

eight schollars' places in the University of Cambridge, to wit, five schollars' places of St. Peter's College there of tenn pounds per annum per apeice, and three scholars' places in Gonvill and Caius' Colledge there of twenty nobles a peice per annum (both which shall be called the Bishop of Durham's schollars for ever) And in adding the provision of eight pounds yearely to be settled upon each of those Colledges, for the benefit of their common chest thereunto respectively belonging, I have expended by making a purchase for these uses about two thousand pounds. All which expences laid out upon the repaireing and rebuilding the Bishopp's houses aforesaid and workes of piety I here insert and mention in my last Will and Testament as workes of duty belonging to mee, and not out of any ostentation or boasting of it, as well to satisfye the world in generall as my successors the Bishops of Durham in particular, that altho' I received neare upon twenty thousand pounds for fines of Leases (and truely I received noe more from my first comeing into the Bishopricke in the year 1660 to the end of seaven yeares following, notwithstanding all the vaine reports of larger summes received by mee for those fines of Leases), yet I took noe part of those fines to my owne private use, or to make provision by them for my children, but layd out the whole summe received, and a great deale more, upon the aforesaid repaires, and upon the pious uses before expressed ; All which disbursements, I hope, will acquitt me as to my successors from any pretence of dilapidations, and, as to the world, from an opinion or censure that I have enriched my selfe, or increased my estate, by any benefitt or advantage arising from the aforesaid fines. And as to my children and allyes, that they may be satisfied that I am not able to bequeath larger giftes to them than I have allready done in my lifetime, besides these few legacies hereafter in this my will expressed. And therefore, as to the rest of my temporall estate still remaineing unsettled and undisposed, I doe by this my last Will and Testament dispose thereof in manner and forme following, that is to say :—

First, I will that all my debts, in case I leave any, be fully paid and discharged by my Executors within three monthes after my decease.

Item, I give and bequeath fifty pounds to be distributed amongst the power prisoners for debt detained in the Goales or prisons of Durham, Yorke, Peterborough, Cambridge, and Norwich, viz^t. tenne pounds to every one of those prisons: which I will shall be given within six monthes after my decease, and distributed as my Executors shall direct.

Item, I give and bequeath twenty pounds to be equally distributed among the poore dwelling within the precincts of the

Cathedral Church of Norwich, and in the parish of St. Andrew there, where I was borne and brought up in my minority, to be paid and distributed as aforesaid.

Item, I give and bequeath thirty pounds to the poore of Durham, Auckland, Darlington, Stockton, Gateshead, and Branspeth, all within the County Palatine and Bishoprick of Durham; that is to say, five pounds to the poore of each place, to be payd and distributed among them as aforesaid.

Item, I give and bequeath tenne pounds to the poore of Chester in the Street, the parish of Houghton le Spring, Northallerton, Creike, and Howden, being severall Mannors belonging to the Bishops of Durham, that is, forty shillings to the poore of each parish, to be payd and distributed among them within the time aforesaid.

Item, I give and bequeath to the rebuilding of St. Paul's Church in London one hundred pounds, to be payd after the foundation is layd, and when the building thereof shall be raised five yards from the ground, and not before; haveing heretofore alreadly given to the repaire thereof one hundred markes att one time and fifty pounds att another.

Item, I give and bequeath forty pounds to the Cathedrall Church of Norwich, the one halfe or more whereof shall be bestowed by the Dean and Chapter there upon a marble table or monument to be sett up and affixed to the south pillar adjoining to the stepps that lead up to the Altar; in memory of the late right reverend father in God, D^r. John Overall, who lyeth buried in that place, on which shall be engraven this inscription, viz^t:—
MEMORIÆ NON MORITURÆ R. PATRIS AC DOMINI D.D. JOHANNIS OVERALLI, VIRI UNDEQUAQUE DOCTISSIMI ET OMNI ENCOMIO MAJORIS: QUI IN REGIA CANTABRIG: ACADEMIÆ CATHEDRA ET PROFESSIONE S. THEOLOGIE D.D. WHITAKERO SUCCESSIT, AULÆQUE S. CATHERINE IBIDEM PRÆFUIT. POSTEA DECANATUM S. PAULI LONDON, EPISCOPATUM ETIAM LICHFIELD, AC TANDEM HANC SEDEM NORWICENSEM REXIT, ET SEXAGENARIUS OBIIT XII^o. MAI^o ANNO DOMINI MDCXIX, ATQUE AD PEDEM HUJUS COLUMNÆ SEPULTUS EST. Under which inscription, to be engraven in capitall letters and layd over with gold, shall be sett these words following, in lesser capitall letters, viz^t:—POSUIT JOHANNES COSINUS EJUSDEM R. P. D.D. OVERALLI OLIM SECRETARIUS DOMESTICUS ET DEVOTISSIMUS DISCIPULUS, NUNC VERO EPISCOPUS DUNELM: ANNO DOMINI MDCLXIX.

The other remaineing part of the said forty pounds shall be given to the Deane and Chapter there for the provideing of some usefull and decent ornaments about the Communion Table or Altar of that Cathedrall Church, att theire discretion.

Item, I give and bequeath two hundred pounds towards the re-edifyeing of the north and south sides of S^t. Peter's Colledge Chappell in Cambridge, with hewn stone-worke answerable to the east and west ends of the sayd Chappell alreadly by mee sett up and finished.

Item, I give and bequeath fifty pounds towards the building of a new Chappell at Emanuell Colledge in the University of Cambridge.

And these three last before mentioned, viz^t. to the Cathedrall Church of Norwich, to St. Peter's and Emanuell Colledge Chappells, shall be paid unto them respectively within one year after my decease, or as soone as my Executors can conveniently provide the same out of my personall estate; unlesse I shall bestow the same unto all or any of them dureing the time of my life, in which case my Executors shall be noe further charged for the payment of all or any of these legacyes, or of any part of them, save of what shall not be soe bestowed by my selfe in my life time.

Item, I give and bequeath to M^r. John Cosin, my lost sonne, one hundred pounds, haveing already settled an annuity of fifty pounds per annum upon him dureing his life, and the reason why I give him noe more is because he hath dealt very undutifully with mee his indulgent father, and twice forsaken his Mother the Church of England, and the Protestant, being the true Catholickie religion there professed, to my great grieve and trouble, haveing not come to mee for better advice, but wholly avoided mee dureing these fourre last yeares together.

To Sir Gilbert Gerard, my sonne in law, I give one hundred pounds; and to Samuel Davison, another of my sonnes in law, I remitt the seaventy pounds for the moiety of the composition which by my appointment he received for my use from M^r. Rawlins of Newcastle for Hayning Shoare, att which time I gave him for his owne use the other moiety of the said composition, And doe further by this my will give unto him the summe of thirty pounds more.

Item, I give and bequeath to my grand-children, Gilbert Gerard, Samuel Gerard, Charlotte Gerard, and Mary Gerard, the sonnes and daughters of my eldest daughter Dame Mary Gerard, two hundred pounds a peice. To my grandchildren Richard Burton and John Davison, I give one hundred pounds a peice, and to my grand-child Frances Hutton, two hundred pounds, over and above one hundred pounds to be paid with the increase thereof att the time of her marriage, or her age of eightene years, according to a bond made to myselfe for her use by Samuel Davison, her father in law. To my grand-children

John Gerard and Vere Gerard, the children of my daughter Frances* deceased, I give one hundred pounds a peice. And I will that all these legacies bequeathed unto my grand-children shall be paid unto them respectively when they come to the age of one and twenty years, or be married, and in the meane-while, that the severall summs of money so bequeathed shall be put out and lodg'd in good and trusty hands by my Executors, to the end that both the principall and groweing increase thereof shall be safely preserved for them, till they come to the age of one and twenty yeares or be married as aforesaid. To Sir Gilbert Gerard's two sonnes and two daughters which he had by his former lady, the daughter of the late Lord Breereton, that is to say, Gilbert Gerard, Charles Gerard, and Elizabeth Gerard, fifty pounds a peice, to be paid within two yeares after my decease.

Item, I leave to my brother in law M^r. William Hartley of Norwich one hundred pounds, to be distributed among his children att his owne discretion, and in case of his death to be distributed to them by my Executors. To my nephew M^r. Thomas Skinner, merchant of Hull, I give the summe of fifty pounds, which I desire him to bestow in a peice of plate to be left to his eldest sonne. To my nephews [Blank in orig.] Allen of Norfolk, James Rush, Daniel Rush, and Thomas Rush of Norwich, I give likewise the summe of fifty pounds a peice. To my neice Elizabeth Blackerby, lately marry'd to M^r. Fairfax, a Physitian in Suffolke, one hundred pounds, and to Sir Alexander Fraiser and his daughter Elizabeth, each of them a peice of plate of the value of twenty pounds a peice; all which last said legacies I will shall be paid by my Executors within twelve months after my decease, or as soone as conveniently they may.

Item, I give to my domesticke servants M^r. Miles Stapylton, and M^r. Richard Foorder, if they be actually in my service att the time of my decease, and make a due accountt unto my executors of all things wherewith they have been intrusted, and remaine unaccounted in theire hands, one hundred markes a peice. To Stephen Laville, the Groome of my Bedchamber, I give fifty pounds upon the condition aforesaid, and to all the rest of my servants which shall be resiant in my family att the time of my death, I will that halfe a year's wages, such as they use quarterly to receive, shall be given and payd unto them, over and above the quarter's wages that shall be respectively due unto them at the time of my decease.

Item, I will that the children of M^r. John Hayward late

* Her first husband wa
She afterwards married M^r

Esq., brother of Sir Gilbert Gerard.
, concerning whom see *antè*, p. 218.

Prebendary of Lichfield and Rector of Coton neare Cambridge, be sought out were they are, and that twenty pounds be given to every one of them within two yeares after my death, which I leave them as a testimony of my gratitude to their deceased father, who in my younger age first placed me with his uncle, Bishopp Overall, a prelate of ever honored worth and memory. For the payment of all which aforesaid legacies and gifts to every one of the persons before mentioned, if they be liveing at the time of my death, I will that the leases wherein I or my assignes or trustees may have any terme att my decease, and are not settled or disposed of by me before that time, shall be sold away or lett out yearly to the best advantage, according to the discretion of my Executors, and likewise the moneys which arise from the sale thereof, and by bonds or bills, or by rents and arrears of rents, and any other debts that are any way oweing or due unto me, I will that they be carefully gathered up by such persons as my Executors shall entrust for that purpose, and payd in unto them for the discharge of the said legacies and gifts before mentioned. And for that end also I will that all my other goods and chattells, plate and household stufte, of what nature soever, whereof I have already made and subcribed an Inventory dated the ninth day of May, anno Domini one thousand six hundred and sixty nine, be prized and sold att the best rates which can be gott for them, wherein I desire my Executors to use the advice and assistance of Sir Gilbert Gerard, and his wife, my daughter, Dame Mary Gerard, and her sister, my daughter, the Lady Burton; and that the moneys thereof made shall be taken by my said Executors, and by them paid out accordingly, till all my aforesaid funerall expences, debts, gifts, and legacies be paid and discharged. And after such discharge and payment made thereof, I will that the remainder of all such moneys be divided into five equall parts, two parts whereof I give to my eldest daughter, the Lady Mary Gerard, and one other part of the said five parts I give to my daughter the Lady Elizabeth Burton. To my youngest daughter M^r. Anne Grenvyle I have allready given not only one thousand pounds for her portion, and the growing increase thereof, from time to time dureing her life, but alsoe a lease of Walkington Woods and demesnes in Howdenshire, for the life of her selfe and her husband, Dr. Denys Grenvyle, both settled in Trustees' hands, and now I doe further bequeath unto her the profit and interest of one other equall fifth part that shall remaine of the sale of my goods and chattells as aforesaid, and to that end I desire my Executors to dispose of the said fifth part into good and trusty hands, where it shall remaine, soe that she shall only receive the

increase thereof yearly from my Executors, or those that are intrusted by them, dureing coverture, but if she survive her husband I give unto her one moiety of the said fifth part absolutely, to be disposed as she pleaseth, and that she receive only the profit and interest of the other moiety during her life; which said moiety, after her decease, I give to her children, in case she leave any, and for want of such child or children, I give the said last moiety to the three children of my daughter Frances lately deceased, that is to say, John Gerard, Vere Gerard, and Francis Blakestone, to be equally divided amongst them, and alsoe the former moiety thereof after the decease of my daughter Grenvyle, in case she dye before her husband, I give and bequeath to the children of my daughter the Lady Burton, equally to be divided amongst them. The last fifth part I give to all the three children of my said daughter Frances to be equally devided betwixt them. And my will is that my Executors takeing advice of Sir Gilbert Gerard, theirre uncle, and his wife Dame Mary Gerard, theirre aunt, shall dispose of those legacies given to my said grandchildren of my daughter Frances into good and trusty hands to be kept for them, together with the increase thereof, till they attaine to the age of one and twenty yeares, or be married. Provided allwayes, and I do so order, that if any child or children of my said daughter Frances Gerard shall happen to dye before they come to the sayd age or be married, the parts and portions of the said children soe dying shall accrue to theirre respective brothers and sisters, to be equally devided betwixt them, and to be kept and preserved for theirre use as aforesaid. And provided alsoe in case all the three children of my said daughter Frances shall happen to dye before they come to the said age or be married, that then theirre parts and shares in the aforesaid fifth part shall come to the children of my said daughter Dame Mary Gerard and Dame Elizabeth Burton, to be equally divided betwixt them.

A great number of my books (that is to say, about a thousand in severall volumes), I have already given to the publick library of St. Peter's Colledge in the University of Cambridge. The rest of my bookes according to a Catalogue made thereof, and signed by my owne hand, I have by a speciall deed already given to a publicke use in the new Library that I have built upon the Palace Green in Durham, for the common benefitt of the Clergy and others that shall resort thereunto: the whole collection of all my bookes haveing cost me neare upon three thousand pounds, and the care of above five and fifty yeares together. I have likewise by a speciall deed given and settled upon the Curate of St. Andrew Auckland for the time being an annual increase of

about sixteene pounds per annum (to be annex'd for ever to his former poor stipend) issuing out of certaine lands forfeited to the King, which his Majesty hath been graciously pleased to give and grant to mee in my private capacity.

The plate, bookes, organs, and other furniture belonging to my Chappells at Auckland and Durham (which cost mee about one thousand pounds), I have dedicated to sacred uses, and by a particular deed thereof made I have given them to the Bishops of Durham my successors, to be preserved in the same Chappells for such uses in all times hereafter. And I doe further give and bequeath to the said Bishopps of Durham my successors, for ever, all the right, title, and interest which, by the gracious and particular gift of the King's Majesty, I have in a Colledge adjoining unto Auckland Castle, the grant being made to mee, my heirs, executors and administrators, in my particular and private capacity, and not in order to the rights of the Bishoprick, and conveyed under the Great Seale of England for my owne use and benefitt : the said Colledge having been, among other things, lately before forfeited to the King's Majesty by Sir Arthur Haslerig. And this Colledge I leave to my successors as a subservient house for diverse offices, whereof the Bishopps of Durham for the time being will have speciall use for theire family when they are resident att Auckland Castle, and who, I trust, for these and many other my speciall respects and gifts made unto them, will be the more regardfull and favourable to my children and grandchildren in renewing from time to time such leases as they hold from the See of Durham.

Lastly, I doe hereby nominate, constitute, appoint and ordaine for the Executors of this my last Will and Testament Sir Thomas Orby *, of the parish of St. Paul, Covent Garden, in the county of Middlesex, Knight and Baronet, D^r. John Durell, Prebendary of Windsor and Durhame, M^r. George Davenport, Rector of Houghton in the Spring, near Durham, my Domestick Chaplaine, and Miles Stapylton of Durham, Esquire, my Secretary and Auditor, desireing them according to the trust hereby in them fully to execute this my will in every particular, giving and bequeathing unto them for their care and pains therein the summe of forty pounds a peice, besides the charges which they shall expend about the legall proofe thereof and the execution of the same, and I doe hereby (revoakeing all former wills and testaments by mee heretofore made concerning my personall

* Afterwards of Croyland Abbey in Lincolnshire. He was sometime in the household of the Queen Mother, and was created a Baronet in 1658. He married Katherine Guernier, a French lady, and died in 1691. The Manor of Crowland, or Croyland, was granted by Charles II. to Sir Thomas Orby by Letters Patent, dated Sept. 15, 1672.

estate or any part thereof) declare and publish this to be my true last Will and Testament in writing and contained in tenne sheets of paper, And in confirmation thereof I have subscribed my name to each of the said sheets and sett my seale thereunto, as alsoe upon the upper part of the first sheet, this eleventh day of December An^o. Dni. 1671, and in the three and twentieth yeaer of the reign of our Sovereign Lord Charles the Second, over England &c.

Reserving allwayes to my selfe full power and liberty dureing my life to adde any codicill or codicills unto this my last will and testament for the altering thereof, and for the disposeing and bequeathing any other legacies as I shall see cause soe to doe.

Jo. DUNELM. December 11th. 1671.

These tenne sheets of paper containeing the last Will and Testament of the R^t. Rev. Father in God, John, Lord Bishop of Durham were by him acknowledged signed sealed and published in the presence of us, WILLIAM FLOWER, Cler^o. THOMAS NEWCOMEN. RICHARD FOORDER. STEPHEN DELAVILLE.

A Codicill to be added to my Will.

Memorandum: that whereas I have made and published my last Will and Testament in writeing, contained in tenne sheets of paper beareing date the eleventh day of December in the yeare of our Lord one thousand six hundred and seventy one, all and every one of which tenne sheets are signed by my owne hand and sealed with my seale manuall, and haveing therein mentioned only fifty pounds per annum given unto my lost sonne, M^r. John Cosin, out of the Mannor of Windlestone, dureing his life, I doe hereby declare that I have given him another fifty pounds per annum dureing his life, to commence from the thirteenth of July which shall be in the yeare of our Lord one thousand six hundred and seventy four, out of the improved rents of the lease of the Mannor of Howden; which I thinke a very faire proportion compared to what by my testament I have left to the rest of my children, and much more then his undutifull carriage hath deserved from mee, and having made this last recited settlement upon him, it is another reason why I leave him noe more in my said will.

And further I give the summe of forty pounds to be laid out by my executors and my daughter the Lady Mary Gerard upon the erecting of a decent tombe in the Cathedrall Church of Peterborough, in memory of my deare wife M^r. Frances Cosin, there deceased and interred, the said monument haveing this inscription upon it, MEMORIÆ PRÆSTANTISSIMÆ FEMINÆ FRANCISCÆ COSIN, GENEROSÆ, ET PIENTISSIMÆ CONJUGIS DOMINI JOHANNIS COSIN, S. THEOLOGIÆ PROFESSORIS, ET OLIM DECANI HUJUS ECCLESIE

CATHEDRALIS, POSTEA EPISCOPI DUNELMENSIS, QUAE OBIIT VICESIMO QUINTO DIE MENSIS MARTIJ, IN FESTO ANNUNCIATIONIS B. MARIAE VIRGINIS, 1642, ET HIC SUB STRATO MARMORE SEPULTA JACET.

I doe also give and bequeath unto the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedrall Church of Peterborough the summe of one hundred pound, to be by them employed (as trustees) for the use of such poore and indigent persons dwelling in Peterborough aforesaid, as they shall from time to time appoint to receive the issues and profits of that sum of money which will allow them six pounds in the yeare, or therabouts: that is to say, about tenne shillings upon the first Sunday of every moneth in the yeare to be equally distributed among them, the said poore and indigent persons, by the Chancellor or some officer of the said Church, att the west part thereof, after Divine service and sermon ended, upon every such first Sunday of the moneth, from time to time for ever, in memory of the said M^{rs}. Frances Cosin, deceased, and interred in the same Church*.

Item, I doe also give and bequeath unto my grandchild, Elizabeth Davison, the summe of one hundred pounds to be putt forth and lodged in safe and trusty hands, as well the principall

* It would seem from the following Memorandum that the Chapter of Peterborongh dealt somewhat unscrupulously with this legacy:—

“ Jun. 22, 1700.—Memorandum, that whereas the Right Rev. Father in God John, Lord Bishop of Durham, formerly Dean of this Church, was pleased in his last Will and Testament, to give to the Dean and Chapter hereof, in trust for the poore of this City, one hundred pounds, ordering and appointing therein that the interest of the said 100^{lb.} should be given to twenty poor persons every first Sunday in the month throughout the year, by sixpence to each person. The present Dean and Chapter do own and acknowledge, that they have received the said 100^{lb.} of Sr Charles Orby, son and heir of Sr Thomas Orby, that was one of the executors of the last Will and Testament of the said Bishop Cosins.

“ And further that whereas the organ of the said Church was very much out of order, and very imperfect and defective, and almost grown useless: the present Dean and Chapter thought fit to make use of this 100^{lb.} given by the aforesaid Bishop, as also a further considerable summe for the mending and repairing the organ of the said Church. This the Dean and Chapter have thought fit to leave on record, that their successors may know how the said Bishop's hundred pounds was employed, and might never forget to give the interest of it to the poore, according to the direction and appointment of the said Bishop Cosins in his Will.—*Act Book*.

“ This was a gross piece of knavery, for there was in the hands of Dr. Ball one hundred pounds of the Church stock, which should have been disbursed for the use of the organ, and the 100^{lb.} of Bishop Cosin ought to have been reserved for a principal to answer the yearly interest arising from it: whereas they basely divided among themselves the Church stock and public fund of a 100^{lb.}, and applied the gift of Bishop Cosin to a use directly against the Will, and for a dead weight upon the Church have left the interest of 100^{lb.} to be paid without the principal. Some method, if possible, must be taken to retrieve this legacy, &c., and make satisfaction to the memory of Bishop Cosins, and to our successors. W[HITE] K[ENNETT].”

—Baker MSS. xxvii. No. 19, p. 376.
Dr. Ball was a Prebendary of Peterborough. He was also Rector of Gretford, co. Lincoln.

as the groweing increase thereof, untill she come to the age of eighteene years or be married.

Item. And likewise I give and bequeath the sum of one hundred markes unto Frances Blakiston, daughter of Thomas Blakiston, by my third daughter Frances late deceased, to be safely kept and preserved for her, with the growing increase thereof, untill she come to the age of eighteen years or be married as aforesaid.

Item. I doe also further give and bequeath unto M^r. William Flower, one of my domesticke chaplaines, the summe of forty pounds, if att or before my death he be not provided of a better ecclesiasticall benefice then what he now enjoyeth, or otherwise in case he be soe provided, I give him only the summe of tenne pounds, to buy him a peice of plate.

Item. I give the summe of tenne pounds, or a peice of plate of that value, to my servant M^{rs}. Rebecca Lewis, who hath diligently attended mee in my late infirmitie about two yeaeres together, if she be actually in my service att the time of my death.

Item. I leave and bequeath unto Sir Paul Neile* a mourning ring with a diamond upon it of the value of twenty pounds.

Item. I doe also bequeath unto his lady, the Lady Elizabeth Neile, a peice of plate of the value of twenty pounds.

Lastly, I appoint mourning apparel to be given att my funerall unto my four executors, and to M^r. William Flower, M^r. Richard Foorder, and Stephen Laville, and other such servants as my eldest daughter the Lady Mary Gerard shall thinke needfull to attend my funeral; and it shall be alsoe in her power to give such a number of mourning rings of the value of twenty shillings a peice to twelve Bishopps and twelve Clergymen, and to such of mine and her mother's kindred as she shall think fitt, and have noe other legacies left them in this my will; in witness of all which said premisses contained in this my codicill I have hereunto sett my hand and seale this 12th day of December in the yeare of our Lord one thousand six hundred and seventy one.
Jo. DUNELM.

This codicill containeing two sheets of paper, was upon each sheet signed and sealed by the said R^t. R^d. Father in God John

* Sir Paul Neile was the son of Richard Neile, Archbishop of York. He was knighted at Bishopthorpe, 27 May, 1633. He paid 802^l. composition for his estate as a delinquent, and was then styled of Hutton-Bouville, co. York. After the Restoration he was one of the Ushers of the Privy Chamber, and one of the original members of the Royal Society, Dec. 1662. He was afterwards resident at Codnover Castle, co. Derby, as appears by his will, bearing date 18 Dec. 1682, in which, *inter alia*, he bequeaths to his son Richard a diamond ring, of nine diamonds, which was given to his father by the King of Denmark. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Gabriel Clarke, D.D., Prebendary of Durham.

Lord Bishop of Durham as an addition to his last will and testament, and by him published this twelfth day of December in the yeare of our Lord 1671. In the presence of us, WILLIAM FLOWER, Cler., THOMAS NEWCOMEN, RICHARD FOORDER, STEPHEN DELAVILLE.

Another codicill added to my last Will and Testament before mentioned.

In pursuance of the power reserved to my selfe of making any codicill or codicills to be added to my last Will and Testament, I ordaine and appoint as followeth:—

Item. That whereas I have nominated Sir Thomas Orby, Dr. John Durell, M^r. George Davenport, and M^r. Miles Stapleton, to be executors of my last Will and Testament, I doe here declare that in case any of those foure persons dye before my Will be proved and performed, that my eldest daughter the Lady Mary Gerrard shall nominate what person she pleaseth to be executor in his roome that shall soc happen to dye.

Item. I will that my said daughter the Lady Mary Gerard and her husband, Sir Gilbert Gerard, shall be overseers of this my last Will and Testament, to take care that all things mentioned therein and the codicills thereunto annexed may be duely performed, and that they shall have twenty pounds a peice allowed them for their paines and care therein.

Item. I will that forty pounds shall be given to my brother Nathaniel's widdow, of Norwich, if she be liveing att the time of my death, and alsoe that fifty pounds be given to her daughter, my neice Anne Cosin who is lately marryed to one M^r. Blacket, liveing at Norwich, if she be likewise liveing att the time of my death, but if she shall happen to dye before the said legacy be paid unto her, leaving any child or children behinde her, then I will that the said legaey shall be paid unto such child or children respectively, and if she happen to dye leaveing no children, then only her husband to have a peice of plate of tenne pounds.

Item. I will that the children of M^r. Ward, my sister deceased, which she had by M^r. Ward, late Town Clerke of Yarmouth, shall have a peice of plate of tenne pounds left to every one of them.

Item. I will that in case that any of my three nephews, sonnes to my sister Rush, shall happen to dye before their severall legacies mentioned in my Will be paid unto them, that the same shall be given and paid unto their children respectively, to be equally devided among them, and in case any of them have noe children that then a peice of plate of tenne pounds value shall be

given to each of theire wives that are liveing att the time of my death.

Item. I give to the two daughters of my sister Rush deceased tenne pounds a peice, over and besides what I have formerly bequeathed to their three brothers mentioned in my will.

Item. I give to my kinsman Nathaniel Scottow, Merchant, of London, twenty pounds, or a peice of plate of that value.

Item. I give to my neice, the wife of Mr. Robert Barnham of Norwich, a peice of plate of the value of tenne pounds.

Item. I give to my grandchild, Richard Burton, towards his better education and maintenance, the summe of one hundred pounds, over and above the hundred pound legacy which I have formerly given him in my will.

Item. I will that all the booke in my private library, wherof there is a catalogue alreadly made and by mee subscribed, be given to my grandchild Mr. Gilbert Gerard, to be kept by him and to remaine in Brafferton House for the use of himselfe and his heirs.

Item. I give to my good friend Mr^s. Esther Hodges, a peice of plate of tenne pounds value.

Item. I will that my legacy of tenne pounds given to Mr^s. Lewis in the former codicill be made up and augmented to twenty pounds, and likewise that the tenne pounds given in the said codicill to Mr. William Flower be made up and augmented to twenty pounds, to be paid unto him after he hath finished the alphabeticall and classicall catalogues of my publick Library to be transcribed by Mr. Thomas Blakiston, over and above the forty pounds mentioned in the former codicill, in case he be not provided of a better Ecclesiasticall benefice att or before the time of my decease.

Lastly, I will that one hundred pounds be given to such poore persons dwelling in Durham, Branspeth, and Bishopp Auckland, as my daughters, the Lady Mary Gerard and the Lady Elizabeth Burton, shall choose and appoint to receive the same, in what proportion they please. In witnesse of all which said premisses contained in this my second codicill I have hereunto sett my hand and seale the thirteenth day of December in the year of our Lord one thousand six hundred and seaventy one. Jo. DUNELM.

This second codicill containing two sheets of paper was upon each sheet signed and sealed by the R^t. R^d. Father in God, John, Lord Bishop of Durham, as a further addition to his last will and testament, and by him published this thirteenth day of December in the yeare of our Lord 1671 in the presence of us, WILLIAM FLOWER. THOMAS NEWCOMEN. RICHARD FOORDER. STEPHEN DELAVILLE.

*** Memorandum subjoined to the Will.*

Memorandum. That before the sealing and publishing of this my last will and testament I have paid and discharged the three gifts therein mentioned in the sixth and seventh sheets thereof, viz. forty pounds to the Cathedral Church of Norwich, for Bishop Overall's monument there; and two hundred pounds to St. Peter's College Chappell in Cambridge, for the facing the south and north sides thereof with bewen stone and new canted buttresses; and also fifty pounds to Emmanuel College in Cambridge, towards the building of the new Chappell thereof. Of which three summes see discharged my Executors are to take notis and not to onerate themselves or any part of my Estate with the payment thereof Decemb'r, 11th. 1671. Jo. DUNKELM.

APPENDIX.

I.—LETTER FROM MR. COSIN* (PROBABLY TO SANCROFT). [HARL. MSS. 3783. CI.]

WORTHY SIR, I hope our friend M^{rs}. Ann Neile has done me the courtesy to salute you in my name, and excuse the seeming neglect of not waiting upon you when I returned on Monday to London. Had I no reasonable excuse to alledge for myself I should nevertheless be most confident that the innocence of her person and the handsomeness of her application to you for my pardon would, with a most easy violence, if I may so speak, effect my desires.

I do now upon this occasion salute you in a more rude manner than she has done it for me, yet with no less affection, and I am very glad to perceive here that my Lord's most friendly affections to you are regulated so much by the directions of the supremest part of his soul, that he told me, though privately, that if he had been in your place he could have done no less than you have done, and he laments his own and my misfortune in the want of your good company, even for these few weeks. Whilst I am writing this we expect for our companion, (if that be not too disgraceful a term for her right worshipful self,) a person, of whom I think every one of us may say with the Poet, *Nec tecum possum vivere, nec sine te.* Truly I do earnestly entreat your and our friends, and all good people's prayers, that we may live a righteous and sober life. For your's and our's friends' prayers I have as much security of them as I take content in them, *Multum enim valet deprecatio justi assidua.* I do remember my service, and withal do present it kindly to our friend, that I leave the expression to so eloquent and affectionate a person as yourself. These salutations which belong to you from your friends here, excepting only M^r. R. Neile's to yourself and his sister, I remit them to my sister Frances her care, and though in a laborious journey I can scarcely rest, yet whilst I am I shall ever preserve myself,

Your most affectionate servant,
JO. COSIN.

Bugden, Augst. 7, '61.

My Sister Ann is your Servant.

* The Bishop's son. The part of the letter on which the address was written has been torn off.

II.—THE CHARGE OF THE ASSISES HELD AT DURHAM THE 12
DAY OF AUGUST, 1661. [Mickleton MSS. Letter Book, 1660—
1663. f. 19.]

For a fatt oxe bought of William Man of Peircebridge. 11*l.* 5*s.*
To Gregory Welch, for fine bread. 1*l.* 9*s.* And for bouldred bread,
6*s.*, with other sorte for servants, 6*s.* To M^r. Massam for the best
canary, 12*l.* 16*s.* To M^r. Sober, of Newcastle, for 3 dozen of botles
with canary, botles and corkes included, and 2*s.* for carrige, 5*l.* 1*s.* 2*d.*
To M^r. Anderson of Gateside, for glaseses and a cheney bason and
ewer, 1*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.* To the Caryer for bringing a eage of sturgeon for
Darenton, 4*s.* 10*d.* To the Caryer for bringing a eag from Newcastle,
1*s.* 2*d.* To Michall Oliver, for mutton, veale, and other butcher meate,
6*l.* 6*s.* 10*d.* To his man for going to Awickland for the vennison, 1*s.* 6*d.*
To M^r. Thomas for Westfalia hams, neetes' tongues, and 2 Holand
cheeses, 2*l.* 4*s.* 9*d.* To M^r. Grove of Newcastle, for sweetemeats, wett
and dry, 9*l.* 8*s.* To M^r. Davison of Newcastle, for groceries, 4*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.*
To M^r. Tessicke of Gatesedd, for anchovies, olives, and capers, &c.
1*l.* 7*s.* 10*d.* To the Caryer for bringing home the 3 last parcells,
3*s.* 4*d.* For 3 load of malt brewed in the house, 3*l.* For 15 peckes
of malt, for feeding the gese and duckes, 18*s.* 6*d.* For 12 boshells
of wheat for the Assises, 6*l.* 9*s.* 9*d.* For milke and creame for the
Assises, 10*s.* For 7 stone and $\frac{1}{2}$ of butter, 2*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* For oringes
and lemons, 13*s.* For 3 stone and three pound of tallow candles,
1*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* For a large wax candle, 3*s.* 10*d.* For pickled cowcumbers,
7*s.* For 5 dozen of stone bottels from Newcastle, with the Caryer's
wages, 1*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.* For 5 lode and 1 boule of oattes and benes of the
Judges' horses, 3*l.* 6*s.* 10*d.* To the backe-house man, 7*s.* To the 4
gromes attending the Judges' horses, 10*s.* To Sir W^m. Darcye's*
keper 10*s.* and to the other keeper and the boy, 1*l.* 1*s.* For 2 dozen
bottles of sacke, from Francke's 13 quarts and $\frac{1}{2}$, 1*l.* 7*s.* For a tun of
Franch Wine, 20*l.*; the carriage home with the portering at New-
castle, and taking it out at Durham, 1*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* For rose-watter, 3
bottles from Newcastle, 7*s.* 6*d.* For 7 dozen of corkes stoppers, 3*s.* For
5 peckes of malt more for the fowles, 6*s.* 8*d.* To Robert Bittles, for ale
and small beare, 4*l.* 0*s.* 7*d.* For 3 dozen of capons, 2*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.* For
salte, 2 bushles and $\frac{1}{2}$ of salt, 5*s.* 10*d.* For 16 geese, and bringing
them home, 17*s.* For 3 dozen of turkyes, 3*l.* 2*s.* For a bushell of
pees for them, 5*s.* 6*d.* For countrey cheses, 9*s.* For ote-meale, 3
peckes, 3*s.* 6*d.* For 10 peckes of oates for the fowles, 7*s.* 6*d.* For
another bushell of pees, 5*s.* 6*d.* For eges, 10*s.* For 10 horse loade
of charcole, 1*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.* For 10 dozen of chickens, at 4*s.* 6*d.* per
dozen, 2*l.* 5*s.* For 9 pigges, 1*l.* 2*s.* For 8 wayne loade of coles,
1*l.* 15*s.* 8*d.* For eggis bout by John Darbyshire, 5*s.* For 20 more-
fowle and 4 plovers bout by J., 12*s.* 8*d.* For 2 dozen of more-fowle,

* Sir William Darcy, Knt., was appointed Chancellor and Keeper of the Great Seal, 16th Aug. 1660.—Hutchinson's Hist. Durh. i. p. 553. He was of Witton Castle, co. Pal.

3 of them black, 14^s. For 7 more, bought of Raiph Dowthwaite, 3^s. 6^d. For duckes, 2 dozen and $\frac{1}{2}$, 15^s. To M^r. Jefferson, for groseryes, 1^l. 14^s. 9^d. To M^r. Commyn, for 9 bottels of viniger, 4^s. 6^d. For a bushell of apples, at 4^s. the pecke, 16^s. For 2 beds in a large chamber, for the Judges' men, at M^r. Bell's hous, 13^s. 4^d. For 2 new flaggons and 12 Franch sawcers, 1^l. 11^s. For the changing of melted pewter, and other cutt and spoyled, and for dresing such as was brused, 18^s. 6^d. To the pewterer for the lone of 2 dozen of ditches, 2^s. To M^r. Dobson, for 4 beds lent to my house 14 dayes, 10^s. To John Darbyshire, for 3 beds, for the cooke, marshall and grôme, 1^l. 5^s. To John Walles, for green salletts and other hearbes, 4^s. To Margret Hall 5 weekes' sarvice feding the fowles, 15^s. To the 3 cookes, for there wages at the Assises, 3^l. To the under-cooke, with the spit-turners, 18^s. For brod paper* at the Sta[tioner's], for the cooke, 3^s. 4^d. To M^r. Martine for 3 tables, 12 chares, 2 spitts, &c., 5^s. 10^d. To John Spenceley for a dozen of chares, 2^s. For 12 pare of whit gloves, 1^l. 4^s. To M^r. Glover, for washing all the lining, 3^l. *Sum: tot: 141^l. 14^s. 2^d.*

There is a cag of sturgeon of xxj^s. price not accompted in this bill, sent to us by M^r. Jo. Watson, besides the sadler's bill of 2^l. 5^s., and the smith's bill of 1^l. 9^s. 10^d. Jo. FARRER.

From August 18th to the 25th laid out in houshold expences on my Lord's behalfe.

To Michael Oliver for butcher's meat, 3^l. To John Wallas, for a dozen pound of candles, 5^s. To Gregory Welsh, for manchetts and rowles, 14^s., and for boulted bread, 4^s. Oweing to M^r. Rawlinson of London, for 80 dozen of bottels of canary, with bottels, corkes, and two caskes, 13^l. 9^s. 1^d. To M^r. Richard Thompson for whirrage, cranish, and portrage, and fraught, 9^s. 6^d. To M^r. Massam, for 13 quarts and a gill of sacke, 1^l. 6^s. 6^d. For ale from Captan Newton's and Tho. Tayler's, 2^s. 2^d. To the Caryer for bringing the sacke from Newcastle, 5^s. To Robert Fawdon, 3 stone of butter 1^l., and 2 stone of Thomas Mawe's, 13^s. 4^d. For 10 more-fowle of Ducke Trotter, 5^s. For 7 fowle more another day, 3^s. 6^d. For 6 horse-load of charcole, not used, 15^s. For 2 pigges, 3^s. 10^d. *[Sum] 22^l. 18^s. 6^d.*

III.—FROM MR. COSIN TO MR. SANCROFT. [Tanner MSS. ccxe. 127.]

Durham Castle, Aug. 26. 1661.

SIR,

I SHOULD not, I perceive, appeare in my owne colours, that is, *soe good a freind*, as you thinke competent to revive the memory of an absent freind, if I should excuse my long silence. Yet if I could

* Paper for the *brod*, or spit, to prevent the more delicate roasts from being scorched.

bespeake that powerfull intercession which I formerly desired, I should not be averse from it, maugre your arguments. For suppose that I did not so wisely in troubleing Archimedes to take up a pinne yet whilst I rely upon the courtesy of such a freind, *dulce erit ve desipere*. Sir, I take the greatest content in the world that you speake to me in your letter so like a freind, and my Lord did profess publikely the content he took himselfe at the receipt of your present to him. I assure you the affectionate expressions he has used in your behalfe will appear *ad extra*, if I may so speake, to have been most reall, and *ostensio amoris exhibitio est operis*. You tould me you was become a water drinker. I hope that by this time the recovery of your health has proved the first verse of Pindar to be true. But oh! that I had been at Westminster that Sunday on which my freind preach't there! *Flumina de ventre ejus fluebant aquæ viræ:—et tali vivere debent quæ scribuntur aquæ potori.* For the rest, let freindship, holy freindship, live: and let the loveliest of all the freinds in the world live and flourish; and be our freind for ever. I would (and I think by so doeing I should) returne your civility of sending me one inclosed in yours, by re-sending one inclosed in yours, if I thought that either our freind or your selfe were in London, but if you chance both to be there, I doe still persist in bespeakein a powerfull intercession to excuse mee, but that is none but your owne: and to none but *soe good freind*, and for none but

Sir,

Your most affectionate servant,

JOHN COSIN.

You have 1000 salutations from hence.

To my ever honored freind
Mr. William Sandcroft
These p^tnt.
Leave this w^tth. Mr. Robert Beaumont,
at the Starre in little Brittaine,
London.

IV.—FROM MR. RICHARD NEILE TO MR. STAPYLTON. [Mickleton MSS. Letter Book, 1660—1663. f. 41.]

London, March 4, 1661.

* * * * *

I HAVE several times been with Mr. Cosens. He complaines much of the diskindnes of his father, and hath as fresh in his memory all the little petty things and the great ones betweene his sister and him, with all the circumstances of my Lord's taking hir part, and is so full of that that he never talks of religion, but only if it be put to him what religion he is of, as I have severall times done. Then religion comes in at the taile of all. He oftens will rejoy and jest at his expressions, which I question not you remember, to us in private and publike. There is noebody knowes how to begin to worke upon any thing. He is of

the old humour, so violent and so passionate. This day Mr. Sandcroft was with him, but no hopes of any thinge, both for his passion and because he talks of going for beyond seas to-morrow or Thursday at the furthest; but I hope it will not be soe. Wee have endeavoured all wee can to dissuade him from that, by all meanes, for feare of the Inquisition or worse, but he is deafe to that, because he complains extremely of the Papists' usage and distrustfulness of him here, and how they are mad he is not already gone. It is very true there are such rumors against him by that party as you cannot imagine he should at all favour them, but that it is the most of admiration in his resolution for to goe beyond seas, and to [be] sure if he be used thus by them in a kingdom where there is some restriction upon them, what can any but a madd man expect where they have power to do any thing, and base intentions and cruel practices, but the Inquisition at the least, if not burning to death. Considering what he was, it makes my very heart bleed to thinke what will become of him, for it must of necessity be. My Lord hath been, (though by no very good advocate) plead with for something for him to keepe him here, though never so covertly, till he be satisfied in his judgement, but all will not do any thing with my Lord, but my Lord only saith if he will go done a longe with Mr. Gerard and his wife to Darlington, who intends to be there some time this month, and live there with him till hee be satisfied, for he will not see him. But I never saw man so madd as Mr. Cossens was when he was told it, and absolutely refusing and swearing the Inquisition would not [be] so ill as that, and death it selfe as good. The papists here allow him not a farthing. He saith he hath lived ever since he came out of the north of what he brought with him, which will not last longe, and soe must starve if he goe not as the papists desire him, and in a manner force him, both by there usage in point of freindship and care not to see him starve. He remembers him to you, but is something out of favour with you for your persecution of the papists. . . .

I am now writing my Lord's Book of Articles of Visitation for the presse, which are very strict I assure you. I leave you to your discretion to speak of Mr. Cossens to his freinds, or not, as you see cause; but the fewer knowes of him the better*. Mr. Tongue within a day is for his journey, and will relate to you all.

Your most affectionate friend, R. NEILE.

London, March ye 4th.

1661—[62.]

For Mr. Miles Stapylton
at Mr. Farrer's house
in Durham.

* On the 4th Jan. preceding Mr. Neile wrote to Mr. Stapylton:—"For Mrs. Gerard she knowes some things, but not all, of her brother; but if you send your letters to me, I shall, when I receive, by the advice of her husband, who knowes all, deliver them or not."—Mickleton MSS. Letter-Book, 1660—1663, f. 22.

A long letter from Mr. Cosin to Evelyn, written after his first conversion to the faith of the Church of Rome, is given in the Fairfax Correspondence, ii. p. 313. It is also printed, with some slight differences, in the Correspondence of John Evelyn, &c., ed. Bray, iii. p. 58 (Lond. 1852).

V.—THE INFORMATION OF JOHN ETHERINGTON OF BLANCHLAND IN
THE COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND TAKEN THE 8TH OF APRILL
1664. [State Papers, Dom. Charles II. xcvi. 69.]

Who sayeth about March last was twelvemonth he being made acquainted with a designe of an intended risinge did then acquaint the Lord Bishope of Durham, but being then not beleaved, little or noe use was made of his discovery, but he became knowne to that party, as after they did not soe much trust him as before, but he this Informant received a verie severe and ill usadge.

He this Informant further sayeth that Captain Mitford of Mitford was made acquainted with that designe, and that this Informant hath earied letters betwixt the said Mitford and John Joblin that concerned the Plot and that he hath heard the said Joblin and Mitford discourse about it. And he further sayeth that Thomas Burdis of Durham was ingadged in the said Plot and hath had severall discourses in this Informant's hearinge with the said Joblin about the Plot, and did ingadge to make one in it.

And he further sayeth that Capt. Edward Shepperdson* was ingadged in the said designe, and was present at the Sheildes with Atkinson the stokener,† where the oath of secresy was tended to this Informant, and the said Shepperdson did incouradge and perswade this [? Atkinson] to the designe and gave him 5s., and at that time Cutbert Coatsworth merchant and this Coatsworth tooke the oath.

And he further sayeth that Mr. Timothy Whittingam‡ was ingadged in the said designe, and was to have a company, and, as this Informant was told, toke the oath of secresy and it was given him by one John Ward.

And this Informant further sayeth that Robert Selby of Durham was ingadged, and that most of the meetings was at his house. And he further sayeth that Lewis Frost of South Sheilds was ingadged, and that a minister that came forth of the west of Yorkshire gave him the oath of secresy, and that this Informant hath seene letters directed to the said John Joblin, Rowland Harrison, and John Ward from the said Frost, promising to provide match, powder, hand-

* Of Murton, co. Pal., afterwards of Piddling-Hall-Garth. He was Captain of a Troop of Horse under General Monk, by commission, dated 25 Feb. 1657.—Cf. Surtees' Hist. Dur. i. p. 114. “Most of the families of *middling gentry*, in the county of Durham,” says Surtees, “were Parliamentarians:—Heath, of Eden; Midford, of Pespoole; Grey, of Suddicke; Hutton, of Houghton (who served in Cromwell's Scottish campaigns); and Shadforth, of Eppleton; were all engaged in the same interest. The more ancient and opulent families of gentry more immediately connected with the nobility, and attached to the Crown from hereditary principle, were as uniformly ranged on the Royal side. Sir William Lambton fell at Marston-Moor; Sir William Belasyse at Naseby; and the Hiltons ruined a princely fortune in the cause of their Sovereign.”—Ibid. p. 258.

† *Stockinger*, dealer in, or manufacturer of, stockings.

‡ Of Holmside, co. Pal. He was lineally descended from William Whittingham, the Iconoclast Dean of Durham, whose Puritan principles survived in his descendants without much amelioration of their austerity and intolerance.

granadoes and other things for the cariing on that bussiness, and he hath herd Frost say the King was a reprobate and brought false worship into the nation, and set up preists with white sarkes, and that he was as good a man as the King, with manie other wicked expressions.

And he further sayeth that one Mr. Fenwick of Stanton was ingadged in the Plot, and hath beene in consultation with one Capt. Done, who hath taken the oath of secresy, he sayeth that these persons live about Durham and that most of them are of considerable quality.

JO. ELLERINGTON † marke.

The Prisoners now secured at Durham and at Yorke.

At Durham.

Capt. Mitford
John Smith
Geo. Watson
Tho. Burdis
Wm. Brass
Rob. Joblin
Mr. Timothy Whittingam
Rob. Selby
Lewis Frost
Josep Heylinge
. . . Bateman, of Durham

At York, of Bishoprike prisoners.

John Joblin, the Jalor formerly
at Durham.
Mr. Wm. Levinge
Jo. Ward
Tho. Randall
Theo. Parkinson
Ralph Robinson

There are verie many omitted that Ellrington knowes to have
bene ingadged in this designe, that are inconsiderable for theire quality,
and therefore not named in this Information.

[Endorsed, John Ellrington's Information 8th Apr. 1664. With a
list of prisoners of the Bishoprick.]

VI.—EXAMINATION OF JOHN ELLRINGTON, MAY 2d. 1664. [State
Papers, Dom. Charles II. xcvi. 4.]

The Examinate saith,

That hee is a servant to the Lady Forster* of Blanchland in
Northumberland.

Hee hath knowne of the late plot in the north one year and halfe.
They communicated the plot to him being a Baptist. Hee was
rebaptized 2 years agoe.

About the day was 12 month hee discovered it to the Lady
Mallory, who sent him with a letter to Dr. Bazeer, who recommended
him to the Bishop of Durham 2 dayes before Lady day. Hee was
imparted it to the Bishop, viz. that it was their designe to destroy the
Churh and all powers.

Hee said to the Bishop that for prooef of it, if he would stay

* Lady Forster was daughter of Sir William Selby, of Twizel, Bart., by Eleanor, daughter of Ferdinando, Lord Fairfax, of Denton, and married Sir William Forster, Knt., of Bamburgh Castle, and Blanchland, co. Northumb.

about a week, hee would bring him letters entrusted to him for conveyance by the conspirators.

They gave him by the hands of their Minister (Mr. John W. yet unsecured) the oath of secresy which he tooke. The oath thus: they lift up their hands and pray'd that God would deny th their portion in heaven if they discovered the designe.

When he return'd, promising to bring letters to the Bishop next day, he found by his party that they were acquainted with discovery, and soone after the Bishop sent a warr for him, and hee was committed by the Bishop to a guard of soulde 9 weekes, when those hee accused were set at liberty upon security

Most of those whom hee accused broke the oath of secrecy, in 36. [In marg: Mem. S^r. Tho: Gower hath a note of those t Examinete accused.]

Afterwards hee was set at liberty upon bayle.

Hee promised the Bishop to bring him letters of the conspirat shewing the designe, but the very night before hee should he received the letters, notice was given of his information, and hee v secured, whereby hee was prevented of doing that service, and took the persons who should have given him the letters.

Anthony Pearson that wrote a booke against tyeths, and [was great rebel, made Under sherife of Durham*.

This Pearson sent for him to his house, and told him if that pa prevailed hee would be hanged, and by much discourse discourag him, saying the will of God was against what hee had done, a that it would never prosper; and perswaded him to desist from giv information against the godly party.

All this done April and May last.

After this hee return'd to his Lady, who received him. Hee t the Bishop that a day would be appointed; and they said hee wa foolish fellow, and would not beleive him.

Since that time hee was suspected among them and they ha endeavoured to perswade him out of the country. M^r. Capt. Edw^r Shepherdson, Lewes Frost, George Lilburnt†, George Beednall

* "1665. Durham, Jan. 27. Wednesday last was buried here Mr. Anth Pearson, a man particularly noted in these parts for having passed heretof through all the degrees of separation and phantasmic, in all of which he was observed as a principal leader; but having lived to see his error some time before his death, he himself, with his children and family, had received Episcopal conmation, and did now at last upon his death-bed very solemnly confess his for errors, and the party that first seduced him into them, declaring that he now d a true son of the Church of England."—London Gazette, No. 24 (from Thursd Feb. 1, to Monday, Feb. 5, 1665).

† Brother of Richard Lilburne, Esq., of Thickley-Punchardon, co. Pal., uncle of the well-known John Lilburne. He settled at Sunderland. "He probably at first an adventurer in the trade of the place, and was afterwards carried forward, together with the increasing fortunes of his more active Republican cousin to a considerable pitch of local influence. During the whole of the Civil Wars acted as the *only* Magistrate within the limits of the Borough, and in 1654 returned one of the Knights of the shire in Cromwell's Parliament. He sat e

Newcastle, and one Lemmon joyn'd to perswade him to goe out of the country. They are out upon bayl.

Lilburn, Beednall, and Lemmon perswaded him another time to depart the country. They profer'd him 200*l.* to goe away.

After he had made his discovery, his lady sending him to Durham, hee was met and beaten.

When hee was with them about the 9th. or 10th. April hee told them hee would goe to York and if they would send for him hee would come to them. Then they sent to him a letter signed J. E. E. F. dated April the 13th. 1664. Upon which hee went to meet them and going to Frost's house at Sheilds in the Bishoprick on Sunday was sevennight last from York he met George Lilburn, George Beednall and Lemmon with 3 or 4 others at Rainton beyond Durham at a private house, where they again perswaded him to goe out of the country. But they came to no agreement, so he return'd to the Sheriff.

About August 1662 Lewes Frost, John Joppin, John Ward, Robert Blankensop and Capt. Doe, at a meeting at John Joppin's house in Bishoprick wrote severall letters and delivered to the Examinate to bee brought to Ipswich. Frost himselfe came with him to Ipswich, and his Master's mate directed him to certain houses there where he should deliver letters, which he delivered, about 10 or 12 pacquets in one house. The superscription to them all was in character. Hee brought armes to and delivered letters to Frost, Joppin, Doe and Ward and Blankensop.

Hee went the next day by direction of the Master's mate to another house, and there received 3 pacquets, which hee brought John Ward and Joppin.

VII.—EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM DEAN CARLETON TO JOSEPH WILLIAMSON, ESQUIRE*. [State Papers, Dom : Ch. II. cxxvii. 33.]

THE plague is in Sunderland and Warmouth: seaven houses shut up in the former already, and one in the latter. This morning intelligence is brought to Durham that nine died yesterday in Sunderland, and one house is shatt up in Durham, in a place they call Crossgate, upon suspition; and the fear in this place is great, because so many from London and strangers have in the night bene observed to resorte hither within this weeke, but now strict watch is commanded to be

stantly on all Committees of Sequestration, and contrived, in virtue of his office, to get possession of a Colliery at Harraton, belonging to the lessees of Sir John Hedworth, which cleared him 15*l.* a day. He survived the Restoration, and died very aged in 1677.—Surtees' Hist. Dur. i. p. 258.

* Afterwards Sir Joseph Williamson, Knt., Secretary of State to Charles II., and one of the Plenipotentiaries at the Treaties of Nimeguen and Ryswick. Sir Joseph was a native of Bridekirk, in Cumberland, where he was born in 1633. He was son of the Rev. Joseph Williamson, who was instituted as Vicar of that parish in 1633.

kept at all common passages about the towne, to prevent for future any entrance by suspected persons. The phanaticks still ke their meetings in these counties of Bishoprick and Northumberla and the non conformists.

There is one passage I thought fitt to acquaint you with, be generally taken notice of and as much wondered at, and by King's loyall subjects in these parts very much lamented, that a n for giveing Evidence for the King in matter of treason should more severely punished for so doeing his duty then the plott themselves when discovered. This great clamour is occasioned by cruel and unjust dealing which Sir Henry Witherington hath exerci upon John Ellerington, which was undeniably thus. Sir Her Witherington sends his owne son, and his servant and a balif, where they heard John Ellerington was; sends one to tell him t there was a very good freind of his, at a place hard by, that desy to speake with him. When he came, the balif served a wrigg up him, at Sir Henry Witherington's suite, upon an action of trespass and though the wrigg allowed of common baile, yet baile of 100 was offerd by an esquire for his appearance to the sute, and wo not be accepted, so they carried him away to Morpeth gaol. the way they lighted at a towne call'd Ovington, where (because would not deny that Sir Henry was at that meeting in Muggl wick park when the plotters tooke the oath of secrerie), they (Henry sonn and servant) beat him most inhumanely, then carr him to gaol, where again the Under Sherif (a notorious villa himselfe in these late tymes) refused to take any baile for him, putt into the dungeon, and there kept him from Thursday till Monday at noone, and would not suffer him to have so much as one bitt bread or a drop of water, all that tyme, to preserve his life, be faint with the journey and sore beaten, though he had monie his purse to pay for meat and drinke, if so he could have had nor would they suffer any of his acquaintance to see or speake w him, and this I had not onely from Ellerington himselfe but fro Northumberland gentleman of very good quality and reputation his countrie, who tould me that to his knowledge Ellerington v most cruelly and most shamfully handled by them, and that he hi selfe had much adoe before he could prevaile with the gaoler to l him either see or speake with Ellerington.—Durham, July 18 1665.

VIII.—ACCOUNTS RELATING TO IRON WORKS IN WHICH BISH COSIN WAS ENGAGED. [Mickleton MSS. xci. 29.]

August 16th. 1664. *John Hodshon's account of the profits and charges of the iron furnice.*

The charges.

Imprimis, paid by John Hodshon for the repaires of the furnice, appeares by his account of the particulars thereof, 41^l. 7^s. 4^d.

Item, paid by him for the charges of getting iron stone and coales for the blast last somer, and the founders for casting the iron and other charges as appears by the accompt above said 219*l.* 18*s.* 1*d.* *Summe* 261*l.* 5*s.* 5*d.*

The profitts.

There was cast into rough iron last somer 43^{tun}. 2^{hund.} 2^{rs.} at 5*d.* per tunne comes to 215*l.* 15*s.* 0*d.*

Soe that John Hodshon was out of purse more then the rawe iron was worth the summe of 45*l.* 10*s.* 5*d.*

But he helps to repay himselfe by his haveing sold 6 tunne and a halfe of rawe iron at 5*d.* per tunne, which was cast into smelting hearths at the furnice and 3 tunne drawne into barrs: which will reimburse him about 40*l.* when received.

Into this stock my Lord putt in money, 50*l.*

In iron stone which lay upon the Hunwicke Moore, 20*l.*

And 7 tunne of bullets and granadoes, 28*l.*

And a yeer's rent for the furnice and iron stone, 2*l.* *Summe* 100*l.*

And there is more due to my Lord this present 1664 for 1000 cord of wood which he tooke out of Bedburne or Birtley wood, 50*l.*

And for a yeer's rent of the furnice by a new bargain made with John Hodshon this present yeere 1664, 10*l.* *Summe* soe due to my Lord, 160*l.*

Of which paid by John Hodshon to Edward Arden, and accounted in his book of disbursements, 50*l.*

And due from John Hodshon to be paid at Martinmas next, 50*l.*

And more to be paid by him at Pentecost 1665, 55*l.* *Which makes the summe* 160*l.*

[Indorsed, John Hodshon's accompt of the Iron furnice for 1663 and for 1664.]

IX.—FROM DEAN CARLETON TO JOSEPH WILLIAMSON, ESQUIRE,
[State Papers, Dom. Charles II. cxxxvi, 48.]

SIR,

I BELEIVE you wonder that we have bene so backward in our informacion what success the King's commission hath mett with in this country, as to Sir Henry Vane's estate at Barnard Castle and Raby. The truth is the progress hath bene slow, and retarded by such meanes as I cannot give you a full account of, unless I first begg leave to lay before you the Lord Bishop of Durham's carriage in the whole transaction of this businesse, *ab ovo usque ad malum*, hitherto, which follows thus.

1. The first publique act that he did for the country to take notice of, after he came downe Bishop of Durham, was an usurpation upon his Majestie's rights, by seising upon the forfeitures due upon the attainer of Sir Henry Vane, and not only receiveing of rents which

weer in arrear, but sueing the poore tenants, compelling them to answear upon oath what monie any man had remaining in his hands and obtained a decree in his own Court to the great costs of the poore tenants; which sute being merely vexatious (for the balife that collected those rents had, before the sute was commenced, given in upon oath to the Bishop what was due for every particular tenant, and what was in arrear). This made such a noise among the common, especially the disaffected people, that the echo reflected (though unjustly) from the person to the scandal of his holy and innocent function.

2. Secondly, when he heard that some were comeing (by the King's authority, to sease upon that estate for his Royall heigness, the Bishop put souldiars into Raby castle to keep it against the King and the Duke, haveing first sett ladders to the walls and gone over, broke open the gates, took away all the goods with eightene wild beasts out of the parke and a horse out of the stable, all this in open contempt of his Majestie's authority.

3. Thirdly, when the King's receiver had summoned a Court to be kept at Barnacastle for his Majestie, the Lord Bishop sent a prohibition under his hand and seal to charge all the tenants of Barnardcastle lordship not to apeare at that Court, nor to own that authority by which it was cald. And yet neither himself nor any of his predecessors ever kept Court there, nor did any balif of the Bishops of Durham ever dare so much as to serve a writt upon any man in Barnacastle Lordship. The peremptory stile of the prohibition you may read in the copie proved upon oath.

4. And now when his Majestie sent down a Commission to inquire after these things, and sent withall a writt to the Bishop of Durham to command the Sherif of Durham to summon a Jury at such time and place as his Majestie's Commissioners should approve, the Lord Bishop showed contempt of his Majestie's authority, refused to return a Jury, and quarrelled some of the Commissioners for apeareing on the King's behalf before him, which publique contempt of the King's authority gave bad example to the disaffected partie and may be of dangerous consequence in these so ill tymes.

5. Upon the Bishop's refusall to summon a Jury, the other writt was sent to the High Sherif of Yorkshire, who readily returned a gallant Jury of Knights and gentlemen of quality, Octob. 11th., at which tyme the Commission was dispatched, but by reason of the termes being adjourned, and no lawyers nor attorneys nor other persons travelling up to London, for feare of the infection, we cannot yet gett it returned by a safe hand, and we humbly begg your care that the King's businesse may not receive prejudice by not being punctually returned at the tyme mentioned in the Commission, in regard of the tyme of infection, that deter men from repassing to London. And I heartily begg a line upon receipt of this, that I may be satisfied of your own good health, and the rest of our freinds with you at Court. Poore John Ellerington (persecuted from one place

to an other by the barbarity of Sir Henry Witherington, whom if you know as well as he is known in this country you would think him scarce worthe the honour of knighthood. It is wondered at in the country that he should be suffered to use the King's evidence (and upon that account only) with such cruelty that it is a wonder the poore man is alive. He is comeing up for redresse, in which if you please to assist him you will certainly doe his Majestie good and considerable service. And certainly if this poore man find no redresse of being (against the law) beating, imprisoned and barbarously used, even almost to starveing, and now persecuted from one place to an other; the plotters (and it may be that is the plott) may designe what villanies they please, and no man will dare to discover the least that suffer for well doeing as this poore man doth. I feare I trespass too much upon your precious tyme and weightie occasions, and there for with my humble service to my honourable Lord Arlington, and my great and due respects to your selfe, I take leave and rest, Sir,

Your affectionat faithfull freind and servant,

GUY CARLETON.

Nov. 6. [1665]

X.—FROM THE SAME TO THE SAME. [State Papers, Dom.
Charles II. cxvi. 66.]

SIR,

THE Commission came safe done, and (as I gave formerly an account) was delivered to the Commissioners. They employd a gentleman to deliver the writt to my Lord of Durham's officer, who gave him a *mandamus* to the Sherif to returne a Jury according to the tyme the Commissioners had apointed. But the under sherif (Anthony Pearson) refused to returne a Jury because (he said) my lord of Durham might happily be concern'd in it. The gentleman replyd, " M^r. Sherif, the businesse is his Majestie's owne concernement, and if you be complained of for obstructing the King's commission it may fall heavy upon you, which I wish you to prevent." M^r. Sherif answered that he was not to be blamed, for he did nothing but by my Lord Bishop's command, and being his officer must obey him. I beseech you advise in it, and returne me a line for direction to the Commissioners how to steere their course in this boysterous sea at Durham; for if this second affront be putt upon the King's Commissioners (as the former were disturbed by my Lord of Durham's owne servants at Barnard Castle), the people will conceive that the King's authority at Westminister and the Exchequer must submitt to that in the County Palatine of Durham. The Commissioners desyar to be resolved (if it may be) once more whether depositions returned by them will not be as effectuall for the King's advantage. The phanaticks keepe their meeting still, and no doubt look upon these calamitous tymes as the fittest season for their rebellious agitations, placing great confidence

still on their Dutch freinds, but I hope He that sitteth in heaven and laughs the heathen to scorne will have their wicked counsells in derision. I hope the former admonition will make those intrusted with these affaires mor carefull than they have bene. If I be well informed of any thing to the contrarie I shall transmitt it to your cognizaunce. Some houses are shutt up in Newcastle, onely 2 as I can be assured of, and 2 in Gateside. Care is taken to send them to lodgings in the feilds, so that I hope the spreading of the infection wilbe (by God's blessing) prevented. I feare I detaine you from more serious affairs, and shall therefor with my heartie prayers to God for you committ you to his protection, and rest, Sir,

Your very much obliged and faithfull servant,

GUY CARLETON.

Jan: 30th.
1665—6.

My most humble service (I pray) to my most honoured Lord.

For his highly esteemed freind
Joseph Willyamson Esq.
these are.

XI.—SERIES OF ACCOUNTS RELATING TO THE COLLECTIONS RECEIVED IN THE DIOCESE OF DURHAM, FOR THE RELIEF OF THE SUFFERERS DURING THE PREVALENCE OF THE PLAGUE, IN 1665 AND 1666.

[Mickleton MSS. xx. 19.]

30^o. Dec: 1665. *An accompt of the Collections received in the month of December, 1665.*

Received from:— The Cathedrall, 5^l. Croxdaile, 1^s. 3^d. St. Gyles's in Durham, 3^s. 4^d. 3^{bod}. St. Margaret's, 4^s. 9^d. St. Andrew Auckland, 6^s. 9^d. 4^{bod}. Hurworth, 2^s. 5^d. 3^{bod}. Bowden, 1^s. 6^d. Norton, 9^s. 6^d. 3^{bod}. Aickliffe, 3^s. 9^d. Pittington, 2^s. 11^d. 3^{bod}. Chester, 6^s. Darlington, 4^s. 10^d. St. Oswald's, 12^s. 4^d. 2^{bod}. Egglescliffe, 10^s. 4^d. Bishoppton, 3^s. St. Nicholas in Durham, 1^l. 1^s. 8^d. Hamsterley, 1^s. 2^d. 5^{bod}. Greatham, 8^d. Merrington, 7^s. 4^d. Houghton in le Spring, 6^s. 5^d. 3^{bod}. Esh, 8^d. St. Hellen Auckland, 5^s. 5^{bod}. Monck Wearmouth, 3^s. 5^d. Long Newton, 2^s. 10^d. Sedgefield, 10^s. Long Horsley: for the Collections in August, Sept. October, November and December, in all 10^s. 6^d. Gateshead, 11^s. 6^d. Whickham, 1^s. 6^d. Stockton, 4^s. 5^d. and Knaresdale, for Aug: Sept: October, November and December, 2^s. 4^d. *Summa totalis*, 13^l. 2^s. 6^d. 1^{bod}.

¶ The Collections from Newcastle are not yet received for this month.

[Mickleton MSS. xx. 20.]

The totals of all the Collections which I have received for the months of August, September, October, November and December.

The total of August is 54^l. 14^s. 2^d. The total of September

35*l*. 1*s*. 6*d*. The totall of October 26*l*. 12*s*. 1*½d*. The totall of November 23*l*. 6*s*. 0*d*. 5*bod*. The totall of December 13*l*. 2*s*. 6*d*. *In toto* 152*l*. 16*s*. 4*d*. 2*bod*.

Received for the months of August, September and October, after my accompt to his Lordshipp, 7*l*. 9*s*. 8*d*. 3*bod*. [*In toto*] 160*l*. 6*s*. 0*d*. 5*bod*.

Out of which said summe of 160*l*. 6*s*. 0*d*. 5*bod*. disbursed the severall summes hereafter mentioned, viz^t.

To Thomas Pattison and William Lawson, for the releife of the infected people at Sheiles the summe of 8*l*. 10*s*. To Mr. Deane and Doctor Naylor for the releife of the visited at Sunderland and Sheiles, 20*l*. To Robert Anderson and Robert Sutton for the releife of the visited at Gateshead, 35*l*. To Mr. Cuthbert Carr for a house infected near West Auckland, 6*s*. 8*d*. To Mr. Major of Newcastle, for the releife of the infected there, being the summe collected there in November 6*l*. 9*s*. 11*d*. [*In toto*] 70*l*. 5*s*. 7*d*.

Which being deducted there remaines in my hands 90*l*. 0*s*. 3*d*.

[Indorsed, Mr. Newhouse's Account of the Contributions for the infected in December, 1665.]

[Mickleton MSS. xx. 21.]

An Accompt of the moneyes collected on Wednesday November 8th. 1665, for the use of the poore people infected with the plague, according to his Majestie's Proclamation, already received.

Received from:— The Cathedrall, 6*l*. 8*s*. 8*d*. Dalton, 2*s*. 6*d*. Stanhopp, 17*s*. 1*d*. 3*bod*. St. Oswald's in Durham, 10*s*. 2*d*. St. Nicholas's in Newcastle, 3*l*. 6*s*. St. John's, 19*s*. 5*d*. St. Andrew's, 3*s*. All Saints, 2*l*. 1*s*. 6*d*. Gateshead, 16*s*. 5*d*. Chester, 6*s*. Pittington, 3*s*. 9*d*. St. Margarett's in Durham, 6*s*. 2*d*. St. Hellen Auckland, 7*s*. 7*d*. 1*bod*. Houghton in le Spring, 12*s*. 2*d*. Eggsscliffe, received the Collections there, August 2*d*. Sept. 6*th*. October 4*th*. and Nov. 8*th*. in all, 12*s*. 8*d*. Darlington, 3*s*. Sedgefeild, 16*s*. 1*d*. Haughton, 4*s*. Hampsterley, 2*s*. 4*d*. 3*bod*. Denton, 2*s*. 8*d*. Witton upon Wear, 2*s*. St. Andrew Auckland, 8*s*. Woolsingham, 3*s*. 8*d*. St. Nicholas in Durham, 13*s*. 10*d*. Gainford, 1*s*. 5*d*. Monck Wearmouth, 3*s*. 6*d*. Winston, 1*s*. 3*d*. 3*bod*. Ryton, 4*s*. Stannington, 1*s*. Whitburne, 2*s*. 7*d*. St. John's in Weardale, 3*s*. Esh, 8*d*. Warden, the first 4 collections in all, 4*s*. 9*d*. Long Newton, 2*s*. 2*d*. Norton, 15*s*. 6*d*. 7*bod*. Stockton, 4*s*. 1*d*. Witton Gilbert, 1*s*. 4*d*. Aickliffe, 4*s*. 8*d*. Bishopp Middleham, 2*s*. Bishoppton, 3*s*. 6*d*. Whitworth, 1*s*. 9*d*. [*Total*] 23*l*. 6*s*. 0*d*. 5*bod*.

[Mickleton MSS. xx. 22.]

*Collections received for the months of August, Sept. and October,
since my account to his Lordship.*

August 2^d. Received from:—Barwicke, 1^l. Monck Wearmouth, 3^s. 6^d.

Sept. 6th.—Received from Barwicke, 1^l. Monck Wearmouth, 5^s. 10^d. Brancepath, 10^s.

October 4th.—Received from Gateshead, 13^s. 6^d. Barwicke, 1^l. Merrington, 9^s. 8^d. Monck Wearmouth, 3^s. 6^d. Read Marshall, 4^s. Houghton in le Spring, 17^s. Woolsingham, 4^s. Ryton, 6^s. Stan-

nington, 1^s. 4^d. Brancepath, 10^s. 0^d. 3^{bod}. Witton Gilbert, 1^s. 4^d.

[Total] 7^l. 9^s. 8^d. 3^{bod}. [with the amount of the last account in addition]

23^l. 6^s. 0^d. 5^{bod}. In all 30^s. 15^s. 8^d. 2^{bod}.

Out of which payd to M^r. Major of Newcastle, as appeares by his
acquittance, 6^l. 9^s. 11^d. Soe there is remaining in my hands upon
this account, 24^l. 5^s. 9^d. 2^{bod}.

[Indorsed, M^r. Newhouse's account of the
Collections for ye. infected
in November 1665.]

[Mickleton MSS. xx. 23.]

*An Account of the Collections gathered within the Diocese of
Durham for the people infected with the plague and pestilence
in the month of August 1665.*

Received from:—The Cathedrall, 17^l. 5^s. 2^d. 2^{bod}. St. Nicholas in Durham, 1^l. 0^s. 1^d. 2^{bod}. St. Oswald's in Durham, 1^l. 10^s. 10^d. Lanchester, 7^s. 10^d. 3^{bod}. Pittington, 6^s. 6^d. 3^{bod}. Brancepath, 1^l. 2^s. 3^d. Bywell St. Peter, 3^s. 9^d. Bishopp Midleham, 5^s. 7^d. St. Hellen Auckland, 8^s. 10^d. St. Nicholas in Newcastle, 5^l. 3^s. St. Andrew's, 13^s. All Saints', 3^l. 8^s. 4^d. St. John's, 1^l. 6^s. 2^d. 3^{bod}. Hesleden, 4^s. 8^d. Hart, 4^s. Hartinpoole, 3^s. Dalton, 8^s. 6^d. St. Gyles' in Durham, 6^s. 11^d. St. Margaret's in Durham, 10^s. 4^d. Aickliffe, 3^s. 4^d. 3^{bod}. Sedgfeild, 11^s. 10^d. Greatham, 1^s. 11^d. Elwicke, 5^s. 6^d. Easington, 12^s. 7^d. 3^{bod}. Witton Gilbert, 7^s. 5^d. Croxdale, 2^s. 6^d. Midleton in Teasdale, 2^s. 6^d. Esh, 2^s. Chillingham, 4^s. St. Andrew Auckland, 1^l. 0^s. 4^d. 4^{bod}. Whitworth, 3^s. 9^d. Houghton in le Spring, 11^s. 5^d. Darlington, 4^s. 5^d. Bishoppton, 10^s. 8^d. 3^{bod}. Stranton, 4^s. 6^d. Haughton, 7^s. 2^d. Winston, 1^s. 9^d. Gainford, 3^s. 2^d. Denton, 2^s. Concliffe, 1^s. 8^d. Staindropp, 8^s. 4^d. Redmarshall, 5^s. Stainton, 1^s. Long Newton, 1^s. 6^d. Norton, 13^s. Stockton, 3^s. Sockburne, 1^s. Edmonbiers and Mugleswicke, 1^s. 6^d. Gateshead, 2^l. 7^s. Whickham, 10^s. 1^d. Ryton, 7^s. 6^d. Chester, 6^s. 2^d. Woolsingham, 6^s. Boldon, 1^s. 6^d. Escombe, 9^s. Barnard Castle, 17^s. 9^d. Whorleton, 1^s. 7^d. Washington, 7^s. Merrington, 8^s. 1^d. 1^{bod}. Whitburne, 6^d. Corbridge, for the 3 first collections in all, 7^s. 6^d. Symondsburne, 3^s. 3^d. Stamfordham, for August and Sept. 8^s. 10^d. 3^{bod}. Whalton, 4^s. 10^d. 4^{bod}. Bolam and Meldon, for

the 3 first collections, 16^s. 5^d. 1^{bod}. Rothbury, 5^s. 6^d. Lesbury, 2^s. Edlington, 2^s. Whelpington, 1^s. 3^d. Shilbottle, for the 3 first collections, 4^s. 9^d. Long Houghton, 1^s. 1^d. Alnwick, 1^s. 1^d. Hartburne, for the 3 first collections, 7^s. 6^d. Hamsterley, 1^s. 5^d. *Summa totalis*, 53^{ll}. 7^s. 6^d. 1^{1/2bod}. Morpeth [in addition] 1^l. 6^s. 8^d. [Total] 54^{ll}. 14^s. 2^d.

An accompt of the Collections gathered September 6th. 1665.

Received from :—The Cathedrall, 6^{ll}. 15^s. 6^d. 3^{bod}. St. Oswald's in Durham, 1^l. 3^s. 10^d. St. Andrew Auckland, 6^s. 8^d. 4^{bod}. St. Nicholas in Durham, 1^l. 7^s. 2^d. Croxdaile, 1^s. 6^d. Dalton, 2^s. 1^d. Pittington, 4^s. Houghton in le Springe, 3^s. 10^d. 3^{bod}. His Lordshipp's Chapple in Auckland Castle, 2^{ll}. St. Margaret's in Durham, 5^s. 9^d. Darlington, 5^s. 7^d. Aickliffe, 2^s. 6^d. Hurworth, 8^s. 8^d. Sedgfeild, 1^l. 1^s. 5^d. Bishoppton, 3^s. 5^d. Stranton, 3^s. 10^d. 3^{bod}. Middleton in Teasdale, 4^s. 2^d. Haughton, 7^s. 2^d. Winston, 1^s. 8^d. Gainford, 3^s. Denton, 2^s. Concliffe, 1^s. 6^d. Staindrop, 8^s. Readmarshall, 5^s. Stainton, 1^s. Long Newton, 1^s. 6^d. Norton, 13^s. Stockton, 4^s. 9^d. Sockburne, 1^s. Witton upon Weare, 2^s. 8^d. Grindon, 1^s. Gateshead, 1^l. 12^s. Whickham, 10^s. Ryton, 5^s. Chester, 6^s. St. John's in Newcastle, 1^l. 0^s. 7^d. 2^{bod}. St. Nicholas in Newcastle, 2^{ll}. 10^s. Woolsingham, 4^s. Esh, 7^d. All Saints in Newcastle, 3^{ll}. 16^s. 4^d. Bolden, 1^s. 6^d. Escombe, 6^s. Witton Gilbert, 2^s. 6^d. Barnard Castle, 18^s. 9^d. Whorleton, 1^s. 6^d. Elwicke, 4^s. 7^d. Whitburne, 6^s. 5^d. Easington, 10^s. 6^d. Whitworth, 2^s. 10^d. Slaley, 1^s. Carham, 4^s. 3^d. 4^{bod}. Whalton, 2^s. 5^d. Rothbury, 3^s. 6^d. Eglington, 1^s. Whelpington, 1^s. Longhoughton, 8^d. Alnwick, 3^s. 3^d. Earsden, 4^s. 9^d. St. Andrew's in Newcastle, 5^s. 6^d. Hamsterley, 1^s. 9^d. Lanchester, 2^s. 11^d. Bishopp Midleham, 3^s. 7^d. Billingham, 4^s. Washington, 7^s. Greatham, 11^d. Stanhop, 8^s. 10^d. St. John's in Weardale, 6^s. Morpeth, 1^l. 6^s. 8^d. *In toto*, 35^{ll}. 1^s. 6^d. 1^{bod}.

An accompt of the Collections gathered October 4th, 1665.

Received from :—The Cathedrall, 8^{ll}. 5^s. 4^d. 5^{bod}. Denton, 3^s. 1^d. 3^{bod}. St. Margaret's, 4^s. 8^d. 4^{bod}. Croxdale, 1^s. 8^d. St. Oswald's, 1^l. 0^s. 8^d. 2^{bod}. Witton upon Weare, 4^s. Pittington, 2^s. 2^d. 2^{bod}. St. Nicholas in Durham, 12^s. 3^d. 4^{bod}. Aickliffe, 4^s. 1^d. Whitburne, 3^s. 3^d. St. Gyles in Durham, 4^s. 7^d. Darlington, 2^s. 4^d. 3^{bod}. Sedgfeild, 15^s. 4^d. Easington, 1^l. 0^s. 4^d. Dalton, 2^s. 6^d. Whitworth, 3^s. 2^d. Escombe, 1^s. 5^d. Bywell St. Peter, 2^s. 4^d. Symondburne, 1^s. 0^d. 3^{bod}. Stamfordham, 5^s. 6^d. Whalton, 1^s. 2^d. Rothbury, 1^s. 6^d. Eglington, 11^d. Whelpington, 2^s. 7^d. Longhoughton, 3^d. Alnwick, 3^s. 3^d. 2^{bod}. Earsden, 5^s. 7^d. 4^{bod}. St. John's in Newcastle, 11^s. 11^d. 3^{bod}. St. Nicholas in Newcastle, 2^{ll}. 13^s. 5^d. 1^{bod}. All Saints, 2^{ll}. 14^s. 3^d. St. Andrew's, 5^s. 6^d.

Hamsterley, 2^s. 1^d. Gainford, 4^s. 4^d. Lanchester, 4^s. 6^d. Billingham, 2^s. Boldon, 1^s. 4^d. Washington, 6^s. Long Newton, 7^s. Sockburne, 1^s. 6^d. Norton, 5^s. 8^d. 3^{bod}. Chester, 10^s. 9^d. Stanhope, 19^s. 4^d. Bishoppton, 5^s. 0^d. 3^{bod}. Greatham, 9^d. St. John's in Weardale, 6^s. Stranton, 4^s. 6^d. Bywell St. Peter, 1^s. 10^d. 4^{bod}. Staindrop, 9^s. 5^d. 3^{bod}. Hurworth, 2^s. 7^d. 4^{bod}. Winston, 1^s. 7^d. Middleton in Teasdale, 4^s. 3^d. St. Andrew Auckland, 9^s. 11^d. 4^{bod}. Esh, 1^s. Morpeth, 1^l. 6^s. 8^d. *In toto*, 27^{ll}. 18^s. 9^d. 3^{bod}.

The totall of the collections made in August, 53^{ll}. 7^s. 6^d. 1^{1/2}^{bod}.
In September, 33^{ll}. 14^s. 10^d. 1^{bod}. In October, 26^{ll}. 12^s. 1^d. 3^{bod}.
[Total] 113^{ll}. 14^s. 5^d. 5^{bod}.

Out of which sayd summe of 113^{ll}. 14^s. 5^d. 5^{bod}. disbursed the severall summes hereafter mentioned (viz^t.).

To Thomas Pattison and William Lawson for the releife of the infected people at Sheils, 8^{ll}. 10^s. To M^r. Deane and Dr. Naylor for the releife of the visited poore at Sunderland and Sheiles, 20^{ll}. To Robert Anderson and Robert Sutton, for the releife of the visited persons at Gateshead, 35^{ll}. To M^r. Cuthbert Carr, for a house infected neare West Auckland, 6^s. 8^d. [Total] 63^{ll}. 16^s. 8^d. which being deducted, there remaines in my hands, 49^{ll}. 17^s. 9^d. 5^{1/2}^{bod}. Received more from Morpeth, for the 3 first collections, 4^{ll}. [Total] 53^{ll}. 17^s. 9^d. 5^{1/2}^{bod}.

[Indorsed, M^r. Newhouse's Accompt of ye. contributions
for ye. infected, gathered in ye. moneths
August, September, October.]

[Mickleton MSS. xx. 24.]

*An accompt of what moneys hath been collected and received by
me from the second of August till the 5th of this instant Sep-
tember by the appoyntment of John, by divine providence Lord
Bishopp of Durham.*

The totall of my receipts, as appeares by the particulers entred at large in my booke, are 37^{ll}. 10^s. 7^d. ob.

Out of which I have disbursed and paid as followeth:—First, to Doctor John Sudbury, Deane of Durham, as appeares by his and Doctor Joseph Naylor's acquittance for the same, the summe of 20^{ll}.

Item to William Lawson and [Thomas] Pattison of South Sheiles, by his Lordshipp's appoynment, for the releife of such poore people as are visited with the plague there, the summe of 8^{ll}. 10^s. *In toto* 28^{ll}. 10^s.

Remaineing in my hands 9^{ll}. 0^s. 7^d. ob.

[Indorsed, An account of money received
and disbursed for infected persons
by M^r. Newhouse from ye. 2^d. of August
to ye. 5th. of Sept. 1665.]

Sept. 23th. 1665.

The summe of all the collections which I have received hitherto for the month of August are 46^l. 8^s. 7^{1/2}d.

RO. NEWHOUSE, Registrarius.

[Indorsed, Mr. Newhouse's Certificate of ye. summe collected for ye. releife of ye. infected, in ye. moneth of Aug. 1665.

[Mickleton MSS. xx. 25.]

Moneys to be received in the County of Durham after the rate of v^s. per £ for the poore infected people therein will be, by me Geo. Kirkby, Treasurer, 271^l. 13^s. 6^d.

Received in parte of each High Constable, as followeth:—

<i>The Wards.</i>	<i>The Constables' Names.</i>	<i>What they should pay.</i>	<i>What they have paid.</i>
<i>£ s. d.</i>			
<i>Darlington Ward.</i>			
South west Division	Mr. Wm. Garth	23 16 9	20 0 0
North west Division	Mr. Wm. Parkin	38 11 9	22 0 0
South east Division	Mr. Rich. Stevenson	37 4 2	20 0 0
<i>Chester Ward.</i>			
East Division	Mr. Robt. Burton	18 0 4	10 0 0
Midle Division	Mr. Geo. Winshop	18 17 4	18 5 2
West Division	Mr. Robt. Seurtice	17 8 4	
<i>Easeington Ward.</i>			
North Division	Mr. Geo. Crosier	24 14 5	20 0 0
South Division	Mr. Robt. Brumley	27 8 0	
<i>Stockton Ward.</i>			
North east Division	Mr. Edw. Richardson	38 5 6	
South east Division	Mr. Ro. Jackson	27 8 1	19 16 6
[<i>Sic sed?</i>] Tott. £271 13 6 130 ¹ 1 8			

Rests to pay £141 11 10

Disbursed by me George Kirkby, Treasurer, by order of Henry Lambton, John Hilton, Ralph Davison, Ralph Carr and William Bristow, Esq^r. for the releife of the poore infected people in the county, as followeth:—

To Mr. George Lilburne, for the poore in Sunderland, 50^l. To John Chilton and Thomas Pattison, for the poore in Sheeles, 50^l. To Robert Anderson, for the poore of Gateside, 28^l. Total, 128^l.

[Indorsed, Mr. Kirby's account of ye. Assessmt. for ye. infected.]

[Mickleton MSS. xx. 18.]

An accompt of the Collections received for the releife of poore people infected with the plague, gathered upon Wednesday, Januarij the third.

Received from :— The Cathedrall, 3*l*. 17*s*. 5*d*. 1*1*₂*bod*. Lanchester, for November, December, and Januarij, in all 8*s*. 11*d*. 3*bod*. Haughton, for Nov. Dec. and Jan. in all 10*s*. Easington, for Nov. Dec. and Januarij, 1*l*. 7*s*. 8*d*. St. Hellen Auckland, 3*s*. 6*d*. 3*bod*. Norton, 7*s*. 2*d*. Sedgfeild, 10*s*. Stanhopp, 3*s*. 11*d*. St. John's in Weardale, 4*s*. Winston, 1*s*. 8*d*. 3*bod*. Denton, 2*s*. 3*bod*. Esh, 10*d*. Barwicke, for Nov. Dec. and Jan. in all 2*l*. Ingram, for Nov. Dec. and Jan. in all, 1*s*. 6*d*. Embleton, for October, Nov. Dec. and Januarij, 4*s*. 8*d*. 2*bod*. Kirkharle, for August, Sept. Oct. November, December and Januarij, in all, 5*s*. 9*d*. Pont Island, for the first 6 collections, 17*s*. Edlingham, for the 6 first collections, 9*s*. Woodhorne, for the 6 first collections, 6*s*. Horton, for the 6 first collections, 3*s*. Houghton in le Spring, 3*s*. St. Nicholas's in Durham, 19*s*. St. Oswald's, 9*s*. 1*l*. 3*bod*. Bishoppton, 3*s*. 1*d*. 3*bod*. St. Margaret's, 4*s*. 4*d*. St. Nicholas's in Newcastle, 2*l*. 4*s*. 5*d*. 3*bod*. St. John's, 13*s*. 7*d*. 3*bod*. All Saints, 18*s*. 11*d*. St. Andrew's, 4*s*. 3*d*. 3*bod*. Gateshead, 7*s*. 8*d*. 3*bod*. Whickham, 2*s*. 2*d*. Stockton, 2*s*. 9*d*. Stranton, for Nov. Dec. and Januarij, 5*s*. 3*d*. Long Newton, 1*s*. Gainford, 9*d*. In all, 19*l*. 3*s*. 8*d*. 3*1*₂*bod*.

An accompt of the Collections received for the month of Februry, 1665.

Received from :— The Cathedrall, 4*l*. 6*s*. 6*d*. 4*1*₂*bod*. St. Nicholas's in Durham, 8*s*. 3*d*. 5*bod*. Staindropp, for Nov. Dec. Jan. and Feb. in all 8*s*. 3*bod*. Esh, 8*d*. 3*bod*. St. Margaret's in Durham, 3*s*. 3*bod*. Darlington, 3*s*. 10*d*. Bishoppton, 2*l*. 10*d*. St. Hellen Auckland, 3*s*. 6*d*. St. Andrew Auckland, 4*s*. 9*d*. 4*bod*. Norton, 8*s*. 1*d*. 3*bod*. Gateshead, 13*s*. 4*d*. 1*1*₂*bod*. Long Newton, 1*s*. 4*d*. Chester, 4*s*. 6*d*. Stanhopp, 4*s*. 9*d*. Denton, 2*s*. 5*d*. Aickliffe, 2*s*. 8*d*. Gainford, 1*s*. 3*d*. Dalton, for Dec. Jan. and Feb. in all 2*s*. 6*d*. Middleton in Teasdale, for November, Dec. Jan. and Feb. in all, 5*s*. 9*d*. Houghton in le Spring, 4*s*. The fowre churches in Newcastle in all, 4*l*. 2*s*. 10*d*. 4*bod*. *Summa totalis*, 12*l*. 15*s*. 2*d*. 1*1*₂*bod*.

Collections received for the month of December since my accompt to his Lordshipp.

Received from :— Winston, 1*s*. 6*d*. Stanhopp, 6*s*. 10*d*. 3*bod*. Hartburne, for Nov. and December, 5*s*. 6*d*. The fowre churches in Newcastle in all, 3*l*. 2*s*. 11*d*. 3*bod*. [Total] 3*l*. 16*s*. 10*d*. In Jan. 19*l*. 3*s*. 8*d*. 3*1*₂*bod*. In Feb. 12*l*. 15*s*. 2*d*. 1*1*₂*bod*. *In toto*, 35*l*. 15*s*. 8*d*. 5*bod*.

[Indorsed, Mr. Newhouse's Acct.
Janu. & Feby. 1665.]

[Mickleton MSS. xx. 17.]

Ult. Martis, *An accompt of the Collections received in the
1666. Month of March, 1666.*

Received from :—The Cathedrall, 2^l. 18^s. 9^d. 4^{bod}. St. Nicholas's in Durham, 7^s. 7^d. 3^{bod}. Darlington, 3^s. 8^d. Whickham, 2^s. 2^d. Symondsburne, for Nov: Dec: Jan: Feb: and March, 2^s. 7^d. Stockton, 1^s. 5^d. Stanhopp, 5^s. St. John's in Weardaile, 1^s. 6^d. Corbridge, for Nov: Dec: &c., 4^s. Bywell St. Peter, for Nov: &c., 3^s. Gateshead, 11^s. Lanchester, 2^s. 3^d. 3^{bod}. Middleton in Teasdale, 3^s. 6^d. Whalton, for Nov: Dec: &c., 5^s. 6^d. Whitburne, in Jan: Feb: and March, 7^s. 6^d. 3^{bod}. [Total] 5^l. 19^s. 7^d. 1^{bod}.

[Mickleton MSS. xx. 16.]

*An accompt of the Collections received in the month of
Aprill, 1666.*

Received from :—The Cathedrall, 2^l. 2^s. 9^d. St. Oswald's, 8^s. 4^d. Darlington, 3^s. 1^d. Stanhopp, 6^s. 6^d. St. John's in Weardaile, 3^s. Gainford, 1^s. 2^d. Monck Wearmouth, for Jan: Feb: March and April, 11^s. 11^d. Gateshead, 10^s. The foure churches in Newcastle, in all, 2^l. 17^s. 3^d. Aickliffe, 1^s. 8^d. Norton, 3^s. 4^d. Sedgfeild, for Feb: March and Aprill, 15^s. Whitburne, 1^s. 6^d. Chester, 3^s. 6^d. 4^{bod}. Kirk Whelpington, for January, &c. 2^s. 5^d. *In toto* : 8^l. 11^s. 5^d. 4^{bod}.

Received for the month of March since my accompt.

The foure churches in Newcastle, in all, 3^l. 7^s. 11^d. 4^{bod}. Haughton, 3^s. Winston, 1^s. Escombe, 3^s. 0^d. 3^{bod}. and Norton, 6^s. 4^d. *In toto*, 4^l. 1^s. 4^d. 1^{bod}.

The collections in Newcastle for March and Aprill were payd backe to M^r. Major by my Lord's order, as appears by their acquittance.

[Indorsed, M^r. Newhouse's Acct.
for Aprill, 1666.]

[Mickleton MSS. xx. 2.]

*An Accompt of the disbursements payd out of the moneys
collected for the use of the poore people infected with the
plague.*

Aug. 2^d. 1665. *Imprimis*, payd to Thomas Pattison and William Lawson, by his Lordshipp's order for the use of the poore people infected with the plague at South Sheiles the sum of 8^l. 10^s. *Item*, payd to M^r. Deane and Doctor Naylor, for the use of the infected at Sunderland, 20^l. *Item*, payd to Justice Carr for the releife of a house infected near West Auckland, 6^s. 8^d. *Item*, payd to Robert Anderson

and Robert Sutton, Churchwardens of Gateshead, for the use of the infected there, the summe of 35*l.* *Item*, payd to M^r. Major of Newcastle, for the releife of the infected there, the collections there in November, 1665, 6*l.* 9*s.* 11*d.* In December, 3*l.* 2*s.* 11*d*₃⁴. In Januarij, 4*l.* 1*s.* 3*d*₃⁴. In February, 4*l.* 2*s.* 10*d*₁⁴. In March, 3*l.* 7*s.* 11*d*₁⁴. In Aprill, 2*l.* 18*s.* 3*d.* *Item*, payd to Robert Burton, High Constable, for the use of the infected within the parish of Jarrow by his Lordshipp's order, 10*l.* *Item*, more payd to the Churchwardens of Gateshead, for the use of the infected there, 20*l.* 7*s.* 11*d.* *Item*, returned by his Lordshipp's orders to Sir William Turner, Knt., and Alderman of London, for the releife of the infected there, 50*l.* *Item*, payd to Raiph Hodgson for the releife of a house infected in the parish of Witton upon Weare, 14*s.* *Item*, payd to Nicholas Tinmouth for the use of the infected in Sunderland, 5*l.* 9*s.* 1*d.* *Summa totaliz*, 174*l.* 10*s.* 11*d.*

[Indorsed, M^r. Newhouse's Accompt of
disbursements to ye poore infected
in ye County of Durham, 17 Maij 1666.]

[Mickleton MSS. xx. 15.]

An accompt of the collections received in the month of Maij, 1666.

The Cathedrall, 1*l.* 9*s.* 10*d.* Stanhopp, 2*s.* 2*d.* Whickham, Aprill 4th. and Maij 2*d.* 3*s.* 3*d.* Gainford, 1*s.* 3*d.* Gateshead, 8*s.* 2*d.*, and Heighington, for the last ten months, in all, 15*s.* 7*d.* 3*bod.* *In toto* : 3*l.* 0*s.* 3*d.* 3*bod.*

[Mickleton MSS. xx. 13.]

Ult. Junij, 1666. An accompt of the collections received in the month of June, 1666.

Received from :—The Cathedrall, 1*l.* 0*s.* 11*d.* Stanhopp, 2*s.* 6*d.* St. John's in Weardaile, 1*s.* 4*d.* and Morpeth for December, Jan : and Feb : in all 18*s.* *[Total]* 2*l.* 2*s.* 9*d.* Received from his Lordshipp's Chappell at Auckland, 11*s.* 6*d.*

Received for the month of May since my Accompt.

Received from :—Heighington, 7*s.* 4*1*₂⁴*d.* Darlington, 1*s.* 4*d.* *[Total]* 8*s.* 8*1*₂⁴*d.*

[Mickleton MSS. xx. 14.]

An accompt of the collections received in the month of Julij 1666.

Received from :—The Cathedrall, 12*s.* 8*1*₂⁴*d.* From his Lordshipp's Chappell at Auckland, 10*s.* 6*d.* Heighington, 4*s.* 5*d.* *[Total]* 1*l.* 7*s.* 7*1*₂⁴*d.*

XII.—AN ACCOMPT OF THE COLLECTIONS GATHERED IN THE
SEVERALL PARISHES WITHIN THE DIOCES OF DURHAM TOWARDS
THE RELEIFE OF THE DISTRESSED ESTATE AND CONDITION OF
THOSE WHO HAVE BEEN UNDONE BY THE LATE DREADFULL FIRE
IN LONDON UPON THE FAST DAY, OCTOBER THE 10th, 1666,
ACCORDING TO HIS MAJESTIE'S PROCLAMATION. [Mickleton
MSS. xx. 12.]

Received from :—The Cathedral, 13^l. 11^s. The Deane and Chapter, 20^l. His Lordshipp's Chappell, 6^l. 17^s. 6^d. Croxdaile, 12^s. 1^d. St. Nicholas's in Durham, 4^l. 17^s. 4^d. The North Balye, 14^s. St. Oswald's in Durham, 6^l. 15^s. 5^d. Monck Wearmouth, 1^l. 11^s. St. Andrew Auckland, 3^l. 10^s. Merrington, 2^l. 3^s. 2^d_½. Chester in le Street, 1^l. 0^s. 11^d. Warkworth, 2^l. 1^s. Ingram, 4^s. Shilbottle, 9^s. 5^½_d. Witton Gilbert, 15^s. 14^½. Whitburne, 11^s. 2^d. Elton, 14^s. Bishop Middleham, 12^s. 4^d. Whickham, 2^l. 1^s. 2^d. Bywell St. Peter, 8^s. 10^d_½. Stranton, 14^s. Billingham, 17^s. 3^d. Pittington, 19^s. 10^d. 2^{bod}. Whitworth, 3^s. 6^d. Eggleiffe, 13^s. 9^d_½. Greatham, 5^s. 4^d. Edmondbyers, 3^s. 8^d. Muggleswicke, 2^s. 8^d. Dalton, 18^s. 6^d. Bishopton, 1^l. 7^s. 9^d. Staindropp, 2^l. 1^s. 8^d_½. Stanhopp, 7^s. 2^d. Seaham, 14^s. 11^d. Brancepeth, 5^l. 12^s. 9^d. Heighington, 1^l. 2^s. 4^d. Read Marshall, 17^s. 6^d. Gateshead, 26^l. 5^s. Whelplington, 8^s. 4^d. Trimdon, 15^s. Castle Eden, 8^s. Given by Dr. Basire as Rector of Stanhopp, 4^l. Given by him as Rector of Eggleiffe, 3^l. St. Margarett's in Durham, 1^l. Bywell St. Andrew, 8^s. 6^d. Winston, 8^s. 8^d. Houghton in le Springe, 5^l. 15^s. Sherburne Hospitall and Whitwell House, 2^l. 5^s. Hart, 9^s. 7^d. Long Newton, 5^l. 17^s. 6^d. Washington, 1^l. 15^s. 2^d. Elwicke, 1^l. 13^s. Hartinpoole, 3^s. 8^d. Easington, 4^l. 19^s. 8^d. Mitford, 1^l. 6^s. Tweedmouth, 1^l. 7^s. Sedgfield, 5^l. 2^s. 1^d_½. Gainford, 2^l. 2^s. 1^d. South Balye, 1^l. 1^s. 4^d. Hampsterly, 6^s. 10^d. Witton upon Weare, 9^s. 6^d_½. Barnardcastle, 15^s. 10^d. Boldon, 1^l. 18^s. Whittingham, 4^l. Aickliffe, 2^l. 1^s. Jarrow, 1^l. 4^s. Ebchester and Medomsley, 5^s. 3^d. Shotley, 2^s. 3^d. St. Gyles in Durham, 5^s. 10^d. Middleton in Teasdale, 2^l. 6^s. 1^d. Darlington, 4^l. 9^s. 6^d. St. John's Chappell in Weardaile, 4^l. Kelloe, 19^s. 11^d. Stainton, 3^s. 10^d_½. St. Hellen Auckland, 1^l.

In toto, 183^l. 10^s. 10^d_½.

Returned by the Vicar and Churchwardens of Barwicke to the Lord Mayor of London, 48^l. Returned by the Minister and Churchwardens of Morpeth, 27^l. Returned by the Mayor of Newcastle, 100^l.

In all, 175^l.

Non-solvents in the County of Durham :—Bishopp Wearmouth, Wolsingham, Norton, Stockton, Ryton, Hurworth, Haughton, Dins-

dell, Middleton George, Sockburne, Lanchester, Lamesley, St. Hild's, Tanfeild, Whorleton, Escombe, Grindon, Esh.

[Indorsed, An Account of Collections
in the County of Durham, made on
y^e. Fast day, for the Burning of London.
10 Oct. 1666.]

XIII.—EXTRACTS FROM BISHOP COSIN'S HOUSEHOLD Book, 1665—1667*. [Sharp MSS. 163., in the Library of the Dean and Chapter of Durham.]

1665, Sept. 3.—Paid for 2 pounds and a $\frac{1}{2}$ of best Virginia tobacco† and carriage from London, 11^s. 6th. To my Lord for his offering the fast-day, 1^l. Payd for $\frac{1}{2}$ a pecke of rye meale, to make paist for the papers for the great dineing roome roose, 9^d. Payd Mr. Johnson he payd for 6 swills‡ and a h^ack shaft, 1^s. 8^d. Payd for 2 weekes washing George's clothes, 8^d. Payd Jack the kitchin-boye's lodging, 6 weekes, 2^s. For match§ when my Lord went on to Spennymoore, 4^d. For 6 load of coales for my Lord, 3s. For a frock, for Ned foot-boye's frock, 5^s. 6^d. 11th. To the post-by that brought yow from Darlington to Durham, from Yorke, 7^s. 6^d. 12th. Payd a carryer for bringing a cagg of sturgeon from Sunderland to Durham, 1^s. 6^d. 14th. Payd Avieson of Durham, mercer, for 4 dozen of ribbin, for the coachman and footman's liveryes, 2 dozen at 6^d. per yard, and 2 dozen at 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ ^d. per yard, 1^l. 3^s. Payd Mounseer and Mr. Wren for $\frac{1}{2}$ a grosse of tobacco pipes and 1 dozen, 1^s. 9^d. To the tayler for makeing the footboye's garters, hatt-band, shooestrings, and waistband, and the coachman's, 1^s. 8^d.

Extraordinaryes. 15th.—To Gregory Welsh, porter at Durham, a yeare's wages ending at Michaelmas next comeing, 5^{ll}. Payd Mr. Forster, organist, for the 16th. services he prickt for Awckland Chapel, 16^s. Payd him and Mr. Nicholls|| for a journey for tuneing the organ at Awckland, 5^s. To Mary Brigham and her daughter, for 15 days helping at hay, and makeing cleene roomes in Durham Castle, 5^s. 19th. Payd a boy for carrying a letter to Jo. Westgarth in Wardale, 6^d. Payd Jenny Painter for 6 dayes' worke beareing water, and helpeing to wash at Awckland, 2^s. 26th. Payd Mary Wright she payd

* This Account Book was kept by Ralph Fetherstonhalgh, Clerk to Mr. Arden, who was the Bishop's Steward. The Editor has extracted such items only as appeared interesting, either in the way of statistical information, as to prices of provisions, value of labour, &c., or as throwing light upon the domestic life of the period.

† Items for tobacco and pipes are of constant recurrence in this Account Book. The Bishop was evidently a great smoker. Allusions to this habit occur in the former volume of this Correspondence, pp. 137—185.

‡ A round basket of unpeeled willows, generally carried on the head. Probably from the Saxon *ceancell*, basket.—Brockett's Glossary.

§ The guns furnished to the men who mustered on Spenaymoor had matchlocks.

|| Mr. Foster was Organist of Durham Cathedral. Mr. Nichols was a singing-man in the Cathedral, and Master of the Song-school on the Palace Green.—See *anld*, p. 122, *note*, and p. 203, *note*.

for 2 skuttles, 1^s. 29th. Payd Isabell Walker for 2 aprons for Jack the kitchin-boy, 2^s. 4^d. Payd a boy brought a letter from Durham to my Lord, 2^d. Payd Richard Noble, for a paire of britches for Jack the kitchin-boy; 5^s. 6^d. Payd Tho. Rich, the coachman, for a livery dublett for the postillion, 10^s.

Household Expences. 1665, Sept. 9.—To the poore at Auckland, a weeke's allowance, 15^s. 11th. To Dr. Nayler's man, that brought a cheese a present to my Lord, 1^s. 15th. Payd the poore at Durham, a weeke's allowance, 15^s. 23^d. Payd Tho. Dowthwaite 12 dayes' board-wages, due to him at the Assizes last: payd him more, 5 dayes due at Chancery Sitting, 9^s. 9^d. Payd Jo. Lax his board-wages due for both these times, 7^s. 5^d. 26th. Payd Mary Wright 5 dayes board-wages, due at Chancery Sitting, 2^s. 10¹/₂^d. 27th. Payd to Peter Wood a bill for 15 load and 1 bushell of oates, at 10^s. per load, bought by Tho. Dowthwaite, 7¹/₂¹. 12^s. 6^d.

Auckland Repaires. 1665, Sept. 9.—Payd Jo. Lax of Westerton's bill for 8 dozen of lyme, 2¹/₂¹. 4^s. 19th. Payd Wm. Craddock for 6 pounds of white lead, 3^s. 6^d. 23^d. Payd Wm. Steeven a bill for 42 dayes' worke, 3¹/₂¹. 10^s. Payd Richard Parkin, waller, his bill for walling 31 dayes on the backe of the Castle, at 1^s. 4^d. per diem, 2¹/₂¹. 1^s. 4^d. Payd then Peter Nelson, labourer with Parkin and Lockey, for 29 days at 6^d. per diem, 14^s. 6^d. 26th. Payd Jo. Lax for 9 dozen lyme and 7 load of sand, 2¹/₂¹. 10^s. 29th. Payd Robert Thompson for 5 dayes free-mason-worke on the backe of the chappell, at 1^s. 6^d. per diem, 7^s. 6^d.

Extraordinaryes. 1665, Octob^r. 2^d.—Bill for washing the 2 singing boyes, 2^s. 3^d. Given to George the singing-boy to buy buttons, silk, ribbins, &c., for his suite, 1^l. 4th. To my Lord for his offering att Durham, 1^l. To Mr. Neile for a quarter's sallary ending at Michaelmas last, 5¹/₂¹. For a hatt for George, the singing-boy, 5^s. 6^d. hattbands, 1^s. shooes, 4^s., stockings, 3^s., in all 13^s. 6^d. Payd Elizabeth Barerofte for makeing a sirplasse for my Lord, 5^s. 6th. To the poore at Durham at Sessions, 10^s. To George the singing-boy, more for makeing and trimming for his suite, as per bill, 10^s. To Mouns^r. Lavill for 3 dozen tobacco pipes, 9^d. 10th. Payd Mr. Wren for cording for the gallery at Durham, 1^s. 4^d.; for 3 burden of burch at Assizes, 1^s.; more he payd Captⁿ. Newton which he payd a master of a shipp for bringing a cagg of sturgion, 1^s. 6^d.; and for tobacco pipes, 3^d. 13th. To Robert Johnson, the carryer, a bill for 8 weekes' pasture of 48 sheepe, 3¹/₂¹. 8^s. 16th. Payd George Harrison for 2 silver spoones, 1^l. 3^s. 17th. Payd a foot-post that brought letters from Darlington, 6^d. 19th. Payd W^m. Thompson, Constable, for Horth-money* of Awickland Castle, 30 chimneys, ending at Michaelmas last, 1^l. 10^s.

* *Hearth-money*, or chimney-money, collected under an Act passed soon after the Restoration, whereby a payment of 2^d. upon every fire-hearth was added to the revenue of the Crown of England. It afterwards amounted to about £256,000. It was collected in an arbitrary manner, and was excessively unpopular. The tax was remitted in the reign of William III.

Octob^r. 1665. *Extraordinaryes*.—19th. To Mr. Ralph Cole's r for gold, and gilding the frame of Bishop Tunstall's picture, To Robert Barker, for making the frame of Bishopp Tunstall's ture *, 3^s. 22nd. To Tho. Wright for carrying and bringing let to and from Durham, 1^s. 25th. To Mouns^t. to buy my Lord $\frac{1}{2}$ po tobacco, 2^s. To Dorythy Noble, for 6 weekes lodging and wash the Kitchin-boy, 2^s. To Jenny Painter, for beareing water to washers, 7 dayes the last 6 weekes, 2^s. 4^d. For 3 horse-load of co 1^s. To Susanna Dixon an old debt for weeding two dayes in garden, 10^d. Payd Mr. Blackiston for his expences to Durham day, 1^s. 6^d.

Octob^r. 1665. *Household Expences*.—3rd. Payd William Morl for 12 sacks of charcoal at Durham, 1^l. 4^s. To Jo. Kellett for dozen sacks of coles, 5^s. 6th. To poore of the road as wee went came from Sessions, 6^d. 9th. To James Hudson and Rich. Mur for cutting of 40 cords of wood in Birtley wood for charcoale, in 1^l. 10^s. 10th. Payd M^r. Wren for board-wages, at severall tins staying at Durham and being sent thither, which made in all dayes since the Assizes to this day, 10^s. 23rd. Payd Jane Slay for 9 dozen pounds of candles, 2^l. 10^s. Payd for ale at Spenceley for my Lord, 1^d. To my Master for Bergamy peeres, 3^s. Payd Wm. Parkin for 14 load of oates, 7^l.

Octob^r. 1665. *Household Expences*.—27th. Payd Margaret D son's bill for 10 load and 2 bushells of mault, at 15^s. per lo 7^l. 17^s. 6^d. To Ann Robson the baker, for bread ending the wee ending Octob^r. 13th, 1^l. 14^s. 2^d. Paid her more for the weeke ending 21st. 1^l. 6^s. 11^d. Paid her more for the weeke ending the 28th Octo 1^l. 11^s. 6^d. Paid to Pegg to pay Widow Spenceley for ale for Lord's possetts, 1^s. 2^d. Paid M^r. Hubcock, postmaster, for n quarts of white wine fetcht at last Sessions, at 10^d. per quart 7^s. 6^d.

Octob^r. 1665. *Bishopp Auckland Castle repaires*.—2nd. Payd Van Eersell a bill for additionall painting the organ pipes [an vestry, 1^l. Paid a bill to Humphrey Wharton, Jo. Langstaffe, T Bamford, Rich. Lawson, Rich. Ward, Tho. Wright, James Langsta and Bryan Langstaffe, for most of them 7 dayes a peece, da labouring worke, at 8^d. per diem, as per bill, removing rubbish fr S^r. Arth. Heslerigg's new buildings, 1^l. 15^s. 8^d. 26th. Payd W Carleton's bill, for 4 dayes' joyner's worke, 5^s. 4^d. 27th. Payd. Maddison's bill for 4 bushells of haire, 4^s. 28th. Payd Rich. Locke bill for 1 foother slates, 9^s.

* This picture of Bishop Tunstall is still preserved at Auckland Castle. Ralph Cole, whose man was employed to gild its frame, was an artist of no reputation. He studied the art of painting under Vandyke, and is included Walpole in his catalogue of painters. Mr. Cole succeeded to the baronetcy on death of his father, Sir Nicholas Cole. He represented the city of Durham Parliament in 1678 and 1679. He died Aug. 9, 1704, and was buried Brancepath.

Nov^r. 1665. *House Expences*.—10th. Paid Mary Welch for rowles this weeke, and bread used in the kitchin by the Cooke, 5^s. 4^d. 22^d. Payd Edward Home for 2 foother hay and 6 threee of strawe per bill, 3ⁱⁱ. 6^s. 24th. Payd M^r. Robert Harryson for 90^{lb}. foother and 4 horse load of coales from Edderley cole-pitts to Awkland Castle, from the 5th. Aprill to the 17th. Octob^r., 1^l. 10^s. 8^d. Payd M^r. Holmes a bill for the month of October, for wine, sacke, and ale, for that month and entred in that month, as appeares, 2ⁱⁱ. 9^s. 3¹₂^d. Payd M^r. Wrenn a bill for wine, ale, and milke, for my Lord's possetts, 7^s. 7^d. Payd John Spenceley for 9 dozen of candles, at 4¹₂^d. per pound, 2ⁱⁱ. 0^s. 6^d. Payd Alderman Thompson's bill for grocery this weeke, ending the 17th. 10^s. 3¹₂^d. Payd Sir Nicholas Cole for 32 foother of coles, 8ⁱⁱ.

Extraordinaryes.—Payd Mouns^r. Lavill he payd M^r. Jordan for a grosse of pipes, 3^s. Payd Mouns^r. Lavill for ribbins for my Lord's bootes, 1^l. Payd Jo. and Antho. Smyth the latter moyety for the little organ at Durham Chappell, 10^l. To Ned foot-boy, to get his clothes mended, 3^d. 28^o. Payd Jack the kitchinboye's lodging and washing for 1 month, 1^s. 4^d. Payd James Whistons paid the poore at Awekland one month's allowance ending Nov. 27^o., 10^s. Payd him more allowed to two poore widdowes that have severall children, for 1 month's allowance, 2^s. Payd him for 12ⁱⁱ. of lint bought of him for Mary Wright to spin into sheets, 14^s. Payd Ned foot-boy for a paire of shooes he had with his new levery at Michaelmas, 5^s. Payd him more for a pitcher he bought for my Lord to carry him water in, 4^d. Payd Wm. Fawcett, gunsmith, for dressing M^r. Stapylton's pistolls, 2^s; for a silver hoope, 1^s. 6^d; for a gaurd and tricke, 1^s; in all, 4^s. 6^d. Payd for dressing the little pistolls, a rammer rod and a dogg for them, 1^s. Payd Hugh Hutchinson, booke-binder, for 6 Common-prayer bookees, paper, inck, and inden-tures M^r. Blackiston had, 3ⁱⁱ. 10^s. Payd Hugh Hutchinson more for paper and wayfers, 1^s. 6^d. 5^o. Payd Ned Bard for 4 dayes pruning and dressing the fruite trees in the orchard, and helping M^r. Foorder under the greate tower, 2^s. 8^d. Payd Rich. Conyers, the coachman's helper, for a quarter and two month's wages, commencing at or before the 18^o. Aprill, and ending at Michaelmas last, at 4ⁱⁱ. per annum, 1^l. 13^s. 4^d.

Novemb^r. 1665. *Durham Repaires*.—24^o. Payd John and Antho. Smyth for joyner's worke in my Lord's Library, 18^s. 10^d. Payd them more for joyner's worke about the orgin in the Chappell, 9^s. 8^d. 24^o. Payd Christopher Scurry in part for the new wall on the Place Green, 20ⁱⁱ.

November 30th. 1665. *Household Expences*.—Payd James Whistons to pay John Johnson, the porter, for 10 dayes' board-wages due to him at Chancery Sitting and at last Sessions, 6^s. Payd James Whiston more to pay Mary Wright, Johnson, Tho. Douthwaite and John Lax 1 monthe's board-wages, from the day my Lord came from Awekland to Munday the 27th. Nov^r. 3ⁱⁱ. Payd him more to give

M^r. Johnson, for keeping the dogg a month, at 10^d. per week, ending the same time, 3^s. 4^d. Payd James Whistons for 18 threave of rye strawe, 18^s. Payd Timothy Stott his bill for oates, beanes, and strawe this weeke, 3^l. 17^s. 1^{1/2}d. Payd M^r. Hubbock's bill for 21 quarts wine, and 7 quarts sack, 1^l. 11^s. 6^d.

Dec^r. 1665. *Household Expences, Durham.*—Payd Alderman Thomson's bill for grocery, for 2 weeks ending 8th Dec., 1^l. 4^s. 2^d. Payd Sibbald Greeve for bread this weeke, 1^l. 4^s. Payd Ra. Dowthwaite for 10 load of oates, bought for the stables, and part layd in Durham Granery, 4^l. 15th. Payd M^r. Fisher the cooke this weeke bill, 4^l. 10^s. 6^d. *Mem:* payd M^r. Geo. Rowell, the butcher, ten weeke's bills altogether as followeth, the totall summ of 40^l. 18^s. 2^d. [Sept. 15th. Att Chancery Sitting, 5^l. 10^s. 5^d. Octob. 6. Att Sessions, 3^l. 6^s. 11^d. Nov. 3. Payd him, 2^l. 6^s. 4^d. 10^o. Payd him, 3^l. 6^s. 4^d. 17^o. Payd him, 3^l. 12^s. 2^d. 24^o. Payd him, 3^l. 16^s. 5^d. 30^o. Payd him, 4^l. 12^s. 1^d. Dec. 8. Payd him, 6^l. 17^s. 6^d. 15^o. Payd him, 4^l. 0^s. 6^d. 22^o. Payd him, 3^l. 9^s. 6^d. *Summe*, 40^l. 18^s. 2^d.] 19^o. Payd Wm. Morland's bill for 69 sacks of charcoale, at 12^d. the sa[ck], 3^l. 9^s. Payd M^rs. Harryson for ale fetcht at severall times by the butler, 1^s. 7^d.

Dec. 1665. *Extraordinaryes.*—8^o. Payd Jo. Wallas for 6 dayes' worke in the garden at Durham, per bill, 8^s. Payd Tho. Babb the groome for mending of his livery suite, vizt., for turneing a coat, silk, buttons and ribbins, 4^s. and mending his dublett and britches, 2^s. 13^o. Payd David Sharpe for 2 frames for footstooles for Durham Chappell, 4^s. Payd Tho. Jefferson for a firrett, &c., 6^s. 6^d. Payd Jo. Wallas, the gardiner, a bill for worke donn in the Mute garden at Durham, 6^s. 8^d. 19^o. Given to the waites, 5^s. Payd Marg^t. Crofton for 10 yards of cloath to make rubbers for the cookes, 10^s. 10^d. Payd M^r. Forder for ribbin, 3 yards, for my Lord's Common-prayer booke, 2^s. Payd Tim. Brigham for a tarr-barrell he payd for the bone-fire, 5^o. of Nov. 2^s. Payd for chalke for scowreing the pewter, 4^d. Payd Alderman Rowell's bill for 7 hogsheads strong, and 11 hogsheads of smal. beere, 15^l. 14^s. Payd for a month for the great dogg, 3^s. 4^d. 22^o. To M^r. King, the Beadsman, by my Lord's order, 1^l. To the poore prisoners in the goale at Durham*, 1^l. To Ann Hutchison,

* A benefaction to the prisoners in the gaol is of frequent occurrence in the accounts. If their condition at all resembled that of the inmates of the same prison a century later, the means of procuring the most trifling additional indulgence must have been hailed with joy. Howard gives the following account of the state of the gaol in 1774:—"The debtors have no court; their free wards in the low jail are two damp, unhealthy rooms, 10 feet 4 inches square. They are never suffered to go out of these, unless to chapel, and not always to that; for on a Sunday when I was there, I missed them at chapel; they told me they were not permitted to go thither. No sewers. At more than one of my visits I learned that the dirt, ashes, &c., had lain there many months. The felons have no court, but they have a day room, and two small rooms for an infirmary. The men are put at night into dungeons, one 7 feet square, for three prisoners; another, the great hole, 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet by 12, has only a little window. In this I saw six prisoners, most of them transports, chained to the floor. In that situation they had been for many weeks, and

widdow of Hutchison, the Organist*, 10^s. Given this Christmasse to the poore at Awekland, 1^l. 10^s. Given Grace Thompson of Durham, to pay for her house rent that my Lord allowes her yearly, 12^s. Payd Elizabeth Barcroft for 16 yards and 3 quarters of holland for 4 shirts for my Lord; 10 yards thereof at 4^s. 8^d. per yard, and 6 yards and 3 quarters at 4^s. 10^d. per yard, is 3^l. 19^s. 3¹₂^d. Payd Mr. Elias Smyth a bill for makeing and pricking of song-booke, 1^l. 8^s. 8^d. 25^s. Given my Lord for his offering, 10^s. Given to Jo. Cozen, a souldier of Capt. Sydnam's, 5^s. Given a boy that brought 2 phesants, 6^d. Given to S^r. Nich. Cole's collyers, 5^s. To W^m. Noble for a voyder, 5^s. 6^d. Payd Tho. Robinson for 6^l. of wax lights for the Chappell, 9^s.

Dec. 1665. *Durham Repaires*.—Payd Jo. Forster for riveing 4700 lathes, at 4^d. per 100, 15^s. 8^d. Payd Abraham Smyth in full of a bill for building the porter's lodge, flooreing the cooke's roome, makeing a cowell†, setting shelves in Mr. Neile's chamber, pulpett and reading deske, &c., 2^l. 12^s.

Jann^y. 1665. *Household Expences*.—2^o. Payd Mr. Fisher the cooke's bill this weeke, 4^l. 18^s. 3^d. Payd Mr. Hubbock's weeke's bill for wine and sacke, 11^s. 19^s. Payd Mr. Fisher the cooke's bill this weeke, 3^l. 19^s. 10^d. Payd Jo. Kellett for 66 horse-loads of coles at 5^d. per load, 1^l. 7^s. 6^d. Payd Jo. Widdowfield for ten loads of oates at 7^s. 6^d. per load, 3^l. 15^s.

Jan^y. 1665. *Durham Repaires*.—26^o. Payd Geo. Farrer for leading of 35 foother of turf sodds of Elvetmoore, to lay on the banke under the Great Tower at Durham, 1^l. 3^s.

Jan^y. 1665. *Extraordinaryes*.—1^o. To the drummers for beating at Castle, 5^s. 3^d. For my Lord's offering, the fast-day, 10^s. 4^d. To Mr. Arthur Bainbrigg, as a gift, who brought my Lord a hinde, 1^l. Payd Eliz. Barcroft more, for $\frac{1}{2}$ a yard of holland, and for makeing my Lord's shirts, 8^s. 8^d. To M^rs. Garrard‡, by my Lord's order, 10^l. To M^rs. Garrard, to give Symon Armstrong, a poore old man in Darlington, by my Lord's order, 1^l. Payd Mr. Wrenn he payd for 6 yards of ribbin and silke for my Lord's garters. *

were very sick. The straw on the stone floor was almost worn to dust! Long confinement, and not having the king's allowance of 2^s. 6^d. a week, had urged them to attempt an escape, after which the jailer chained them as above. Common-side debtors, in the low jail, whom I saw eating boiled bread and water, told me this was the only nourishm't some had lived on for nearly twelve months. At several of my visits there were boys, thirteen and fifteen years of age, confined with the most profligate and abandoned."

* Of Durham Cathedral. "Ricardus Hutchinson [Hucheson], Organista, et praecellens fuit organista. Ob. Ricardus 7 Junij, 1646."—Mickleton MSS. xxxii. f. 55.

† An Essex word for a tub.

‡ Bishop Cosin's third daughter, whose first husband was Mr. Charles Gerard, brother to Sir Gilbert Gerard. They seem to have lived for some time in the Bishop's Manor-house at Darlington.

britches' knees, 3^s. 6^d. 22^o. Payd to my Master he gave Robert Burrell for waiting at the Quire doore, 2^s. 6^d. 23^o. Payd Tim. Brigham 8 weekes, as usher of the hall, ending 25^o. Dec., 1^s. 24^o. Given one Dawson and his wife, two old people, a freeman, that dd. a petition to my Lord in the cloister, 5^s. 26^o. Payd Dorothy Spenceley for tickling, canvas, tape, and makeing the 2 cricketts* for Durham Chappell, and dressing a flock bed, 6^s. 6^d. Payd to M^r. John Wrenn a quarter's wages due at Christmas last, 2^l. Payd M^r. Blackiston he gave to poore folke at my Lady Bellassis' doore, when my Lord was there, 6^d. Given by him then to worke-folke at Captⁿ. Blackiston's, 2^s. 30^o. Payd to 2 petitioners in the Church that had been prisoners at sea, 2^s. 6^d. 31^o. Payd M^r. W^m. Parkin of Coundon, High Constable, for 2 yeares' cesses for decayed bridges, and for infected people, 1^l. 2^s.

Household Expences. Feb^r. 1665.—Payd the groome he payd for hhds† and broomes for the stable, 3^s. 6^d. 9^o. Payd Tho. Rich the coachman's bill for neates' foot oyl, grease, turpentine, hurters‡ for the coach, &c., 8^s. Payd John Kellett for 8 dozen sacks of coales, 1^l. Payd Alice Glover for washing this weeke, 14^s. 2^d. 16^o. Payd Mary Wright's bill for my Lord's dinner at Awekland Castle, 11^s. Given then to the poore, as my Lord came from Awekland at 2 severall places, 10^d. Payd for ale, wine, and sacke, at my Lord's dinner at Awckland, 2^s. 6^d. 2^o. Payd M^r. Hubbocke's bill for wine and sacke this weeke, 2^l. 7^s. 8^d. 9^o. Payd M^r. Hubbocke's bill for wine and sacke this weeke, 1^l. 13^s. 10^d. 16^o. Payd M^r. Hubbocke's bill for wine and sacke this weeke, 1^l. 10^s. 2^d. 23^o. Payd M^r. Hubbocke's bill for wine and sacke this weeke, 1^l. 4^s. 2^d.

Feb^r. 1665. *Durham Repaires.*—5^o. Payd Abraham Smyth for makeing three Spanish tables §, 15^s. 16^o. Payd Tho. Miller for turfing the walkes under the great tower, according to condiccion, 2^l. Payd him more for makeing the uppermost and lowermost walkes there beyond condiccion, 10^s. Payd Geo. Farrow's bill for leading 21 foother of turffe of Elvet moore to lay the walkes under the great tower, 14^s. Payd Jo. Wallas' bill, gardiner, for levelling the gardin by the new wall, 1^l. 5^s. 10^d.

Feb^r. *Awckland Repaires.*—3^o. Payd Marke Todd for makeing the two figures, King David and Aaron, for the organ at Awekland, and carveing a stock locke for the gates ther, 1^l. 1^s. Payd smyth's bill for locks, bands, nayles, &c., iron barres, a spring for a bell, bands, cotterells and rivetts for Spanish tables, &c., 2^l. 17^s. 6^d. 16^o. Payd Jo. Langstaffe's labourers for 25 dayes and a $\frac{1}{2}$, at 6^d. per diem,

* *Crickett*, or *cracket*, is a common term in the North for a low stool.

† This contraction probably means *hurds* or *hards*, the refuse of hemp or flax, still used as a rough sort of material for cleansing purposes.

‡ *Hurter*, the shoulder of the axle, against which the nave of the wheel knocks. Fr. *heurter*, to knock.—Brockett's Glossary.

§ Probably tables made of *Spanish* mahogany.

12^s. 9^d. Given to Jo. Langstaffe's workemen, the last time my Lord was there, 10^s.

Extraordinaryes.—Feb^r. 3^o. Payd Mr. Jourdon for 6^{lb}. of tobacco delivered to Mouns^r. Laville for my Lord, 1^l. 4^s. Payd W^m. West, postillion, halfe a yeare's wages ending at Christmas last, 2^{lb}. 10^s. Payd Jo. Parkin, helper to the groome, three quarter's wages ending at Christmas last, 2^{lb}. 5^s. Given the postillion my Lord allowed him for his New-yeare's gift, 2^s. 6^d. Payd Richard Conyers, the coachman's helper, for a quarter's wages, due at Christmas last, 1^l. Given for my Lord, for his offering the fast day, 10^s. 11^s. Given to a poore man in the Church that had a paper in his hand, by my Lord's order, 2^s. 16^s. Given to the poore at Awickland the last time my Lord was there, 2^s. 6^d. 19^o. Payd Ja. Whistons he payd the poore 3 months allowance at Awickland to this day, at 10^s. per month, 1^l. 10^s. Payd him more for 3 months' allowance to Chapman's Innocent*, and Gill's child, the one at 2^d. per weeke, the other at 4^d., 6^s. Payd him more for 12^{lb}. of lint for Mary Wright to spin, 14^{lb}. 6^s. Payd Mary Wright for $\frac{1}{2}$ a yeare's wages due at Christmas last, 2^{lb}. Payd him to pay Mary Wright, Jo. Johnson, Tho. Dowthwaite, and Jo. Lax, 1 month board-wages, ending this 19^o. Feb^r., 3^{lb}. Given him more to given John Johnson, for keeping the great dogg a month, 3^s. 4^d. Given to 2 Scotts men, of Dowglass' Regiment, that came out of France, and landed at Birlington, goeing for Newcastle, 2^s. 21^s. Payd W^m. Luxon, the kitchin-boy, in full for 3 quarters of a yeare's wages, at 3^{lb}. per ann. ending at Christmas last, 1^l. Dd. M^r. Lambton 3^{lb}. 10^s. for pressing seamen for his Majestie's service at Sunderland, Gateshead, and South Sheales, 7^{lb}. 10^s. 28^o. Payd Mr. Forder for 56 rose trees he bought to sett on the bank under the great Tower, 2^s. 6^d. Payd Mr. Forder for 3 Almenacks he bought for my Lord, 1^s. 6^d. Payd Mr. Forder for his New-yeare's gift, 1^l. 5^s.

March, 1665. *Durham Repaires.*—17^o. Lent Jo. Wallas upon account of levelling without the moate gardin wall, 10^s. Payd W^m. Laburne for 67 bolls† of lyme brought from Corneforth, 1^l. 14^s. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ ^d. 29^o. Payd a glazier for mending some holes in the sedan, 4^d.

March. *Household Expences.*—14^o. Given Mr^s. Gerrard's man that brought a great pyke as a present, 2^s. 6^d. Payd Rich. Bayle for 6 Cheshire cheeses, wt. 99^{lb}. at 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ ^d. per pound, 1^l. 9^s. Payd Mr^s. Wrenn's bill for milke, wine, sage and skirvy grasse, for my Lord's possetts, 11^s. 6^d.

March, 1666. *Household Expences.*—30^o. Payd Jo. Kellett for 14 dozen coles, at 2^s. 6^d. per dozen, 1^l. 15^s. 31^o. Payd Mr.

* A term applied to an idiot, or a person of weak intellect.

† *Boll* is the usual corn measure in the North, and it is also applied, as we see, to the measurement of other things. In some places the boll contains two bushels, in others six. It is a measure common in Scotland, where it varies in quantity, as regards different sorts of grain; but it is utterly unknown in the south of England.—Brockett's Glossary.

Richardson a bill for 14*l.* of hopps, and some suger, 1*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Payd M^r. Harrison's bill for ale and wine fetcht there since the 9 of February, 8*s.* 10*d.*

March, 1665. *Extraordinaryes.*—4*o.* Given my Master for my Lord's Offering, 5*s.* 7*d.* Given my Lord for his Offering the fast-day, 5*s.* Given the poore at Awekland when my Lord was there, 2*s.* 6*d.* Given the poore of the road there, 4*d.* Spent at my Lord's dinner that day at Awekland:—In bread, 2*s.* In beere, 1*s.* 10*d.* Wine, 1 quart, 10*d.* Sack, 1 pinte, 1*s.* 2*d.* In fish, butter, oate-cakes, suger, eggs, &c., 7*s.* [Total.] 12*s.* 10*d.* 11*o.* Given my Lord for his offering at the Ordination, 5*s.* Payd Hugh Hutchison, booke-binder, for parchment, paper, incke, wayfers, &c., M^r. Blackiston and the singing-boyes had, 13*s.* 6*d.* Payd him more for 3*l.* and a $\frac{1}{2}$ of small wax candle M^r. Wrenn had for my Lord, 5*s.* 3*d.* 16*o.* Given to Lt. Hamilton, travailing from Newcastle to London, who brought severall certificatts, 5*s.* 17*o.* Payd for jeneper to burne in my Lord's fire, 6*d.* Given M^r. Forder he lent my Master at [Blank] to give my Lord to the bason, 1*s.* Payd for a gardin pann M^r. Forder bought to water the hearbes and trees with, 3*s.* 6*d.* Given to Jacke the kitchin-boy, to pay for a blacke coate, 3*s.* 6*d.* Payd for 1 oz. of candid ginger for my Lord, 3*d.* Payd for a spayd M^r. Forder bought to digg the walkes withall, and for mending of it, 5*s.* To Tho. Rich, coachman, for 4 poles he bought for the coach when he went to Easington, 4*s.*

Apfull, 1666. *Household Expences.*—2*o.* Payd the poore a weeke's allowance, 15*s.* 9*d.* Given M^r. Swinburne's mayd that brought my Lord a pheasant, 1*s.* Payd M^r. Kennett for 20 loads of malt, at 15*s.* per load, 15*l.* Payd Nich. Richardson's bill for 23*l.* of hopps, 2*l.* 6*s.* 4*d.* Given for my Lord's offering the fast day, 5*s.* Given M^r. Gerard's man that brought some pikes and tench, 1*s.* Payd M^r. Stapylton he gave for my Lord's Comunion the first Sunday in Apfull, 10*s.* Payd him more he layd out for sparragrasse to Sir Tho. Davison's man, 1*s.* Payd Robert Scurfield for putting in a pole in the coach, 6*s.* 8*d.* Payd for a runlett to put my Lord's ale in, 1*s.* 10*d.* Payd 2 labourers for 6 dayes and a halfe gardin worke in Durham gardens, 5*s.* 6*d.* Payd the mayds they payd for 2 scuttles to carry cooles in, 1*s.* Payd M^r. Wrenn for a quart of brandy wine to bath my Lord's quilt in, 2*s.* 25*d.* Given to Sir Tho. Davyson's footman for a present of sparragrasse, 1*s.* Given M^r. Wrenn to buy cambrike for bands for my Lord, 9*s.*

Apfull, 1666. *Durham repaires.*—18*o.* Payd Mathew Sheale for 20 wainscott boards for the reading deske in the Abbey Church Marke Tod's a makeing, 13*s.* 4*d.* 19*o.* Payd Tho. Miller for two dozen grozier trees † sett in the new walkes under the great Tower in March last, 5*s.*

* We have here the particulars of my Lord's dinner on a fast-day.

† Gooseberry bushes. *Grozer* is still a common term in the North for a gooseberry.

May, 1666. *Extraordinaryes*.—Payd John Lax to pay Mary Wright for eight stone of feathers, 3*lb.* 4*s.* Payd for green ginger and sirrope for my Lord, 2*s.* Payd for new strings for the clocke, 2*s.* 6*d.* Payd for bed-cording and window cords, 3*s.* Payd for two rubers for the rooms, 3*s.* To Mr. Wrenn for a paire silke stokings for my Master, 12*s.* Given or layd by my Lord upon the foundation stones of Almshouses, 10*s.* Given Sir Nich. Cole's mayd that brought cruds and creame to my Lord, 1*s.* Payd for a litle black trunke for my Lord, 5*s.* Given the lasse that brought Mr. Blackeston's letter and 15*lb.* in money from Newcastle, 3*d.* Payd for the bed-cord for a bed at Awickland, 1*s.* 6*d.* Payd for 1 dozen pipes and coffee, 6*d.* Given 3 labourers beareing in firewood into Durham Castle, 6*d.* 22*s.* Payd Tim. Brigham, as Usher of the hall, for 20 weeke, at 2*s.* 6*d.* per weeke, since Christmasse last, 2*lb.* 10*s.* Given to Mrs. Anna Heighington by my Lord's order, 2*lb.*

May, 1666. *Household Expences*.—Payd Mr. Harryson for ale when our owne ale was out, 5*s.* 2*d.* Payd Mrs. Wrenn she payd for orenges and lemmons, 2*s.* 8*d.* Payd John Wallas for scurvy-grasse, sage, &c., for my Lord, ever since Candlemas, 3*s.* 6*d.* 22*s.* Payd Mary Welch for 4 dayes rowles, 4*s.* 7*d.* Payd Sibald Greive for 4 dayes bread, 14*s.* 6*d.* Payd Jane Burrough for helping to brew all our becre, brewing at Durham, and washing hoggsheads and brewing vessells, 10*s.* Given Mr. Frevill's man that brought a great pike, 2*s.* 6*d.* Payd Jo. Thompson for cutting 20 foother of fire-wood in Birtley, 1*lb.* 28*s.* Payd Geo. Trotter in part for 20 loads of oates, at 9*s.* 6*d.* per load, 5*lb.* Payd Tho. Hart, the baker's bill, for a weeke and 4 dayes, which is since my Lord came to this day, 2*lb.* 7*s.* 6*d.*

May, 1666. *Durham Repaires*.—8*s.* Payd Alderman Myres, plummer, for 13 stone of lead, covering the ovell of the Fountain, mending the gallery leads, and a quarter's wages for keeping the pipes, ending Mayday last, 2*lb.* 6*s.* 3*d.* Payd Thomas Miller, the gardiner, for 12 dayes' worke levelling the courtin, 1*s.*

May 5*o.* *Awickland Repaires*.—Payd James Whiston he payd for whiteing Mr. Damport's chamber, 1*s.* Payd Marke Todd a bill for 2 men [Blank] dayes sawing wood for the Reading Deske, 1*lb.* 2*s.* 8*d.*

May, 1666. *Extraordinaryes*.—22*s.* Given the prisoners of Durham goale, 10*s.* Given to poore people at severall places on the road at my Lord's remove from Durham to Awickland, 2*s.* 9*d.* Given Mr. Cox' man of Raby, that brought a present of rabitts and sparragrasse, 2*s.* 6*d.* Payd James Nelson, fuller, for dressing a bed, 5*s.* Payd Mr. Wrenn for a weeke's board-wages at Durham after my Lord's comeing he stayed, 5*s.* Payd Jenny Painter and Elizabeth Maughan for 12 dayes a peace weeding, 10*s.* Payd for a peck of hempseed for the coach horses, 3*s.* 6*d.* Payd for 2 sheet alminackes for the kitchins at Durham and Awickland, 6*d.*

Auckland Repaires.—June 18^o. Payd Jo. Wetherald for serveing Duke Johnson, playsterer, at the Colledge, 5 dayes at 5^d. per diem, with lime, 2^s. 1^d. Payd Geo. Noble for a forther of flags, 4^s.

June, 1666. *Household Expences.*—13^o. Given to M^r. Apleby's man that brought a present of moore-foole, 1^s. 20^o. Given M^r. Cox' man for a present of strawberries and pease, 1^s. 22^o. Payd Thomas Rich, coachman, for 4 bushells and a halfe of beanes for 3 weekes, viz. the 7^o., 14^o., and 21^o. June, at 4^s. 6^d. per bushel, 1^l. 0^s. 3^d. 29^o. Payd Tho. Dowthwaite for beanes, shooing oxen, halters, and traces, 8^s. 1^d.

Extraordinaryes.—June 3^o. Given my Lord, Whisson Sunday, for the Comunion, 10^s. For letters from Darlington, 6^d. For letters from Durham, 6^d. 4^o. Payd Dr. Chanclor Burrell for my Lord's proxee at the Parliament at Oxford, 2^l. 5^s. Payd him more he layd out for councill for the Bishoppes, 1^l. 8^o. Payd post from Durham for 5 letters, 10^d. Payd a foot-post from Darlington with letters to M^r. Blackeston, 6^d. 10^o. Payd Durham foot-post for 6 letters, 1^s. 12^o. Payd the foot-post for 6 letters, 1^s. [6^o.] Given for my Lord's offering, Wednesday the fast, 5^s. 14^o. Given for my Lord's offering, Thursday the fast for the Navy, 5^s. Payd Lancelot Tayler, pewterer, of Durham, for 3 stoole pans, 2 basons, 6 porrengers, and for mending old pewter dishes, candlesticks, &c., besides allowed by him for 14^l. old pewter 14^s. 1^l. 12^s. 2^d. Payd a foot-post that brought letters from Darlington to M^{rs}. Gerrard, 6^d. Payd the foot-post that brought 6 letters from Durham, 1^s. 16^o. Given Wm. Newton, a poore petitioner, 2^s. 6^d. Payd M^r. Royston, by M^r. Davenport, for Gazetta and postage, from the 24 of Feby. 1666, to the 24 May, 1666, 14^s. 9^d. 17^o. Payd Darlington foot-post for letters, 1^s. Payd Durham foot-post for letters, 10^d. Given M^r. Blackiston he layd out for faireings for my Lady Gerrard's children, 4^s. 6^d. Payd M^r. Ra. Romaine for a paire of blanketts and greene rugg, 3^l. 10^s. [In marg: for a large new bedd.]

June, 1666. *Extraordinaryes.*—Payd John Johnson, porter, and Mary Wright, 9 weekes board-wages, at 4^s. per weeke a peece, and 7^s. 6^d. for the great dogg, at 10^d. per weeke, the like time, from 19^o. March to the 23^o. May, 3^l. 19^s. 6^d. Payd Mary Wright she hath disburst to Jen Painter for worke about Castle since November last, and for ashes to boyle yarne in, and a labourer helping in the Chaple, and rubbing the dineing roome, 9^s. 8^d. Payd a wooman for 3 dayes washing M^{rs}. Greenfield's * cloaths, 1^s. Payd Tho. Rich, coachman, a yeare and a $\frac{1}{2}$ wages, at 7^l. per ann: only allowed 10^o. I payd him in April last, 10^l. Payd for 4 paire of shooes to the coachman, footman, groome, and postillion, for their new liveryes, 1^l. Payd Edward Barisse, the foot-boy, a yeare and a halfe's wages, from

* Mrs. Granville is meant, the Bishop's youngest daughter, who married Dr Granville, afterwards Dean of Durham.

Christmas, 1664, to this day, at 5*l*. per annum, 7*l*. 10*s*. Payd all 4 liverymen for 2 dayes board wages, abroad at Durham and Eppleton with my Lady Gerard, at 2*s*. a peece, 8*s*. Given Conyers that voyage for the same, 2*s*. Payd M^r. Wren to pay the taylers for makeing 6 livery suites, 5 coates, and a cloake, 1*l*. 10*s*. Payd Thomas Babb, the groome, a yeare and a halfe's wages, ending at Midsummer, 1666, 9*l*. Payd Richard Parkin halfe a yeare's wages keeping the park walls at Auckland, ending at Ladyday last, 1*l*.

Extraordinaryes. June 10.—Given for my Lord's offering on Trinity Sunday, at the ordinacion, 5*s*. For washing 2 surplases, 1*s*. Payd M^r. Stapylton for newes-booke and Gazetts, from August to December last, 17*s*. 4*d*. Payd M^r. Stapylton for his owne, M^r. Blackistcn, and the groome's charges in meeting my Lady Gerrard [*In marg:* to Doncaster and back], 3*l*. 7*s*. 11*d*. 29*o*. Payd M^r. Wren for hopps he bought at severall times to burne among the bedding and hangings to cleer them of mothes, 2*s*. 6*d*. Payd him more for two quire of browne paper for covering of chayres, 10*d*. Given M^r. Blackiston he gave the poore at West Awckland with my Lord, 1*s*. 4*d*. Paid Antho. Cumming for 4 shoules, 1 yoake, and 5 hake-shafts, 5*s*. 2*d*.

June, 1666. *Awckland Repaires.*—29*o*. Payd Maudlin Pinekney for 14 pecks of haire, and 2 skins for the organ, 4*s*. 10*d*. Payd M^r. Bowser for an axle-tree, and for 150 bricks for ovens, 5*s*. 6*d*.

July, 1666. *Extraordinaryes.*—Given the poore at Chilton when my Lord was there, and on the way, comeing and goeing, 2*s*. Payd Tho. Dowthwaite for to pay 11 mowers in the Tyle close, 12*s*. Payd Tho. Dowthwaite for 20 hayrakers in the Tyle close, 8*s*. 4*d*. 19*o*. Payd the Mustermaster, Captⁿ. Newton, 6*s*. Given for $\frac{1}{2}$ a pound of gunpowder to muster with, 9*d*. 20*o*. Given a poore shipwrackt seaman, that had a passe from Comb in Devons, 1*s*. Given a poore woman with a passe that was brought to bed in Awckland, by my Lord's order, 5*s*. Payd James Mode for 30 fleakes for scaffolding for my Master's house, 10*s*. 27*o*. Given to M^r. Cox' man, keeper of Raby parke, that brought a side of venison, 5*s*. Payd Richard Simpson and William Mitealfe, two men that ridd 2 light horses on Spennymoore at the muster, 4*s*. Payd Tho. Simpson a tayler, for soweing green bayes for my Lord's chamber one day, and helping M^r. Wren to mend the liveryes, 3*s*.

to July, 1666. *Household Expences.*—Payd M^r. Fisher [the cook] 2 cleere the last weeke's bill ending 14th. July, being 3*l*. 18*s*. 7*d*. 2*o*. Payd M^r. Fisher's bill for this weeke, 3*l*. 18*s*. 5*1*₂*d*. Payd him upon a receipt of the said bill for pease, anchovesse, capers, being brought from Durham at severall times since the 2^d. of June, and not Payd till now, 1*l*. 9*s*. 11*d*. Payd Isabell Hodshon for a cheese, 1*s*. 2*7*_o. Payd Francis Goundrey for 16 bushells of wheate, at 7*s*. a bushell, a boule of rye at 11*s*. 4*d*., and for 4 sacks to put corne in,

9s.; 6*l*. 12*s*. 4*d*. Payd John Langstaffe for brewing thre brewings of beere and ale, 9*s*. Payd Thomas Hart for eggs and yeast for two weekes for the bread, viz. 20*o*. and 27*o*. 6*s*. 4*d*. Payd Thomas Hart for 2 weekes bakeing bread, from the 11*o*. to the 27*o*., at 3*s*. 6*d*. per weeke, 7*s*. To payd M^rs. Wren payd for sack, aquavitæ, white wine, and white sugar-candy, for stilling Marabilis; Rennish and white wine for possett drinke for my Lord; fruit for the table and preserving, loafe suger for preserving, glasses and potts, &c., 3*l*. 5*s*. 7*d*.

July, 1666. *Auckland Repaires*.—7*o*. Payd for 6 new swills, 2*s*. 14*o*. Payd Christopher Nelson and William Sheales, carpenters, for worke about the skreenes and arches, posts, &c., in the Lowhall, worke in the greene chamber, making two bedsteeds, a portell and floore in M^r. Blackiston's chamber, and other worke, as per bill, 4*l*. 14*s*. M^r. Van Eersell he payd for orpement to paint with, 2*s*. Payd Ralph Dixon for 2 potts to put paint in for Van Eersell, 3*d*. Payd M^r. William Craddock for painting stufte to Van Eersell, viz^t., gum, indeco, vardegrease, oyle, blew-starch, white-lead, &c., 17*s*. 7*d*.

August, 1666. *Household Expences*.—12*o*. Payd a bill to M^r. Wren for ale fetcht from M^rs. Lever for my Lady, 3*s*. 4*d*.

August, 1666. *Extraordinaryes*.—1*o*. To my Lord for his Offering the first Wednesday fast day, 5*s*. 2*o*. To the poste that brought the printe and papers of the late sea victory*, 2*s*. 6*d*. To James Whistons for tarr barrels for the bone fire, 4*s*. 6*d*. Payd for 3*l*. of gunpowder at bone fire, 4*s*. 6*d*. Given to the trumpeter, drummer, and piper at bone fire, 3*s*. Dd. to M^r. Gerrard upon M^r. Davyson's child's christning day, by my Lord's order, which she gave for your Lordshipp, 3*l*. Given to the poore at Binchester at the christening, 2*s*. 11*o*. Payd James Whiston for cloath and trimeng for a suite and coate to George Richardson, 3*l*. 5*s*. 6*d*. Payd George Richardson a bill he brought me to pay the tayler for making his suite, 7*s*. 6*d*. Payd Tho. Jefferson halfe a yeare's wages as Deputy Keeper of Awickland parke, due at Pentecost last, 3*l*. 14*s*. 6*d*. Payd Tho. Jefferson 3*l*. of thred to mend his netts to get rabbets with, 3*s*. 6*d*. Payd to a woman for 4 burthen of birch to put in chimneys, 1*s*. 6*d*.

August, 1666. *Repaires at Durham*.—16*o*. Payd M^r. Van Eersell

* "All the town," says Pepys, "is full of a victory. By-and-by a letter from Sir W. Coventry tells me that we have the victory. Beat them into the Weelings: had taken two of their great ships; but by the orders of the Generals they are burned. This being, methought, but a poor result after the fighting of two so great fleets. . . . We keep the sea, which denotes a victory, or at least that we are not beaten; but no great matters to brag of, God knows."—Diary, July 29th, 1666. Monk and Rupert had chased the Dutch to their ports, and entered the channel at Schelling with boats and fire-ships, by means of which they burnt two men-of-war and a hundred and fifty merchantmen, besides which they reduced to ashes an unfortified town. De Witt saw this havoc and swore that he would have his revenge. When the Dutch fleet not very long afterwards burnt our ships in the Medway, and lay triumphantly at the Nore, this oath was amply fulfilled.

for him selfe in full for painting the bottome of the great staires, the great gates, and a doore on the walkes, 1^l. 22^o. Payd Geo. Farrow for 10 dayes for him selfe and cart, leading rubbish out of the courtin, and for pible sand for the pavement, and helping Beecroft to fill the holes on the Place-grene where sand was gott, 1^l. 23^o. Payd Abraham Smyth for joyner's worke for flooreing the Gatehouse, makeing a doore, &c., 1^l. 8^s. 3^d.

Assizes: Durham Household Expences.—To the poore a weeke at my Lord's comeing from Durham, 10^s. [August] 16^o. Dd. Tho. Miller to lay out in fruite, 10^s. Given M^rs. Wren she gave M^r. Swinburn's man that brought a basket of fruit, 2^s. 6^d. 21^o. Payd M^r. Ra. Bancks of Stockton for a runlett of 42 quarts Rhenish wine, 2^l. 11^s. 6^d. Dd. more to Thos. Miller to lay out in fruite to account for, 3^s. 2^d. 23^o. Payd Sibald Greene her bill for bread 11 dayes at the Assizes, 3^l. 10^s. Payd Mary Welch for bread for my Lord's Table the same time, 2^l. 5^s. 6^d. Payd M^r. Hubbocke a bill for sacke and clarrett delivered for my Lord's use to the cookes and butler this last Assizes, 9^l. 4^s. 6^d. Payd Jane Slayter for 3 dozen of candles, 15^s.

August, 1666. *Household Expences.*—Payd Tho. Hart for 5 weekes wages for bakeing bread in August, as appeares, at 3^s. 6^d. per weeke, 17^s. 6^d.

August 13^o. *Durham: Extraordinaryes.*—To the poore on the road, 6^d. Payd M^rs. Wren for 5 yards of tabby she payd for, 2^l. Given to the two Judges their fee at the Assizes, 20^l. Payd for two purses to put it in, 8^d. To the two trumpetts at the Assizes, 15^s. Given to the Musicke this Assize, 1^l. Given to a man, a helper, to looke to the Judges' horses, 2^s. 6^d. Payd Hannah Bateman for coffee the Judges had at the Assizes, 2^s. 6^d. Payd M^r. Harryson a bill for lodging the Judges' men at the Assizes, 10^s. Payd Jo. Thompson a bill for glasses, potts, chamber-potts, corkes, basons, trenchers, &c., 2^l. Given Tho. Simpson for helping to attend at the Assizes, 5^s. Payd Lancelot Tayler the pewterer's bill for loane of pewter, 5^s. Payd Tho. Jackson for makeing lathes for a large bedstead where my Lady Gerrard lyes, 2^s. 4^d. Given Jo. French a tayler, for putting in buckerum teasters, 1^s. Payd M^r. Wren he payd for 3 mapps, and payd to labourers for helping in with goods and setting them up, 3^s. Given the 5 drumers at the Assizes, 5^s. Payd for tarr barrells at the bone fire at Durham, and tarr, 4^s. 8^d. Given M^r. Spectall Foster's* made that brought 6 partridg a present, 1^s. To Darlington foot-post that brought letters to Durham about

* No doubt Pexall Forster, of the city of Durham, gent., who married Dorothy, daughter of Tobias Blakiston, of Newton, and niece by marriage to Bishop Cosin. His son, Pexall Forster, became Vicar of St. Oswald's, in Durham, in 1690. Pexall Forster, the father, appears, from an entry in Jacob Bee's Diary, to have ended his days in debt and difficulty. "M^r. Pexall Forster, senior, departed this life in Durham gaole, ye. 28th. day of July, a^o. 1691."—Cf. Surtees' Hist. Durh. iv. p. 152.

the Quakers, 2^s. Given the poore in the goale, 5^s. Payd George Richardson for getting 9 sirplasses washed, 4^s. 6^d. Given to the poore on the road as my Lord returned from the Assizes, 1^s. Given the Deane's butler for helping in the buttry at the Assizes, 5^s. Payd for 3 horsehires for bringing servants from Durham to Awickland, and waiteing 2 dayes before, 6^s.

Apriill, 1667.—3^o. Given my Lord to give the workmen at the new Chancery's foundation stone laying, 5^s. 5^o. Payd the poll money for the household famly, 14^l. 3^s. Payd Sibald Greene for 15 pecks of chizell * from 15^o. Feb. to the 6^o. Apriill, 5^s. To Mr. Thomas Blackiston to cleere his quarter's sallary at Lady-day last, 1^l. Payd Hester Peacocke for new lade eggs for my Lady since Shrove tyde, 9^s. 6^d. To the poore at Church at Mr. Rushe's funeral, 4^l. 2^s. Payd the ringers at the funeral, 20^s. The knell, 2^s. For the grave, 6^s. 8^d. Laying downe the tomb-stone, 3^s. 4^d.

Apriill. *Extraordinaryes*.—Dd. my Lord for his offering, Easter day, 10^s. Payd Jo. Wharton for dressing a hatt for my Lord, 4^s. Given Mr. Elias Smyth for the Quire at Mr. Rushe's buriall, 2^l. Given Mr. Greene, the Sacrist, a fee due to him at that buriall, 3^s. 4^d. Payd Mr. John Hall for 3 yards of broad cloth for John kitchin boy, 18^s, and to John French to buy triming, and for makeing them, 7^s. 8^d, to be allowed in his wages, in all, besides his poll, 1^l. 5^s. 8^d. 17^o. Payd Mr^s. Wrenn she layd out for rosemary all this winter, 2^s. Payd Mr^s. Browne for 50^{lb}. and $\frac{1}{2}$ of biskett at Mr. Rushe's funeral, at 15^d. per pound, 3^l. 3^s. Payd Mr^s. Sheffield for 55^{lb}. more of biskett at the same rate, for the same use, 3^l. 8^s. 6^d. Payd Geo. Cowper the Apothecarie's 2 bills for my Lord, 5^l. Payd Mr^s. Harryson's bill for wine for my Lord's possett drinkes since Feb. 9^o, 15^s. Payd Ann Walker, keeper of Mr. Rush, while he was sick, over and above what he gave her, 10^s. Payd her more for threed and makeing 22 rubbers for the kitchin, 8^d. Payd Mr^s. Wrenn for 2 quarts of Marabilis bought for my Lord at London, which my Lady Gerrard payd for, 16^s. Payd Sara Walton a bill for 9 glasses delivered to Wm. Bowes at Sessions, 7^s. 6^d. Payd Mr. Maier for mending and souldering a silver tankard which was broke in the handle, which my Lady put to him from Wm. Bowes, 2^s. 6^d.

Apriill, 1667. *Durham Repaires*.—Payd James Hull a bill for makeing Mr. Rushe's coffin, and severall worke at Castle, 1^l. 2^s. 6^d. Payd Wm. Dixon, the whitesmyth, a bill for rings, staples, drawers, a weather-cocke for the gate-house, mending locks and keyes, and severall other workes, as per bill, 2^l. 10^s. 6^d.

Apriill, 1667. *Extraordinaryes*.—Payd Wm. Johnson for harth-money for Durham Castle for halfe a yeare, ending Ladyday last, 1^l. 2^s. Payd Ned footman and Mouns^r. Laville they gave to the prisoners in the goale, and to a poore man, by my Lord's order, 1^s. 2^d.

* A North-country term for the coarsest kind of bran.

April, 1667. *Household Expences.*—Payd Bryan Burletson for 3 load of oates for the stables, 18^s. Payd Mary Welch for rowles this weeke, 10^s. 6^d. Payd Sibald Greene for bread this weeke, 1^l. 3^s. 30^d. Payd M^r. Fisher a bill for 18 neats' tongues left then in the Castle, bought at Newcastle, 1^l. 7^s.

May, 1667. *Durham Household Expence.*—24^o. Payd Jo. Allowby, the cooke, this weeke's bill in full, 4^l. 8^s. 4^d. Payd M^r. Wrenn for 3^{ll}. of biskett had at severall times in my Lord's chamber, when gentlewomen was there, 3^s. 9^d. Payd Mary Wright a bill for ale, chickens, suger, and severall other things she bought for the children before my Lord came to Awickland, 6^s.

May, 1667. *Repaires: Durham.*—6^o. Payd John Usher, labourer, for 12 dayes labouring worke with M^r. Forder in the mote, about setting pease, &c., 10^s. 24^o. Payd Wm. Heavyside for halfe a daye's worke for putting in the pluggs for hanging the pikes on at the end of the hall, 8^d.

Awickland Repaires.—Payd the pavers off their bill for paving 258 yards in the out court there, at 2¹/₂d. per yard, which came to 2^{ll}. 13^s. 9^d., whereof received 14^s., soe payd to cleere now, 1^l. 19^s. 9^d. Payd Fathy Conyers for 5 dayes gathering stones at the river for the pavers, 2^s. 1^d. Payd Nich. Rowell, playsterer, for whitening the kitchin, scullery, and the roome behind the kitchin, 1^l. 5^s. To him for whitening the roome at the end of the gallery, 3^s.

May, 1667. *Extraordinaryes.*—7^o. Given my Lady Burton's boy that brought a present to my Lord, a quarter of kid, 1^s. 9^o. To a poore seaman, that had been prisoner in Holland, goeing for Ireland, 1^s. 6^d. 16^o. Given to the laundresse before Mouns^r. for washing my Lord's lining for 2 monthes, 2^s. 6^d. 19^o. Given to 3 poore old men comeing from Church, 6^d. 21^o. Given to 2 poore sick seamen discharged aboard the Niteingale friggett at Brunt Island, haveing good passes and certificatts of their service presented for their pay, 1^s. 25^o. For a box brought from London with the liveryes, a hatt for my Lord, &c., weighing 6 stone, and for bringing it from M^r. Stephen Thompson's, 14^s. 4^d. 26^o. Dd. to [his] Lordshipp for his Offering, Whitsunday, 5^s. 29^o. Given the prisoners in the goale in little M^r. Gilbert Gerrard's name, by my Lord's order, 10^s. Payd M^r. Forder he layd out to gett and borrow a wheele for the coach when it broke, and a man to carry the wheele to the coach, 1^s. Payd M^r. Stapylton he payd for the Acts of Parlement for the last Session, 4^s.

June, 1667. *Extraordinaryes.*—2^o. Dd. to my Lord for his offering upon Trinaty Sunday, at the ordination, 5^s. Given John Langstaffe to give the workemen, by my Lord's order, 10^s. Given the poore prisoners at my Lord's comeing from Awickland, 5^s. Given a poore lame man, by my Lord's order, that is to be in the Hospital, 1^s. Given the poore on the road, 1^s. 10^o. To my Lady Burton's nurse, by my Lord's order, 5^s. 11^o. Given to the poore at Woolsingham,

10^s. To the Deane's* cooke and butler there, 5^s. Given more to the poore there, 1^s. 16^o. Sunday:—Given for my Lord for a breefe at the Chappell doore, 2^s. 6^d. To the poore, goeing and coming from Durham, 2^s. To Mathew Heavyside riding a light horse on Bellassheads, 2^s. 6^d. Payd Mary Brigham for 32 weekes helping in the kitchin and scullery, being all the time my Lord was at Durham, from 23 Octob. to the 3 June, at 1^s. per weeke, 1^l. 12^s. Payd M^r. Dent, the Apothecary, in part of his 9th. 14^s. bill for M^r. Rush, 5^s. 24^o. Payd James Symeson for washing 7 sirplasses, 3^s. 6^d. To Mⁿ. Francis Hutton's† mayd, by my Lord's order, 1^s. To my Lady Burton's nurse, by my Lord's order, 1^s. 26^o. Given to little M^r. Gilbert to give the workemen at Awckland Hospitall, by my Lord's order, 1^s. Payd John Browne for makeing a new sett of coach wheeles for his Lordshipp's coach, 3^l^l. Payd Edward Stott for cords, for hinges, bed-cords, packing cords, and for blew and yellow ropes for the Great hall at Durham, which M^r. Wren had, 1^l. 7^s. 2^d. Payd Wm. Hutchinson a bill for 2 rubbers, a black box, and a hand-candlestick, 4^s. 2^d. Payd for an Alminacke I had of M^r. Hutchinson for my Master the last Christmas, 9^d. 28^o. Payd Hen. Hedley's bill for 17 dayes threshing, at 8^d. per day, 11^s. 4^d. Payd Mary Welch for 3 dayes rowles, ending 3^d. June when we left Durham, 2^s. 8^d. Payd M^r. Hubbock all his bills passed in March, Aprill, and May (deducting the 4th. formerly placed in this booke for wine for M^r. Rush's funerall), 34th. 17^s. 8^d. 21^o. Payd Jo. Allowby the Cooke's bill this weeke, 3^l^l. 11^s. 10^d.

Household Expences.—June 28^o. Payd Thomas Hatter he layd out for a stick of wax, 4^d.; and for a horse show upon a journey, 4^d.

June, 1667. *Durham Repaires.*—19^o. Payd a bill for 8 barrells of lamb blacke for Durham hall, 16^s. 26^o. Payd Wm. Pearson's bill for 32 bolls of lime use at the orchard, battlement, mount, gallery end, &c., 13^s. 4^d.

June, 1667. *Awckland Repaires.*—22^o. To the workemen to drinke at Hospitall by my Lord's order, 1^s.

June. *Extraordinaryes.*—Payd Mary Wright's bill she payd for fustick to rub the roomes, birkes, and whitening cloath, 1^s. 10^d. 29^o. Payd Ann Wilson and Margaret Wilson for 16 dayes weeding in the orchard to this day, at 4^d. per day, 5^s. 4^d. Payd M^{rs}. Wren a bill for hollands, lace, orenges, lemons, and 2 earthen potts; the holland for caps for my Lord, 13^s. 7^d. Payd M^{rs}. Wren a quarter's wages due the 24^o. instant, allowing 9^s. for her poll, 1^l. 11^s. Given M^r. Wren in full to cleere his quarter's wages, due 24^o. instant, he haveing allowed 1^l. in part received in Aprill, and 9^s. poll money; soe received in full to cleere his quarter, 11^s. Payd M^{rs}. Wren for milk,

* Dean Carleton, who was then Rector of Wolsingham.

† Granddaughter of Bishop Cosin, being the daughter of Lady Burton by her first marriage.—See *ante*, p. 28, *note*.

creame, cheese, and cheesecakes for my Lord, 3^s. To the poore at Durham Castle, 2^s. 6^d. To the prisoners in Durham goale, 2^s. 6^d. To the poore on the roade, goeing and comeing to Durham, 1^s. 6^d. Payd Tho. Babb, the groome, he payd for 3 hired horses to bring servants from Durham to Awickland, 4^s. 6^d. Payd him more he payd a boy that went with the litle carriage, 6^d. Payd him more for a horsehire he payd at the muster on Bellas heads, 1^s. 6^d. Payd to Mrs. Blackett for the tassell for the great rope in Durham hall, 4^s.

June, 1667. *Household Expences.*—30^o. Payd Mr. John Collinwood a bill for 12 bushells of wheat, at 4^s. per bushell, 2^{li}. 8^s. Payd Francis Goundry for 2 bushells of Cleaveland wheat, 10^s. Payd Jo. Widdowfield for 4 threave of wheat battins for the coachhorses, 5^s.

June, 1667. *Extraordinaryes.*—Payd Thos. Baynbrigg, a tayler, for making the 4 new livery suits, 1^l. 16^s. Payd Thos. Dowthwaite a bill for showing [shoeing] the oxen, 5^s. Given a poore old man travaleing from Yorke to Scotland with a passe, 6^d.

July, 1667. *Extraordinaryes.*—5^o. Given the poore at 2 places on the road at my Lord's comeing to Durham, 1^s. 4^d. 6^o. Given to two severall companyes of poore people at my Lord's comeing from prayers at the Abbey*, 1^s. 7^d. Given my Lord for his offering the first Sunday in July, 5^s. To Mathew Snyth, a boy rideing on one of the budgett horses† from Awickland when my Lady came, 6^d. Payd John Hart, the baker, 5 weekes and 3 dayes wages, at 3^s. per weeke, which he baked at Awickland while my Lord was there, and my Lady, 16^s. 11^d. Payd John Langstaffe, the brewer, for a quarter and 10 weekes wages, from Candlemas to this day, and cleared and discharged, 2^{li}. 12^s. Payd Apleby her quarter's wages, and cleared with her from Ladyday last to Midsummer, deducting 2^s. 6^d. I lent her, and 4^s. for her poll money, 11^s. Payd Dorothy Burnopp, scullery mayd, a quarter and 2 months' wages from October to Ladyday last, 1^l. 7^s. 6^d.

July, 1667. *Household Expences.*—5^o. Payd Jo. Allowby the cooke's bill this week, 4^{li}. 11^s. 8^d. Payd Rich. Pinckney's bill for

* When the Bishops of Durham went to prayers at the Cathedral their progress thither from the Castle, as also their return, was a matter of some state and ceremony. The Editor well remembers seeing Bishop Van-Mildert, the last Count Palatine, walking in procession from the Castle to the Cathedral. His mace-bearer went first. Then followed his Secretary, in full dress, hat in hand, immediately preceding the Bishop, who was attended by a Chaplain on either hand in full canonicals. The train of the Prince-Bishop was borne by his gentleman, and four footmen, in purple liveries, brought up the rear. All were bare-headed except the Bishop. This may seem a trifling record, but as a thing which will never again be seen, it is perhaps not altogether unworthy to be mentioned. Bishop Van-Mildert was probably continuing a custom which had been handed down, by one Bishop after another, from Cosin's time, who himself would be careful to reproduce, in the minutest particulars, all that he had seen practised by the Bishops of Durham in days anterior to the Great Rebellion.

† Horses that carried the baggage—*pack horses*.

wine this weeke, 16^s. Payd James Whiston's bill for grocery this weeke to the cooke and butler, 12^s. 3^d. Payd Mathew Walton the butcher's bill this weeke, 7^l. 17^s. 1^d. Payd M^r. Moorecroft a bill for a bowle of mault, and cheyney [? *China root*] 2 ounces, 10^s.

July, 1667. *Extraordinaryes*.—11^o. Payd M^r. Wren a bill she payd washing my Lord's damask linnen, and for some bittany, 3^s. Payd M^r. Wren for firrett ribbin she bought for my Lord's use, 2^s. 8^d. Payd Alderman John Hall a bill for purpall coloured casey for coates for my Lady Gerrard's coachman and cartman, 1^l. 6^s. 10^d. To the tayler's, the same, bill for makeing these 2 coates, 4^s. Payd Tho. Rich, the coachman, a bill for his, the coachhorses, and the rest of the men's charges at Newcastle, with the Earl of Carlyle*, grease, broomes, whip-cord, harters, and clouts for the coach, 1^l. 3^s. 2^d. Payd John Launge for a sumpter horse bought by M^r. Stapylton, 9^l. 10^s. Payd Thomas Finch, the coachman's helper, a quarter's wages from Ladyday last to Midsummer, allowing 5^s. for poll money, 15^s. Payd Wm. Sydebottome for sweeping M^r. Davenport's chimney, 6^d. Payd Thomas Miller, the gardiner at Durham, for keeping the gardins, $\frac{1}{2}$ a yeare's wage due at Pentecost last, 1^l. Payd Lancelot Tayler a bill for severall things, as a bason, 3 pewter potts, 2 porringers, and mending pewter, 11^s. 6^d. Payd Robt. Johnson, the carrier, a bill for carrying lining between Durham and Awekland, 8^s. 6^d.

July, 1667. *Durham Repaires*.—10^o. Payd John Bowy for 4^l. of white lead for Durham hall, 2^s. Payd Gregory Welch, the porter, M^r. Chilton's bill for 8 barrels of lamblacke for Durham hall more, 16^s.

July, 1667. *Extraordinaryes*.—11^o. Payd M^r. George Hodshon a bill for triming for the liveryes, and the children's cloaths, and cloaths, &c., which M^r. Wren had, 10^l. Given the prisoners in the goale, 10^s. 29^d. Payd M^r. Foorder a bill for severall disbursements with my Lord, as to the poore, my Lord Chanceler's porter, water-hire to Lambeth and back againe, &c., 8^s. 6^d. Given to the poore at my Lord's comeing away, by his Lordshipp's order, 10^s. Payd for 4 new hatts, and 4 paire of shooes, for the 4 new liveryes, 3^l. To myself 3 quarters' wages, ending 26th. instant, 3^l. 15^s.

July, 1667. *Household Expences*.—12^o. Payd John Allowby the Cooke's bill this weeke, 3^l. 6^s. 1^d.

Disbursements on my Lord's journey to London, beginning Fryday, 12^o. July, 1667.

12^o. Given the poore at Ferryhill, 1^s. To the poore at Great

* Charles Howard, son of Sir William Howard, who was a grandson of Lord William Howard, the third son of Thomas, fourth Duke of Norfolk. He was created on the 21st April, 1661, Baron Dacre of Gilsland, Viscount Howard of Morpeth, and Earl of Carlisle. The Earl married Ann, daughter of Lord Howard of Escrick, and died 24th July, 1686.

Aickley, 6^d. To the poore at Cotam Mundevill, 1^s. To a poore man on the road, 2^d. Payd for sope at Nesham where the coach first fired, 6^d. Payd for drink at Smeeton with Mr. Wharton, 1^s. To the poore there, 4^d. Payd for grease when the coach second time fired, 6^d.

North Allerton.—Payd Mrs. Wilson the house bill for meate, 2^l. 1^s. 6^d. Payd her bill for the coachhorses, 13^s. 7^d. Payd her bill for the saddle horses, 15^s. Payd for 6 horses at Hugh Finche's that night, 6^s. Given his oastler, 1^s. Given to the mayds and oastlers at Mrs. Wilson's, 5^s. Given the poore there, 5^s. Given to the Ringers there, 2^s. 6^d. Payd for mending my Lord's coach, &c., 2^s. 6^d.

Wetherby, 2 nights.—13^o. & 14^o. Given the poore at Mr. Ward's where my Lord drunke, 1^s. To the poore neere Topliffe, 6^d. Payd the reckoning at Burrowbriggs, 5^s. 6^d. To the poore there, 1^s. 2^d. To the poore betweene Burrowbriggs and Wetherby, 6^d. Given Sr. Maliverer's* keeper that brought my Lord venison, 5^s.

Wetherby.—Payd the house bills for 2 nights and dayes, 4^l. 5^s. 10^d. Payd the stable bill for all the horses there, and a lock grease, &c., 3^l. 10^s. 4^d. Given the mayds and oastlers there, 5^s. Payd for mending the carriage there, 2^s. 6^d. To the poore there, 2^s. 6^d. To a saddler there, 6^d. Payd for pins at Abberford for the children, 6^d.

Ferrybriggs.—Payd the house bill for meate there, 11^s. 6^d. Payd for hay and oates there, 6^s. 6^d. Given the oastlers there, 1^s. Given to the poore at Robin hood's well and severall other places to Doncaster, 2^s.

Doncaster.—15^o. Payd Mrs. Hunt's bill for dyett, 2^l. 9^s. 5^d. Payd the coachhorses bill there, 13^s. 10^d. Payd for a dish of flounders there, forgotten in the bill, 1^s. 6^d. Payd the saddle horses bill there, 1^l. 6^s. 10^d. Given the mayds and oastlers there, 5^s. Given the poore there, 2^s. Given the poore on the road at severall places, 2^s. 4^d.

Eyle pye house.—For 3 Eele pyes, 2^s. 6^d. For drinke for the coach horses there, 3^s. 6^d. For bread, beere, and bote ale there, 1^s. 2^d.

Newarke.—16^o. Payd the house bill there, 3^l. 4^s. 10^d. Payd the coach horses bill there, 13^s. 6^d. Payd the saddle horses bill there, 1^l. 1^s. 4^d. Given the poore there, 2^s. Given the mayds and oastlers, 5^s. To the poore on the road at severall places, 1^s. 10^d.

Coulsworth.—For drinke, butter, beere, bread, cheese, 5^s. 6^d. Payd for a letter there to Durham, 3^d. Payd for Grantham whetstones, 1^s.

Summe, 20^l. 11^s. 6^d.

* Sir Richard Mauleverer, the second baronet, of Allerton-Mauleverer, co. York, a gentleman of the Privy Chamber. He married Anne, daughter of Sir Henry Clark, by whom he had a son and successor, Sir Thomas Mauleverer, who married Katherine, daughter and heiress of Sir Miles Stapylton, of Wighill, Kut.

Stamford.—17^o. Payd the house bill there, 3^l. 2^s. 2^d. Payd the coach horses bill there, 16^s. 8^d. Payd the groome's bill there, 1^l. 0^s. 1^d. Given the mayds and oastlers there, 5^s. Given the poore there, 2^s. Payd a smyth there, 1^s. 6^d. For a pinte of sacke to the coachman, 1^s. For $\frac{1}{2}$ a pinte of wine to one of the mayds, 3^d. Payd for 6 rowles to carry with my Lord, 6^d.

Stilton.—Payd for my Lord's coach and horses and saddle horses at the barr, 1^s. 6^d. Payd for the carriage and 2 horses more, 10^d. Payd the house bill there, 1^l. 1^s. Payd the stable bill for all the horses, 10^s. 1^d. Given a poore man there, 6^d. Given to the oastlers there, 1^s. *

Bugdon.—18^o. Payd the house bill there, 2^l. 2^s. 2^d. Payd the coach horses bill there, 17^s. 10^d. Payd the saddle and carriage horses bill, 1^l. 1^s. 4^d. To the mayd and oastlers there, 5^s. Given to the poore there, 1^s. 6^d. Payd afterwards at our comeing away for butter, bread, cheese, milke, and for a napkin, 2^s. 6^d. Payd the reckening at Baldacke for bread, beere, cherries, &c., 2^s. 6^d. Given the poore there, 8^d.

Stevenage.—Payd the house bill there, 2^l. 7^s. 9^d. Payd the coach horses bill there, 15^s. 2^d. Payd the saddle horses bill, 19^s. 4^d. Given the mayds and oastlers there, 5^s. Given the poore there, 1^s. 4^d.

Summe, 16^l. 5^s. 2^d.

Barnett.—Payd for hay, oates, beanes, &c., for all the horses there, 7^s. 6^d. To the poore there, 6^d. To a poore crippe in Holburne, 6^d. [In marg. 42^l. 16^s. 1^d.]*

Servants allowances for drink money at 6^d. per day, and the coachman 1^s. per day, and 5^s. a peece allowed for the carriage of each of theire cloathes.

To Mr. Flower, chaplaine, 9^s. 6^d. To Mr. Forder, 9^s. 6^d. To Mouns^r. Laville, 9^s. 6^d. To Ra: Fetherstonhalgh, 9^s. 6^d. To Mr. Wrenn, 9^s. 6^d. To Francis Forcer, 9^s. 6^d. To Geo. Richardson, 9^s. 6^d. To Tho. Rich, the coachman, 13^s. 6^d. To the groome,

* Travelling was equally tedious a century after this. Witness the following extract from the pocket-book of a lady connected with the county of Durham, which shows the time occupied in a journey from London to Durham in 1772. What a marvellous contrast does 1872 present!—“1772, June 26. Set out on our journey: lay at Mrs. Bowes'. 27th. Breakfasted at Mrs. Bowes'. Stop'd for our horses at Hitcham. Dined at Eton. Lay at Stilton. 28th. Sunday. Breakfasted at Stamford, where went to church. Dined and lay at Colstworth. 29th. Breakfasted at Grantham. Dined at Newark. Lay at Carlton. 30th. Breakfasted at Barnby More. Dined at Doncaster. Lay at Ferry Bridge. July 1. Staid breakfast at Ferry Bridge. Dined at Wetherby. Lay at Borough Bridge. 2^d. Breakfasted at Topcliffe. Dined at Northallerton. Lay at Darlington. 3^d. Dined at Durham. Sup'd at the Deanery. 4th. Breakfasted at Newton. Came to dinner at Greencroft.”

9^s. 6^d. To the footman, 9^s. 6^d. To the coachman's helper, 9^s. 6^d. To the postillion, 9^s. 6^d. To Jo: Allowby the cooke, 3 dayes to Wetherby, 1^s. 6^d. To M^r. Stapylton's man 1 daye to North Allerton, 6^d. Payd for the carryage of a box with the account booke and papers, 4^s. 6^d. *Summe*, 6^l. 13^s.

July, 1667.—Payd for an axletree and bolt for my Lord's coach at Ferrybrigs, 9^s. Payd Tho. Finch a bill for grease and clouts for the carryage and a locke for it, mending bridles, &c., 5^s. 9^d. Payd Jo. Terry for bringing up Tho. Finch in his coach from Doncaster, 1^l. Payd a bill for the saddle horses charges 2 dayes and 2 nights at M^r. Baxter's in London at livery, 1^l. 15^s. 10^d. Payd Tho. Babb a bill for boyes ryding before the carryage, and for disbursements for bateing betweene Durham and London, 1^l. 4^s.

August, 1667. *Board wages for 14 dayes from the 27^o. July to the 11^o. August.*—To M^r. Forder, Mouns^r. Laville, Ra: Fetherston and coachman, 2^l. 16^s. To the groome, 10 dayes, 9^s. To the postillion, 12^s. To the footman, 12^s. To the helper, 10^s. Dd. my Lady Gerrard for 2 weekes ending 3 August, which her Ladyshipp must tell me how to place to account, 12^l. Payd Mouns^r. Lavill he payd postage for 3 letters for my Lord, 1^s. 9^d. Payd for a stick of wax for my Lord, 6^d. Payd for inck for my Lord, 3^d. Payd for 3 weekes washing of my Lord's lining on the road at London, 3^s. Payd M^r. Crosse for 8 horses grasse 11 nights from the 22^o. July to the 3^o. August at 7^d. a peece day and night, 2^l. 11^s. 4^d. Given to a man that looked to them in the ground, 1^s. 8^d. Payd M^r. Forder a noate of money layd out by him, viz^t. To a poore man at Parliament without armes, 4^d. Att Westminster Church doore, 6^d. To my Lord of Northumber^land's porter, 1^s. At my Lord of Gloster's doore, 6^d. To my Lord Chanceller's groome of the chambers, 1^s. To my Lord Chanceller's porter, 1^s. Payd for 8 tresses of hay for the saddle horses the time they were upp before they were sent away, 12^s. Payd for 6 tresses of straw for them, 3^s. Payd for the stable for them, 8^s. 5^o. Dd. the groome to beare his and the horses charges, which he is to account for, 6^l. Payd for 4 nights hay at Castle for 1 horse, 3^s. 4^d. Payd for the groome's lodging at Castle 2 weekes, 4^s. 6^o. Dd. the coachman to buy hay, and to account for, 2^l. To my charges and horses too and from Tunbridge, 2^l. 6^d. Payd for 2 oz. of tobacco for my master, 1^s. 6^d. Given a porter to carry it and a letter another time into Southwarke, 1^s. 6^d. Given a porter to carry a letter with a box with pills to Southwarke, 1^s. Paid for two coach-hires, one at the fetching the goods from Criplegate, the other at fetching money from Alderman Backwell, from Gressam College, 3^s. 10^o. Dd. my Lady Gerrard one weeke's board wages for my Lord and his famyly and for the house ending 9 August, 5^l. Given the poore at the Temple the first day my Lord dyned there, by my master, 6^d. For paper to write on, 2^d. Payd M^r. Flower he payd for 5 letters for my Lord at severall tymes, 1^s. 6^d. 16^o. Payd my Lady Gerrard

her weeke's allowance for this weeke ending this day to Geō. Richardson, 5^l. Payd Tho. Rich, coachman, the remainder of all hay and straw bought by him for 4 weeke's ending this day, besides what Mr. Newberry bought, his bill being 8^l. 8^s. of which received by him formerly 2^l., soe received more, 6^l. 8^s.

August, 1667. 16^o. Payd Mouns^r. Jo. Forcee for a new paire of bootes and translateing* a paire for my Lord, 1^l. 10^s. Payd for my lodgning for one month from the 19^o. July to the 17^o. August, 16^o. Payd Mr. Flower for 2 packetts of letters and one duble one for my Lord, 2^s. 6^d. Payd Mr. Forder he payd to watermen to Lambeth and back againe with my Lord, 2^s. To him given a poore man at Lambeth Bridge, 3^d. To him given the porter at the Bishopp of Chichester's, 6^d.

August, 1667. *London. Disbursements.*—24^o. To the porter for a letter sent to Mr. Stapylton with Proclamations, 1^s. 6^d. 25^o. To Mr. Foorder given the poore at my Lord's doore, 4^s. To him given a poore man at Whitehall gate, 2^d. To him layd out for ale and cheese-cakes at Chelsey for the children, 1^s. 26^o. To Mr. Flower for a letter for my Lord, 3^d. 27^o. To the porter for a letter sent to Mr. Stapylton, 3^d. 28^o. To the porter for 2 letters from Mr. Davenport and Mr. Stapylton to my Lord, 6^d. 29^o. To Mr. Forder given the poore at the Bishopp of Rochester's, 6^d. To Mouns^r. Lavill washing my Lord's lining 3 weeke's from the 2^d. August to the 23^o., 3^s. 8^d.

Sept. 1667. *Disbursements. Extraordinaryes.*—1^o. To my Lord to give for his offering at the consecration of my Lord Chancellor's chappell†, 1^l. To Mr. Forder, given my Lord Chancellor's porter, 1^l. To him given the poore there, 6^d. 5^o. To Mr. Forder given the watermen too and from Lambeth with my Lord, 2^s. To him given my Lord Canterbury's porter, 1^s. For a quire of paper for my Lord, 8^d. For a quire of paper for myselfe, 6^d. 6^o. Payd Mr. Forder for 2 letters from Durham for my Lord, whereof one a packett, 1^s. 7^o. Payd for a new hatt for my Lord, 5^l. 8^s.‡ To Ned for 3 yards of match, 6^d. To a poore man lame at my Lord's doore, 2^d. For beere on the road to Winsor, 2^d. 9^o. Given Dr. Child at Winsor to distribute in that Quire, 1^l. Given Dr. Durell's cooke and mayd at Winsor, 10^s. Given the gaurd there, 5^s. Payd there for 7 coach horses' hay 2 nights, at 8^d. per night a peece, 9^s. 4^d. Payd for 6 bushells of oates at 2^s. 8^d. per bushell, and 5 pecks of beanes, 6^s. 3^d. 1^l. 2^s. 3^d. Payd for one saddle horse's hay there, 1^s. 4^d. Payd for 3 pecks of oates for him, 2^s. Payd for greasing the coch there, 6^d.

* *Translating*, as applied to a pair of boots, means *cobbling* them. *Translatoe* is a term still used in the North for a cobbler.—Cf. Brockett's *Glossary*.

† The chapel of Clarendon House, the stately residence built by Lord Clarendon. It was situated where Albemarle Street now is.

‡ This was probably a beaver hat, which at that time was a costly article. Pepys records in his diary (June 27th, 1661) the price which he paid for one:—"This day Mr. Holden sent me a bever, which cost me 4^l. 5^s."

For butter and vinegar for the horse's feet, 2^d. Given the oastler and chambermayd there, 2^s. Given the poore at Winsor, 2^s. 8^d. Given Dr. Browne's butler, cooke, and boy, 5^s. To his man that sett us to Coledbrok, 1^s. For a pint of sacke at Branford, 1^s. Given Dr. Floyd's* mayd that wayted on Mr. Gilbert, 2^s. 6^d.

Sept. 1667. *London*.—17^o. Payd Mr. Clay for coach-house, stable roome, and lodging, from the 15th. July to the 2^d. Sept., being 7 weekes at 12^s. per weeke, 4^l. 4^s.

Sept. 1667. *London*. *Extra Disbursements*.—7^o. Payd Mary Bayes 2 bills for washing my Lord's lining, 2 weekes ending then, 2^s. 7^d. 11^o. Lent Mr. Forder goeing to Mr. Cozens, 2^s. To my Lady Gerard she gave my Lord Chaneellor's man that brought my Lord venison, 5^s. To my Lord Gerrard's servant that brought a present of venison to my Lord, 5^s. To Mr. Forder he gave the Bishop of Salisburye's porter and the poore, 1^s. 6^d. 15^o. To Mr. Forder given my Lord Chancellor's porter, 1^s. 16^o. Payd for my Ladye Gerrard's children's cloathes, 10^l. To the children by my Lord for faireings, 1^l. 17^o. To Mr. Forder for booke of the Artickles of Peace, 1^s. 19^o. Payd Jo. Sturt, woodmonger, to his servant Walter Evans for 2000 billets, 2^l. 4^s; and for 200 faggetts, 1^l. 4^s; and for laying them downe, 1^s; in all, 3^l. 9^s. To 2 porters that helped in with the faggetts, 2^s. 2^d. Payd for large paper to write Questions on, 2^d. Payd Mr. Forder he gave the poore man the 19^o. 2^d. For pens and incke, 3^d. For a booke for my Lord Mr. Flower payd, 1^s. 4^d. 26^o. Payd for a new hatt case for my Lord, 9^s. Payd for a quire of paper for my Lord, 8^d. Payd for sand for my Lord's sand-box, 2^d.

Buttrie dayly expences.

Febr.	Bread	Wh: Wine		Sack	
		Qts.	p.	Q's.	p.
21	.. 3 6				
22	.. 4 ..	4	0	0	1
23	.. 3 6	—	—	—	—
24	.. 4 6	2	0	—	—
25	.. 4 ..	3	0	1	0

* Canon of Windsor. See *ante*, p. 229, *note*.

XIV.—SERIES OF AGREEMENTS RELATING TO THE RESTORATIONS
EFFECTED BY BISHOP COSIN IN THE CASTLES OF DURHAM AND
AUCKLAND.

[Mickleton MSS. xx. 69.]

1. Articles of Agreement made and concluded the twenty day of November 1661, betweene John Farrer of the city of Durham, gentleman, for and one the behalfe of the Right Reverend Father in God John, Lord Bishopp of Durham, on the one parte, and William Ridley of Elvett, in or nigh the said city, in the county of Durham, plaisterer, on the other parte, as followeth:—

In primis, the said William Ridley shall lath, plaister and seale all and every the roomes and chambers in the Castle of Durham, and the severall walles thereof, in such parts and places as* shall be needfull at the discretion and appointment of the said John Farrer, under such consideration, rates and wages, as are hereafter expressed, *viz.* for upper sealing of the said severall roomes and chambers where the same shall be needfull and convenient to be done, the rate of eleaven shillings the roode, and for the walles playstring after the rate of seaven shillings the roode, the same to be paid from time to time to the said William Ridley according to the proportion of worke done, or to be done, by him on that behalfe.

Item, the said John Farrer shall pay and satisfy the said William Ridley the severall and respective rates and wages above mentioned for the said worke, and at such times as the same shall become due and payable, provided the said worke to be done by the said William Ridley be well and substantially performed, according to the intent and true meaninge of the parties to these presents [who] have interchangeably sett to there hands and seales the day and yeare first above written.

WILLIAM RIDLEY.

[Mickleton MSS. xx. 62.]

2. Articles of Agreement intended, concluded, and fully agreed upon the thirtieth day of December in the fourteenth year of the raigne of our soveraigne Lord Charles the Second, &c. Between the Right Reverend Father in God, John, by Divine Providence Lord Bishopp of Durham, on the one part, and Nicholas Green and William Lamb, of the City of Durham, glasiers, Matthew Browne and John Arrundell, of Bishopp Auckland in the same county, glasiers, on the other partie.

In primis. It is agreed that the said Nicholas Green, William Lamb, Matthew Brown and John Arrundell, shall glase all the

windows belonging to the Chappell within the Castle of Bishopp Auckland, and as many windows in the upper and lower hall and staire-case there, as the said Reverend Father shall appoint with blew glasse and white glasse, according to the forme and patterne already agreed upon between the said parties, as doth and may appeare by one of the lesser east windows now placed in the Chappell abovesaid.

Item. They the said Nicholas Green, William Lamb, Matthew Browne, and John Arrundell, doth covenant to glase all the tracerry worke belonging to all the windows aforesaid in such forme and order as shall hereafter be chosen and approved by the said Reverend Father with white and blew glasse the blew in the whole tracerry worke not exceeding one-fourth part (or thereabouts), and to finde and provide all white glasse and blew glasse both of them every way as cleare and good as is already placed in the lesser east window aforesaid; as also to finde all lead and solder, cementing and pointing, with all other materialls, and to place all the glasse in the said windows duely fitted to the just proportion thereof, fixed with due bands and tyes, in order thereunto belonging.

Item. It is further agreed upon that they the said glasiers shall and will sufficiently performe the worke aforesaid cleanly and artificially, strongly and well made, without any cracks, broken or disorderly pieces therein, at or before the first day of August next.

Item. And the said Reverend Father for himselfe doth hereby promise and agree to pay unto the glasiers aforesaid nine pence halfe penny per foot for every foot that shall be wrought and set upp both in the square lights and tracerry in the windows aforesaid at four equall payments, vizt. the first payment when one-fourth part of the said worke is made, the second when halfe the worke is done, the third payment when thre quarters is made, and the last payment when all the within mentioned worke is artificially finished and set up.

Item. It is further agreed by and between the within mentioned parties, that for all needl glasse which the said Reverend Father shall provide upon his owne cost and charges, fited to any part of any of the windows within mentioned, abatement shall be made according to the measure thereof after the rate within nominated.

Lastly. It is agreed that the said Reverend Father is to be at no other charges whatsoeuer for the worke aforesaid, but that the said glasiers shall, at their owne costs and charges, furnish the same (the aforesaid nine pence halfe penny per foot onely excepted). In witnessse whereof the parties aforesaid to these presents have interchangeably set their hands, Annoque Domini 1662. JO. DURESME. NIC. [N. G.] GREEN. WILLM. LAMBE. MATHEW BROWNE. JOHN ARUNDELL. Signed and delivered in the presence of GEO. DAVENPORT. JO. DAVIES. HENDRICK DE KEYSER. EDW. ARDEN. WILLM. LONGSTAFFE.

[Mickleton MSS. xx. 51.]

3. Articles of Agreement indented, covenanted, concluded, and agreed upon, by and betweene John Farrer, of the city of Durham, gentleman, for and on the behalfe of the Right Reverend Father in God, John, Lord Bishop of Durham, on the one part; and John Richardson, James Olevant, and Christopher Wilkinson, all of the said city of Durham, free-masons, on the other part; the first day of February, in the fowerteenth yeaire of the raigne of our Soveraigne Lord, Charles the Second, by the grace of God of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, King, defender of the faith, &c.

In primis, it is covenanted, graunted, and agreed upon by and betweene the said parties, and the said John Richardson, James Olevant, and Christopher Wilkinson, doe for themselves joynly and severally, their severall and respective executors and assignes, covenant and graunt to and with the said John Farrer, for and on the behalfe of the said reverend father, that they, the sayd John Richardson, James Olevant, and Christopher Wilkinson, or their assignes, shall and will well and artificially worke in stone all the window-worke, chimney-worke, and doore-worke, in and about the Castle at Durham, at the rate and price of sixpence per foot for each foot they shall soe worke, and sett the stones being gott, ledd, and layd ready in convenient places in and about the said Castle, at the proper cost and charges of the sayd John Farrer or his assignes, which said six pence per foot for each foot they, the said John Richardson, James Olevant, and Christopher Wilkinson, and their assignes, shall worke and sett up as aforesaid, he, the said John Farrer for himselfe and his assignes, for and on the behalfe of the said Reverend Father, doth hereby promise and undertake to pay and satisfy accordingly.

Secondly, it is covenanted, concluded, and agreed upon by and betweene the said parties, and the said John Richardson, James Olevant, and Christopher Wilkinson, doe for themselves joynly and severally, their severall and respective executors and assignes, covenant and graunt to and with the said John Farrer, for and on the behalfe of the said Reverend Father, that they, the said John Richardson, James Olevant, and Christopher Wilkinson, or their assignes, shall and will well and artificially flagg the chimneys and floors in and about the said Castle at Durham, and to worke the stone and lay the same at the rate and price of thirteen pence the yard for each yard they shall soe flagg as aforesaid (the stones being gotten, ledd, and laid, ready in convenient places in and about the said Castle, at the proper costs and charges of the said John Farrer or of his assignes), which said thirteen pence for each yard they, the said John Richardson, James Olevant, and Christopher Wilkinson, and their assignes, shall worke, sett, and lay, as aforesaid, hee, the said John Farrer for himselfe and his assignes, for and on the behalfe

of the said Reverend Father, doth hereby promise and undertake to pay and satisfy accordingly.

Thirdly, the said parties have mutually covenanted, concluded, and agreed, and the said John Richardson, James Olevant, and Christopher Wilkinson, doe for themselves joyntly and severally, their severall and respective executors and assignes, covenant and grant to and with the said John Farrer (for and on the behalf of the said reverend Father), that they, the said John Richardson, James Olevant, and Christopher Wilkinson, or their assignes, shall and will well and artificially worke the ashler worke in and about the greate stair-case in the said Castle, and place and sett the same, and shall alsoe get and provide stone fitting and convenient for that purpose (at their or some of their owne proper costs and charges), at the rate and price of fower pence halfe penny per foot for each foot they shall worke and sett up (the stones being gotten and provided at their owne charges as aforesaid), which said fower pence halfe penny per foot for each foot they, the said John Richardson, James Olevant, and Christopher Wilkinson, and their assignes, shall gett, worke, and sett up as aforesaid, hee, the said John Farrer for himselfe and his assignes, for and on the behalfe of the said Reverend Father, doth hereby promise and undertake to pay and satisfy accordingly. In witness whereof the said John Richardson, James Olevant, and Christopher Wilkinson, have hereunto sett their hands and seales, the day and yeare first above written.

JOHN R. RICHARDSON.

L. S.

JAMES OLLIPHANT.

L. S.

CHRISTOPHER + WILKINSON.

L. S.

Sealed and delivered
in the presence of,
THO. HUMBLE
ELIZABETH FARER.

[Mickleton MSS. xx. 50.]

4. Articles of covenant and agreement indented, condescended unto, concluded, and agreed upon, the first day of Aprill, in the fifteenth yeare of the raigne of our Soveraigne Lord, Charles the Second, over England, &c., by and between James Olephant, John Richardson, and Christopher Wilkinson, of the City of Durham, free-masons, of thone party; and John Farrer, of the city of Durham aforesaid, gentleman (for and

on the part and behalfe of the Right Reverend Father in God, John, by divyne provydney, Lord Bishopp of Durham), of thother party ; as followeth :—

In primis. It is covenanted, concluded, and agreed upon, by and betweene all the said partyes to these presents, and the sayd James Olephant, John Richardson, and Christopher Wilkinson, for themselves and every of them, their and every of their executors, administrators, and assignes, doe covenant, promise, grant, and agree, to and with the said John Farrer, gentleman (for and on the parte and behalfe of the sayd Lord Bishop aforesayd), his executors, administrators, and assignes, that they, the said James Olephant, John Richardson, and Christopher Wilkinson, and every or some of them, every or some of their assignee or assignees, shall and will not onely, at their, every, or some of their proper costs and charges, at or before the tenthe day of September next ensueing the date hereof, well, truely, and sufficiently, digge, winne, obtayne, and lead, or cause to be soe digged, wonne, obtayned, and ledd, all such stone and stones from and out of a certaine quarrey belonging to the said Lord Bishopp of Durham, commonly called, or known by the name of the Broken Walls quarrey, situate, or being in or neare the sayd city of Durham, as are, shall, or may be fitt, requisite, and convenient, for and concerneing the erecting, building, and finishing, of a certaine compleat doore-case of free-masonworke, leading out of the Castle yard into the hall of the Castle of the sayd Lord Bishopp, situate neare unto the Palace greene, in or nigh the said city of Durham ; but alsoe shall and will, well, and sufficiently, and artificially, according to the best of their respective arts and judgments in the manuall occupation of free-masons, hewe, worke, erecte, build, make, and compleatly finish, the sayd doore-case of free-masonworke, togeather with one buttresse (on either syde) of the sayd doore-case, and one wall, with one battlement betwixt the sayd buttresses over the sayd doore-case, to be made, erected, and finished, all of asler worke (within the tyme above specfyed and agreed upon), and in such sorte, manner, and forme, as by a draughte, nowe at the tyme of the making and sealeing of these present Articles indented, produced, drawne, and fully and absolutely (as aforesaid) agreed upon (where upon reference being had), more fully and at large doth and may appeare ; the foundation of which said free-masonworke to be done and performed in manner and forme, before, in, and by these presents specfyed and declared to beginne at the place appoynted and agreed upon, that is to say, even with the old oake doore now leading out of the Castle yard into the hall of Durham Castle aforesayd, to be erected and made from the said place soe agreed upon, six foote higher then the other stone battlement of the sayd Castle where the sayd worke is to be performed.

Item. It is further covenanted, concluded, and agreed upon, by and betweene all the sayd partyes respectively to these presents, and the said John Farrer, gentleman (for and on the parte and behalfe of the

said Lord Bishop), for and in consideration of the premises, doth covenant, promise, grant, and agree, to and with the said James Oelephant, John Richardson, and Christopher Wilkinson, and to and with every of their respective executors, administrators, and assignes, to satisfy and pay unto them, the said James Oelephant, John Richardson, and Christopher Wilkinson, their, and every, or some of their assignee or assignees, all and every such summe and summes of money, and in such sorte, manner, and forme, as are hereafter in and by these presents particularly mentioned, expressed, and declared; that is to say, for and concerneing the winneing and leadeing of all such stone and stones from and out of the quarry aforesayd unto his Lordshipp's Castle, for and towching the building and erecteing of the sayd doore-case above mentioned, and for and concerneing alsoe the building, erecteing, and artificiall makeing and finisheing of the said doore-case of free-masonworke above mentioned, the summe of twenty two pounds of lawfull money of England, to be paid from tyme to tyme as the said worke shall goe on and be finished, and answerable to the proportion of the said worke soe fynished, untill the same and every part thereof be fully done and compleated, and not otherwise. And as for and concerneing the winneing and leadeing of all such stone or stones as aforesaid, from and oute of the quarry aforesaid, unto the Castle yard of the sayd Lord Bishop aforesaid, for and towards the erecting, building, and finishing, of the sayd buttresses (one on either side) of the said doore-case of free-masonworke above mentioned, and the said wall, with one battlement betwixt the sayd buttresses over the sayd doore-case, in such manner and forme as before, in and by the precedent covenant, is mentioned, declared, and agreed upon, the summe of five pence of lawfull money of England for every foote (one with another) of hewen stone, soe to be belonging for and towards the building, and finishing of the sayd two buttresses, and other the sayd worke last mentioned, to be paid likewise from tyme to tyme as the sayd last-mentioned worke shall be finished, and answerable to the proportion of the said worke soe finished, untill the same last-mentioned worke be alsoe fully done, compleated, and performed, and not otherwise. In witness whereof the partyes abovesayd have to these present Articles indented interchangeably sett their hands and scales, the day and yeare first above written, annoque Domini, 1663. JAMES OLLIPHANT. (L. S.) Signum R. JOHANNIS RICHARDSON. (L. S.) Signum + CHRISTOPHERI WILKINSON. (L. S.)

Signed, sealed, and delivered, in the presence of NICHOLAS HALL, Tho. BUTTERIE.

[Mickleton MSS. xx. 68.]

5. Memorandum, anagrement maid between Mr. Arden, Steward

to the Lord Bishopp^{pe} of Durham, and Richard Herring,
carver, Aprill the 7th. '63, as followeth:—

For 2 great eagles, at 12^s. 6^d. per pece, 1^l. 5^s. For 2 miters at the
west end of the Chapell at Auckland, at 5^s. per pece, 10^s. For 4
Churabins' heads thear, at 3^s. 6^d. per pece, 14^s. For 4 garlands, at
4^s. per pece, 16^s. [Sum] 3^l. 5^s.

This for the carving, and to have the stiffe sawn redy to my hand.
RICHD. HERRING. EDW. ARDEN. Aprill 7th. 1663.

[Mickleton MSS. xx. 70.]

6. Memorandum, that the eight day of Aprill, in the fifteenth yeare
of the raigne of King Charles the Second, of England, &c.;

It is agreed by and between Edward Arden (for and in the behalfe
of the Right Reverend Father in God, John, Lord Bishop of
Duresme), on the one party; and John Baptist Van Earsell, painter
on the other party; That for and in consideration of the summ of
three pounds and ten shillings of lawfull money of England, the said
John Baptist Van Earsell shall artificially paint the stayre-case in
the new hall in Auckland Castle, and with what expedition he can
conveniently effect the same. Witnes their hands the day and yeare
first above written. EDW. ARDEN. JOHN BAPTIST VAN EERSSELL.
In the presence of RICHARD SWINGLER. WILL. LONGSTAFFE.

Memd. The colour is agreed on to be the same as is now painted
in the outer Chappell at Durham Castle; and the bottome raile is to
be painted traile worke shaddowed, and to be done artificially, to
make a beautifull show, of which let M^r. De Keyser judge, and then
pay him.

[Mickleton MSS. xx. 59.]

7. Articles of Agreement intended, made, and concluded, between
Edward Arden, Esq., Steward to the Right Reverend Father
in God, John, Lord Bishop of Durham, on the one partie;
and Hendrick de Keyser, of Bishopp Awckland, in the
County of Durham, sculpter, on the other partie; the
eighteenth day of May, in the fifteenth yeare of his
Majestie's reigne, that now is over England, &c., Annoque
Domini, 1663, for and concerning some worke to be done
and performed within and about the Chappell at the Castle
of Bishopp Awckland.

In primis. The said Hendrick de Keyser is to pave the middle Ile
within the Chappell aforesaid with blacke marbell pollished, and hune

stone to be brought from Brusselton or Hunwicke quarries, also polished and layed in severall workes and manner according to the draught for the said paveing made by Roger Coates, and delivered by the said Edward Arden unto the said Hendrick de Keyser, the eighth day of Aprill last past.

Item. The said Hendrick de Keyser is to make the steps going up from the said pavement to the Alter of blacke marbell polished; and also in the midle of the said pavement to dig a vault, and to pave and wall the four sides of the said vault with hewen stone well joyned, and to provide stones of sufficient length to cover the top of the said vault, to support the larg marbel stone which is to ly uppermost over the said vault: the said large marbel stone to be polished, and to make stepps of hewen stone to discend conveniently into the said vault.

Item. The said Hendrick de Keyser, at his owne proper costs and charges, is to find and provide all such blacke marbell stone and stones as shall be necessary and expedient to performe the worke abovesaid, and to procure it either from Holland, Newcastle, or else where, and to pay for all the carriage, whether by sea or land, for all and every the marbel stone aforesaid that shall be brought and used in and about the worke aforesaid, and also to find all hewen stone from Brusselton or Hunwick quarries as shall be needfull for the worke above said; and further, to find and pay for all lime, sand, labourers, all workmanship and materialls belonging to the worke abovesaid, and to performe all the said worke at or before the sixteenth day of July next ensuinge the date hereof, upon condition hereafter mentioned.

Item. The said Edward Arden, for and on the behalfe of the said Reverend Father, doth covenant to pay unto the said Hendrick de Keyser the sume of eight shillings per yard, for every yard square measure which he, the said Hendrick de Keyser, shall well, firmly, and artificially, lay in the middle Ile of the Chappell aforesaid, the vault being included therein according to the said draught agreed on, which money shall be paid as the said worke shall be carryed on and performed by the said Hendrick De Keyser, according to the judgment of Samuell Davison, Esq., by the advice and assistance therein of Robert Morley and Roger Coates, freemasons.

Item. And the said Edward Arden is to find draughts to carry and lead all hewen stone and flaggs to be used in and about the worke aforesaid, from the said quarries of Brisselton and Hunwicke. In witness whereof the parties abovesaid to these presents have interchangeably sett theire hands and scales the day and yeare above-written. EDWARD ARDEN. (L.S.) Sealed and delivered in the presence of us, THO. ADAMSON.

[Mickleton MSS. xx. 46.]

8. Articles of agreement betwixt the Right Reverend Father in God, John, Lord Bishop of Durham, and James Oliphant, of the City of Durham, free-mason, made this 22nd. day of December, 1663.

In primis, it is agreed betweene the said parties that the said James Oliphant shall win, and worke, and be at the charge of carrying from the quarries belonging to the said Reverend Father so many flaggs as shall cover the floore of the greate hall of Durham Castle, from the buttery dores to the halfe pace of wood at the upper end of the said hall, together with the hearth of the chimney there.

2^{ly}. That he, the said James Oliphant, shall worke the said flaggs plaine and even with streight lines and close jointed, all of an equal proportion, on both sides of the full length of the hall aforesaid, and in the middle of the said hall, from the skreene fourteene foot distance from the buttery dore unto the wodden halfe pace aforesaid, he shall worke and lay faire course of diamond flaggs conteining full three yeards in the whole breadth in an exact and equal manner.

3^{ly}. That the said James Oliphant shall likewise win, prepare, and carry as aforesaid, so many flaggs as shall cover the floore of the cook's roome next the kitching now newly built, and shall lay the same upon the floore there, together with the chimney hearth and a little border about it, in due manner as aforesaid.

4^{ly}. That all these flaggs shall be wonne, wrought, and carried to the places above said, at the sole cost and charges of the said James Oliphant.

5^{ly}. That the said James Oliphant shall make ready the floores, and fit them to receive all those flaggs, finding lime and sand, labourers' wages, and all other necessaries whatsoeuer thereunto belonging, att his owne cost also, rendring his worke compleatly don, without any other charge or cost to be expended by the said Reverend Father, except only what is hereafter specified.

6^{ly}. And all this the said James Oliphant is to performe and doe within the space of five months from the day above written.

7^{ly}. That the said Right Reverend Father shall, in consideration of the aforesaid woorke, and all other things thereunto belonging, pay unto the said James Oliphant, or unto his assignes, the full sum of seven and twenty pounds of lawfull English money at the severall termes and times hereunder written, that is to say, when he hath wonne and brought into the Castle aforesaid all the stones for flagging the aforesaid places, the summe of ten marks; when he hath prepared all the flaggs ready for laying, the further summe of ten marks; when he hath flagged the hall aforesaid, the summe of seven pounds; and when he hath flagged the aforesaid roome next the kitching, the last ten marks, upon his severall acquittances given for the same. In

witness whereof the parties abovesaid have set their hands and seales,
the day and yeere first above written. JO. DURESME. JAMES
OLIPHANT.

Signed and sealed in the presence of MILES STAPYLTON.

Memorandum. That the said Lord Bishopp is pleased to pay unto
the said James Oliphant the summe of twenty shillings over and
above the said summe of seaven and twentie pound, for making a fret
in the middle of the said hall, and dividinge the thre yards of dimond
worke into two halves, in the presence of us.

[Mickleton MSS. xx. 61.]

9. Articles of agreement made and concluded betweene the Right
Reverend Father in God, John, Lord Bishopp of Durham,
of the one partie; and John Longstaffe, of Bishopp Auck-
land, within the County Palatine of Durham, free-mason, of
the other partie; the second day of January, in the fifteenth
yeare of the reigne of our Soveraigne Lord, Charles the
Second, that now is King over England, &c., Annoque
Dominii, 1663°.

1. It is covenanted and agreed upon, by and betweene both the
said parties to these presents, that he, the said John Longstaffe, his
executors and administrators, shall remove the corner, and to build
and bring it to a square, at the north-east end of the new buildinge
lately begunn to be erected by Sir Arthur Hesilridge, deceased, at
Bishopp Aukland. The worke to be rustick aishler, on the north
side, from the foundation to the topp; and alsoe part of the east side;
and the remainder of the east side to be plaine aishler, and like the
plaine aishler worke already built there; and to remove and finish
the low windowes of the north corner, and make four new windowes
for the east, or more, if they be necessary, sutable to the windowes
already made to the east of the new buildinge aforesaide; and to erect
and finish two chimmies in one of the lower and upper chambers, with
chimmie peeces to either of them, and to put in what door steedes as
are necessary for the said building.

2. The said John Longstaffe, his executors and administrators,
shall finde and provide for the finishing of the said worke, all mason's
worke, stone, laibourers, lime, sand, and all other materialls what-
soever that shall be used; and that the said worke shall be compleatly
and artificially made and effected at or before the Feast day
of Pentecost next ensuing the date hereof.

3. The said Reverend Father, his executors and administrators,
shall well and truly pay unto the said John Longstaffe, his executors,
administrators, or assignes, the full and just sume of four and fifty

poundes of lawfull money of England, according as the said v
shall be carryed on, provided that the last payment thereof be
immediately after the finishing of the said worke, and that the
John Longstaffe to have libertie to take away any old stones a
the said Castle, or the top of the high tower there. In wit
whereof the said parties to these present Articles have interchange
sett their handes and seals the day and yeare first above wri
JOHN LANGSTAFFE. (L. S.) Sealed and delivered in the presen
us, EDW. ARDEN. THO. ADAMSON.

Memorandum. That the fifty four pound above mentioned is t
paid at 4 payments; the first payment to begin when a fourth
is built; the second, when halfe; the third, when 3 parts; the
when the worke is finished.

[Mickleton MSS. xx. 60.]

10. Articles of agreement made and concluded the third day
March, in the yeare of our Lord, 1663, betweene Edv
Arden, gentleman, for and on the behalfe of John, I
Bishopp of Durham, of the one partie; and John Langest
of Bishopp Auckland, in the countie of Durham, free ma
of the other partie; as followeth:—

The said John Langestaffe, his executors, administrators,
assignes, shall at or before the nine and twentieth day of Septem
next ensuing, the date hereof, take downe the aishler in Sir Art
Hesilridg's building, and remove it, and take away all the old bu
inge before the great chamber or hall (now used for a dining-roo
at Auckland Castle, and bringe up the front wall of the said gr
chamber or hall with rustick aishler of the said new building,
remove the windowes from the backe side of the said great cham
to the fore side of it, and make one new windowe of the same for
on the east side, and place four windowes on the for ende, for
lightning of the kitchin below, bringing up the two returne endes w
plaine aishler; and shall also bringe up the five buttresses to
batlement in the same forme as the buttresses on the south side
the new Chappell are erected, with theire finishings, and lengt
and remove the two windowes from the east side of the said gr
chamber to the west side of it; lengthning them to the length
those which are now on the east side, and finde iron barres for
said new windowes; and shall bringe up the two chimmies on
back side for serving the kitchin, and supply the batlement that
be wanting to the said building; and shall alsoe bring up and mak
chimnie in a room intended for a scullerie in the said worke, and s
plaister well all the inside of the said worke; and shall, lastly, fi
all stones, lime, sand, haire, and laibourers for the said worke, hav
libertie to take any old stones about the Castle.

The said Lord Bishopp, his executors, administrators, and assignes, or some of them, shall and will finde and provide for the said worke all timber or wood that shall be used for the same; and shall alsoe well and truly pay, or cause to be paid, unto the said John Langstaffe, his executors, administrators, or assignes, the just summe of one hundred and fifty pounds sterlنج, according as the said worke shall be carryed on, provided that the last payment thereof be paid immediately after the finishing of the said worke. In witnesse whereof the said parties have interchangeably set theire handes and seales the day and yeare above written. JO. LANGSTAFFE. (L. S.) Sealed and delivered in the presence of us, THO. ADAMSON.

[Mickleton MSS. xx. 47.]

11. Articles of Agreement made and concluded this eleaventh day of January in the fifteenth yeare of the reigne of our Soveraigne Lord Charles the Second, Kinge of England, etc. Betweene the Right Reverend Father in God, John, Lord Bishopp of Durham, of the one partie, and James Olliphant, John Richardson, and Christopher Wilkinson, all of the cittie of Durham, free-masons, of the other partie, as followeth:—

It is covenanted and agreed upon by and betweene all the said parties to these presents that they the said James Olliphant, John Richardson and Christopher Wilkinson, theire executors, administrators and assignes, shall and will at or before the feast day of St. John the Baptist next ensuing the date hereof, will sufficiently and artificially, according to the best of theire respective arts and judgements in the manuall occupation of free-masons, hewe, worke, dress, build, make and completely finish two cant buttresses of hewen aishler neatly jointed from the fundation to the topp, one of the said buttresses to be erected in the same place of the old square buttresse now standing betweene the great stair-case and hall doore at Durham Castle, and the other buttresse to be erected in place of the corner buttresse now standing at the south-east corner of the great hall there, and alsoe shall and will make the said buttresses of the same forme, largenesse, proportion and workmanship of the two new buttresses already built at the hall doore aforesaid.

The said Reverend Father doth by these presents covenant and graunt to and with the said James Olliphant, John Richardson and Christopher Wilkinson, theire executors, administrators and assignes, that he the said Reverend Father his executors administrators and assignes shall and will satisfie and pay unto them the said James Olliphant, John Richardson, and Christopher Wilkinson, theire, every or some of theire, assignee or assignes, all and every such summe and summes of money and in such sort and manner as hereafter are in and by these presents mentioned and expressed, that is to say, the

summe of five pence of lawfull money of England for every foot (one with another) of hewen stone for and towards the buildinge and finishinge of the said two cant buttresses to be paid from time to time as the said worke shall be finished, and answerable to the proportion and largenesse of the said worke already finished, untill the same worke be alsoe fully done and performed and not otherwise. In witnesse whereof the said parties have to these present articles interchangeably put theire handes and seales the day and yeare above written, Annoque Domini 1663.

Sealed and delivered in the presence of us,

JAMES OLLIPHANT.

L. S.

Signum [R] JOHANNIS RICHARDSON.

L. S.

Signum + CHRISTOPI. WILKINSON.

L. S.

Memorandum.—Before the sealing hereof the said Lord Bishopp was pleased to finde scafolding for the said worke, with lime and sand, and they to defray all other charges and laibourers belonging to the worke.—EDW. ARDEN. THO. ADAMSON.

[Mickleton MSS. xx. 49.]

12. Articles of agreement made and concluded betweene John, Lord Bishopp of Durham, of the one partie; and Christopher Scurry, of the cittie of Durham, mason, of the other partie; this xvijth. day of February, 1663°.

1st. It is covenanted and agreed upon, by and betweene both the said parties to these presents, that he the said Christopher Scurry, his executors, administrators, and assignes, shall and will, at or before the first day of May next ensuing the date hereof, well, sufficiently, and artificially, according to the best of his art and judgment, make, build, and finish compleatly, a rough wall of even sett stones before the old wall now standinge betweene the porter lodge and the chappell end at Durham Castle, [and] all walling thereto belonging, provided that the said Reverend Father, his executors, administrators, and assignes, do finde and provide for the finishing of the said worke all stones, lime, and sande; and the said Christopher Scurry to defray

all other charges both for the carrying of all stones to the said wall, as also for the carrying on of the said worke. But if it happen that there be not so many stones within the Castle court as will finish the said worke, that then the said Lord Bishop is to bring them to the said wall at his owne charge, the said Christopher Scurry to have one shilling a yard for every yard that shall be wrought as aforesaid. In witnessse whereof the said parties have hereunto set theire handes the day and yeare above written.

EDW. ARDEN.
CHRISTOPHER SKIRREY.

Witnessse,
THO. ADAMSON.

[Mickleton MSS. xx. 57.]

13. Articles of agreement made and agreeed upon and betweene Edward Arden, Esqr^t, Steward to the Right Honourable John, Lord Bishopp of Durham, on the one part; and John Brasse, of the city of Durham, Joyner; and Abraham Smith, of the same, Carpenter; the seaventh day of March, 1663.

In primis, the said John Brasse and Abraham Smith, for the consideration herein expressed, doe article and agree to and with the said M^r. Arden, to make and erect, for the use of the said Lord Bishopp, within the Chappell at Auckland Castle, a skreene, consisting of a cleaven foote high, and of the breadth of the said Chappell, and of the same workmanship, according to a modell or draught thereof for that purpose made. And that they will and shall finish the same with all possible expedition.

Item. And the said M^r. Edward Arden doth article and covenant, in consideration thereof, to pay, or cause to be paid, to the said John Brasse and Abraham Smith, for every yard of the said worke or skreene, the yard to be 11 foot high and 3 foot broade, forty shillings of lawfull money of England, accordingly and proportionabley as the said worke shall proceede. And for performance hereof, each party doth binde themselves to other by these presents. In witnessse whereof the said parties have hereunto interchangeably sett to their hands and scales the day and yeare above said. JOHN BRASSE. (L. S.) ABRA. SMITH. [A] signum. (L. S.) Signed, sealed, and delivered, in the presence of ROBT. FORSTER. THO. ADAMSON.

[Mickleton MSS. xx 72 b.]

14. Articles of agreement made, concluded, and agreed upon, between M^r. Edward Arden, for and on the behalfe of the Right Reverend Father, John, Lord Bishopp of Durham, on

the one party; and Abraham Smyth, of the Citty of Durham, carpenter, on the other party; the 28th. day of June, Annoque Domini, 1664.

In primis. It is covenanted, concluded, and agreed, by and betweene the sayd partyes, and Abraham Smyth covenants and agrees to and with the sayd M^r. Arden, to make and sett up the archetrie, frase, and pitched cornish, and two flatt pillasters, with mouldings over and about the Alter-table, to the splay of the east window of the middle Ile from the ground, in the Chappell at Awckland.

Secondly. To make and sett upp the like worke under both the litle east windowes in the side Iles, with boards and mouldings to fitt in the hangings at the bottome, in the sayd Chappell.

Thirdly. To make the Communion Table, with two pannells at each end of the Table to the ground, with mouldings, and the same tracerie worke as in the screen pannells; the pannells behinde the Table being to be plaine, without moulding.

Fowerthly, and lastly. The sayd M^r. Arden covenants and agrees to pay to the sayd Abraham Smyth, for the worke mentioned in the former three Articles, at the finishing thereof, the summe of fower pounds. In witnessse whereof both partyes hath interchangeably sett too their hands the day and yeare above written, 1664.

[Mickleton MSS. xx. 64 a.]

15. Artickles of Agreement made, concluded, and agreed upon, betweene M^r. Edward Arden, for and on the behalfe of John, Lord Bishopp of Durham, on the one party; and John Baptist van Ersell, on the other party.

In primis. The said John Baptist van Eersell doth covenant and agree, to and with the said Edward Arden, to painte the middle rooffe of the middle Ile of his Lordshipp's Chappell at Awckland, the beames, pendants, and mouldings, braces, and spandrells, &c., with the coullours of which part is now painted. And alsoe shall painte all the coates of armes in their proper coullors, and the two large eagles alsoe, makeing the groundworke of the whole rooffe of the blew already painted therein, bordering the flatt within, every coate with yellow, mixed with blacke stroakes, to shewe like teeth. And shall and will paint the carved myters, and cherubins' heads, which are fixed to the roofe between the two east arches and east windowe, with proper coullours, and shall guild with leafe gold the carved worke of the sayd myters, and of the cherubin heads and wings in proper places only. The beame adjoyning to the two east arches to be painted on a differrent colouur, if the same shall be chosen by the said Edward Arden, or by my Lord, and the pendants and spandrells

to distinguish between the myters and cherubins' heads over the Communion Table, and the rest of the worke westward.

Secondly. He shall alsoe paint and guild ten angells and escutcheons of my Lord's proper armes and the Bishopp's, to be placed as my Lord shall appointe.

Thirdly. He shall alsoe paint in stone colours, upon the two sides of the wall by the east window, on each side, three collummes or pillers, to be answerable to the two east pillers oppositt to them, from the bottome of the spring of the arch to the pavement, with the cornish and base suitable thereto.

Fourthly. He shall alsoe fill upp and stopp all the cliffs or crackes in all or any of the myters, cherubins' heads, lyons, or other carved worke in the sayd rooffe fixed, before he begin to painte the same. And shall alsoe painte fower stall ends of the colour of the skreen. All which worke and painting the said Van Eersell doth herby ingage and oblige himselfe to finish at or before the 10th. day of August next. And the sayd M^r. Edward Arden doth hereby promisse to pay to the said Van Eersell, for the sayd worke and painting, the summe of eighteen pounds, at fower severall payments, by even and equall portions, that is to say, the summe of fower pounds tenn shillings when one quarter of the said worke is donn, the like summe of 4^l. 10^s. when halfe is donn, the like when three quarters is donn, and the like summe of 4^l. 10^s. when all the sayd worke is donn and finished. In witnesse whereof both partyes to these present Articles have sett their hands the 22nd. day of July, in the 16th. yeare of his Majestie's reigne, Annoque Domini, 1664. EDW. ARDEN. JOHN BAPTIST VAN EERSELL.

[Mickleton MSS. xx. 66 a.]

16. Articles of Agreement made, concluded, and agreed upon between M^r. Edward Arden, for and on the behalfe of the Right Reverend Father in God [John, Lord Bishop of Durham] on the one party, and John Baptist Van Eersell, of the City of Durham, painter, on the other party, the 19th. day of August, 1664.

In primis, that the said John Baptist Van Eersell shall make the arkatrie about the upper midle Ile of the Chappell, and the mouldings under the soles of the windowes there, suitable to the arkatrie of the skreene and stone-worke of the said windowes, for which he shall have 3^l.

Secondly, the chairs and deskes before them in the 2 side Iles, the stall ends, &c., to be painted of the coulour of the new wainscott, with tracery in the pannells before the deskes, varnishing the said worke, for which he shall have 3^l. 10^s.

Thirdly, for painting the carpenter's worke, now sett up at the east end of the Chappell under the 3 windowes, of a walnutt-tree colour, hansomely vained with fruite downe the pillasters, the freeze blew, with large gold letters, over the Communion Table these words, **LAUDATE DEUM IN DECORE SANCTO**: and to put a cherubin's head gilt in the spring of each arche, and in the two side freezes these words, **SANCTA SANCTIS**: on the north and on the south freeze, **SURSUM CORDA**: for which he shall have 5*l*.

Fourthly, he shall make in the pannels over the praying deske at the south pillar these words in large gold letters, **IN FIDE FIRMI**: and in the same place over the preaching deske oppositt to it in blew, and gold letters, alike, **IN DOCTRINÀ SANÀ**: for which he shall have 12*s*.

Fifthly, the King's Armes, over the great west window, painted and gilt, with the Garter and motto about it, 4 foot square, 15*s*.

Sixtly, over the great east window a sheild with these words [Blank] 5*s*.

Seaventhly, he shall make an escutchion over the doore of the porch, to hide the breach thereof, with the Bishopp's armes and my Lord's in a swelling sheild, for which he shall have 5*s*. [Sum.] 13*l*. 7*s*.

Eightly, that the said John Baptist Van Eersell shall find all coullours and other materials for finishing all the sayd worke above-mentioned. **EDW. ARDEN. JOHN BAPTIST VAN EERSSELL.** Inter-changeably signed in the presence of **RA. FETHERSTONHALGE. ABRAHAM SMYTH [A.]** his marke.

[Mickleton MSS. xx. 72.]

17. Articles of Agreement concluded and agreed upon by and between M^r. Edward Arden, for and on the behalfe of the Right Reverend Father in God, John, Lord Bishopp of Durham, on the one part, and Abraham Smyth, of the City of Durham, carpenter, on the other part, the 23th. day of July, 1664.

First. That the said Abraham Smyth shall well and sufficiently and compleatly finish the worke hereafter mentioned (vizt.). Hee shall wainscott the walls of the side Iles of the Chappell within the Castle at Bishopp Awickland, from the side window soles downewards to the topp of the chairs as they are now sett, with bissextils and tracery within the pannels of the said wainscott, suitable to the pannels now made on the outside of the skreen in the said Chappell, with a cornish thereon, according to the draught thereof chosen by the said Edward Arden, with teeth and beads thereto; the said wainscott worke and

cornish to be th' whole length of the chaires, with pannels from the window soles to the ground, at every end of the chaires. Only in the uppermost pannels adjoining to the said skreene is to be the same worke, with ballasters and tracery, archatrive, carved freeze, and cornish, wrought on one side suitable to the skreene, and of the same hight. And at the 2 east ends of the said wainscott worke adjoining to the 2 pannels next to the said chaires upon the second stepp riseing in the side Ile, is to be sett a pillaster, with peddavill, base, and capitall, ornamentall to the said worke.

Next. That the said Edward Arden doth hereby agree to pay to the said Abraham Smyth for the wainscott worke here above mentioned three shillings for every yard, square measure, and for the said cornish eighteen pence a yard, running measure, and for the wainscott adjoining to each side of the skreene, and the pillasters, with peddicills, &c. towards the east end of the said Chappell, the sum of thirty-five shillings, which are to be excepted in the measure of 3^s. a yard.

And the said Edward Arden to find wainscott, and nayles, and glew for the said worke, and to pay for the worke abovesaid, according to the rates agreed, as the worke shall be wrought and finished.

And the said Abraham Smyth doth hereby promise to finish this worke abovesaid by the first of September next following. ABRAHAM SMYTH [A] his marke. EDW. ARDEN.

[Mickleton MSS. xx. 52.]

18. Articles of Agreement made and concluded and agreed upon by and betweene M^r. Edward Arden on the one part, and James Oliphant, free-mason, of Durham, on the other part, the 29th, day of July, 1664.

In primis :—That the said James Oliphant doth covenant, conclude and agree to and with the said M^r. Edward Arden, that he the said James Oliphant shall make, erect, and build in Durham Castle court, in a place now sett out by the said M^r. Arden, a fountaine of fine free ashler worke, fowerteene foote high and ten foote and a halfe broad or wide, according to a draught or patterne now produced, and subscribed by both partyes. And that he doe the same well, sufficiently and hansomely in all points according to the said patterne or draught, at or before the fifteenth of October next coming after the date hereof.

Item, the said M^r. Edward Arden doth for his part, for and on the behalfe of my Lord Bishopp of Durham, covenant and agree to pay to the sayd James Oliphant for the above-mentioned worke the summe of thirteen pounds which the said M^r. Arden promisses to pay as the said worke goes forward, and when all is finished and well donn, to cleere of the same. Only the said M^r. Arden shall have

free liberty to retaine in his hands the summe of three pounds of the said thirteen, untill all the said worke be compleatly finished. Witnessse our hands interchangeably to these presents the day and yeare first above written. JAMES OLLIPHANT.

[Mickleton MSS. xx. 71.]

19. August 30th. 1664.—Work to be finished by Richard Swingler in the Castle at Bishopp Auckland.

1. The filling all the cracks of the flower potts on the great staires, and finishing them compleat, fitt for painting.
2. To make a dore to the whole, under the said staires, and to mend a post there, at the bottome next the ground.
3. To make a new stepp in roome of the broken one at the topp of the said staires, and to mend all the stepps, ballasters, etc., and finish the said staire-case compleatly.
4. To cure the overhanging of the railes and ballasters in the gallerie on the topp of the staire-case, on the left hand.
5. To put on mouldings on the back side of the folding doore goeing to the great hall chamber.
6. To make the stepps goeing into the new roomes 14 inches wide each stepp, and to make a canted stepp into the great roome.
7. To put on the midle crosse moulded rayle on the inside of the folding doore goeing into the dineing roome.
8. To raise the doore goeing into my Lord's chamber, and make a new doore as high as the folding doores goeing into the gallery, and to line three doore-steads with moulded dale.
9. To make an areatrive within the gallery doore-stead, and to strength the said folding doores with severall mouldings, as alsoe to doe the same to the foulding doores comeing out of the dineing roome towards the gallery, and to mend the wainescott on the inside of the gallery doores.
10. To make a cornish on the topp of the partition in the passage betwixt the dineing roome and gallery.
11. To make stepps up to the stone staires goeing upp to the leads, and sett a post with a ball to the lowermost stepps of the same halfe pace goeing up to my Lord's intended lybrarie, and to put a halfe ball to the uppermost part of the said staires.
12. To make the first halfe pase against the dark hole in the back staires square, which is now cutt off with a scue.
13. To remove the doore by the kitchin, that goes into the bowling greene, to the place of the old sincke, and to sett a window in the place wher the sayd doore now is.
14. To mend and make even all the plaistering belonging to the backe staires aforesaid on the walls, on the partition, and the rooffe.
15. To make a new window to lett in more light to the staire case aforesaid.

16. To finish out the lanthorne of the great hall chamber with all things compleatly.

[Mickleton MSS. xx. 63.]

20. Articles of Agreement made, concluded, and agreed upon by and betweene M^r. Edward Arden, for and on the behalfe of the Right Reverend Father in God, John, Lord Bishopp of Durham, on the one part, and John Langstaffe, of Bishopp Awckland, in the county of Durham, free-mason, on the other part, the first day of September, Annoque Domini 1664.

First. John Langstaffe shall build a wall from the end of the Chappell at Awckland Castle, to runn eastwards eleaven yards in length and seaventeen foote in hight from the ground to the topp of the batlement thereon. The same wall to be rusticke ashler to the ground table, as is on the south side of the sayd Chappell, and from the ground table to the table under the batlement to be plaine ashler, and three rows of large diamonds placed at convenient distances to addorne the said worke, and the batlement of the said wall to be suitable and like unto the batlements now on the Chappell, with splayes of hewen stone, to cover the said wall, from the bottome of the said batlement inwards towards the mount adjoyning to it, and to ridd and make new and firme foundation, sufficient for the supporting the sayd wall.

Secondly. The sayd John Langstaffe shall take downe from the new building, lately built by Sir Arthur Haslerigg, soe much of the rusticke ashler ground table and plaine ashler and eight windoes, and the doore with the ovell thereof as shall be imployed to build a wall of forty and five yards in length, and seaventeen foote in hight, from the ground to the topp of the batlement thereof running from the east corner of the wall above-mentioned adjoyning to the Chappell southwards, to face the oppositt building of the kitchin, hall-chamber, and dining-roome, and artificially to sett all the sayd rusticke ashler, windowes and doore, and repaire all that shall be broken, or any wayes defective, of the said worke, and shall make batlement on the wall and table suitable to the batlement of the said Chappell before mentioned, and shall spay with stapled stoneworke from the bottome of the batlement inwards towards the orchard, to cover the thicknesse of the sayd wall as shall be without the batlement, and shall ridd and lay a new foundation sufficient to support the said wall. And the sayd John Langstaffe shall alsoe repaire one of the crocked finishings made by Robert Morley, now lying on the topp of the leads on the new hall chamber, and shall sett the said finishings (soe repaired) upon a moulded corbell, with ashler stone to support it at the north-east corner where the two walls before mentioned are joyned togeather, the said finishing being made to rise [Blank] foote above

the batlement of the sayd walls, and to make one new finishing of the same worke suitable to answer to the sayd old finishing with ashler and corbell to it, and to place it at the south corner of the wall of forty-five yards long aforesaid.

Thirdly. The said John Langstaffe shall take downe the old white wall and bricke chimneyes, betweene the old Chappell tower and the stair-case tower over the drawing-roome leads, till it come a litle below the gutter of the old slated roofe, and from thence shall raise up a wall of stapled ashler, soe high that the topp of the batlement thereon shall hyde the ridge of the slated roofe, when wee shall looke from the greate court up to the said wall, and carry up the chimneyes againe in the sayd wall, and make a batlement of the sayd wall, with coope and crest moulded, and the sides plaine, and to wall the east quarter of the stair-case tower, soe high as to hyde the slates thereof from sight out of the aforesaid court, with a cooping stone thereon, and pointe the ould wall and batlement of the sayd tower, and make a doore in the sayd tower to goe downe on the leads upon the sayd drawing-roome; and shall alsoe raise the old batlement, over the cant window, and repaire what is wanting to finish the sayd batlement. And shall alsoe make a batlement on the high walls of the old Chappell as they now stand, like to the batlement aforesaid, splaying the topps of the sayd wall within the sayd batlement for security and ornament of the same. And shall alsoe gett in three windowes to be taken out of Sir Aurther Haslerigg's buildings into the wall of the three roomes following, vizt. a three-light window into the roome where my Lord intends to make his library, a two-light window, with a transum, into the roome where now Mounsier Laville lyes, and the third a two-light window, with a transum, in the roome within the chaplin's chamber, with breakinge and wallinge belonging thereunto.

And further the said John Langstaffe doth covenant to performe all the sayd worke well and artificially, and to find lyme, sand, laborers, to the worke beforementioned belonging, the said John Langstaffe having liberty to take old stone for the sayd worke out of Sir Arther Haslerigg's buildings or otherwise. And the said Edward Arden, for and on behalfe of the said Right Reverend Father in God, John, Lord Bishop of Durham, doth covenant and promise to pay for the worke before recited unto the said John Langstaffe the sume of threescore and sixteene pounds as followeth, that is say,—for the wall on the east end of the Chappell, and all things belonging therunto the sume of fifteene pounds, and for the forty five yards wall of rusticke ashler and windowes the sume of forty five pounds, and for the walls, batlement, windowes, &c., over the drawing-roome, dining-roome, and ould Chappell walls now standing as abovementioned the sume of sixteene pounds. In witnesse whereof we have hereunto, interchangeably sett our hands the day and yeare first above written, Annoque Domini 1664.

Memdum. That the meaning and intent of the third article before the signing hereof is that all the said worke mentioned in the

said article is to be sufficiently donn and finished at or before the Feast day of St. Martin the Bishopp in winter next ensueing after the date hereof, and the worke in the two first Articles to be finished by Pentecost next thereafter, 1665.

Memdum. The said Edward Arden doth promise the said John Langstaffe three pounds for the takeing downe, and laying safely and hansomely by, the remaininge of all the rustick ashler worke, coyne stones, doores and windowes of Sir Arthur Haslerigg's building (which shall not be used in the worke before specified) in the roome where the lyme is now usually made, sorting the same in convenient order. But in case the said John Langstaffe shall build the intended porter's lodge, or any other worke which shall employ the said rustick ashler, coynes and windowes, &c., he shall then refound the sayd three pounds, makeing allowance thereof in his worke.

Memdum. What new stone is gott at the quarry for the sayd worke is to be led at the costs and charges of the sayd Lord Bishopp of Durham. JOHN LANGSTAFFE. In the presence of us, MILES STAPYLTON. RICHARD SWINGLER.

Memdum. John Langstaffe is to have for pulling downe the wall over the drawing [room] mentioned in the 3^d. Article, downe to the leads there, and adding of scapled ashler from the said leads to the topp of the side wall, and hanging the bell in the staire-case toure, mentioned also in the 3^d. Article, with long loope lights on the 4 sides to let out the sound of the bell, and makeing a passage for the rope to the ground, over and above the summe of sixteene [pounds] for the worke already mentioned in the 3^d. Article, the summe of four pounds tenne shillings. Agreed Sept. 24th. 1664. EDW. ARDEN.
JO. LANGSTAFFE.

And John Langstaffe is also to make one 8 canted buttress at the north-west corner of the great hall chamber, from the table under the battlement to the equall height of the 8 cant butress on the north-east corner, with the finishing suitable thereto, [for] the summe of six pounds. EDW. ARDEN. JO. LANGSTAFFE.

[Mickleton MSS. xx. 72 a.]

21. Articles of Agreement made, concluded, and agreed upon, betweene M^r. Edward Arden, for and on the behalfe of the Right Reverend Father in God, John, Lord Bishopp of Durham, on the one part; and Abraham Smyth, of the City of Durham, carpenter, on the other part; the first day of September, 1664.

In primis. The sayd Abraham Smyth shall well and artificially make the Praying Deske before the midle south collume in Awickland Chappell, the floore thereof from the pavement to be twenty inches high, with two wainscott pannells, with tracery and bissextils,

according to the fashion of the pannells of the skreene theere, sett upon the sayd floore, with a close tennett under the sayd pannells, for the Chappell Clarke to sitt and kneele before it. The seat within to be a yard and six inches wide from the backe, and fower foote long, with a deske, made of the upper moulding or cornish without, on the topp of the pannell, and a flatt board of six inches within, betwene fower stall ends of seaven or eight inches broad, and about fower foote seaven inches high, flower-de-luces and all. The backe pannell of the same fashion of the fore pannell, with traycary and bissextils, with the addition and finishing of a cherubin's head, as on the topp of the lesser skreenes, to reach up to the girth of the said collume, with a canted stepp to rise up into the said deske, and carved fruitage on each of the said stall ends, 2^u.

And the like worke in all the particulars to be placed against the oppositt collumne for a Preaching Deske, 2^u.

Secondly. To make two litle pannells like unto the skreene before each of the further collumnes, with deskes and backs every way suitable to the Praying and Preaching Deske, upon a floore six inches high from the pavement, with noe seates before them. Both 3^u. 10^s.

Thirdly. To make three pannells like unto those of the skreene before the deske upon each side of the sayd skreene, the floores six inches high, surrounded with a moulded base; the deskes to be put betwene the stall ends, whereof two are to be made without carving, save only above the further ends of the deskes, as farr as the reach above it. And the fower stall ends to be wrought over by the carver with his tooles to appeare like new worke, artificially repaireing the mitres and what is decayed, 2^u. 11^s.

Memdum. That the wainscott pannells, mentioned in the third Article, on each side of the skreene, are not vallued in the 2^u. 11^s, sett downe for the extraordinaryes, but are to be payd for when they are finished, at three shillings per yard, square measure. ABRAHAM SMYTH, [A] his marke. Witnesses, RA. FETHERSTONHALGH, JOSEPH DOWTHWAITE.

[Mickleton MSS. xx. 53.]

22. Articles of agreement made the fourth day of January, in the fifteenth yeare of the reigne of our Soveraigne Lord, Charles the Second, King of England, &c., betwene Edward Arden, Gentleman, Steward to John, Lord Bishopp of Durham, of the one partie; and John Baptist Van Ersell, of the Citty of Durham, Limner, of the other partie.

1st. It is covenanted and agreed upon, by and betwene both the said parties to these presents, that the said John Baptist van Ersell shall well, sufficiently, and artificially paint the skreines, and all the waine-scot-worke in the gallierie at Durham Castle, and a skreine

neare the gallierie there; and alsoe gild a miter and one eagle in the said gallierie, the said worke to be done the fifteenth day of January instant, and alsoe to vernish all the said worke.

2^{dy}. The said Edward Arden shall well and truly pay unto the said John Baptist van Erssell the summe of seaven pounds of lawfull money of England immedately after the finishing of the said worke. In witnesse whereof the said parties have hereunto set theire handes the day and yeare abovesaid. EDW. ARDEN. JOHN BAPTIST VAN EERSSELL.

Signed and delivered in the presence of THO. ADAMSON.

[Mickleton MSS. xx. 55.]

23. Articles agreed upon by M^r. Edward Arden, on the one part, and Christopher Scurrey, of Durham, on the other part, the 6th. of May, 1665.

Imprimis. That the said Christopher Scurrey shall pull downe the wall on the right hand goeing from the Gate-house of Durham Castle to the Exchequer building, and alsoe to pull downe all the old walls on the left side of the said Gate-house encompassing the Castle mote garden to Baitman's house, with the two turrett towers before the said Gate-house, and to ridd and make foundation for new walls before the said Castle gates, and to build and make the said walls of scappled ashler, and to make an out-curtaine of thirty yards in length and fifteen yards in breadth. The walls next adjoining to the Gate-house to be eight yards or thereabouts in hight, on the left hand adjoyning to the Gate-house; and to make a square coyne suitable to the high square old buttresse on the right hand of the gate, and to putt in seapled assler into the face of the said buttresse to be eight yards high. The rest of the wall of the courtin and moate till it joyns to Bateman's house to be two yards and a halfe above ground in hight to the batlement. The orchard wall to be the same hight above ground that now it is.

And the said Christopher Scurry to cast all the rubbish, loose earth, and mettall, which shall be occasioned by the said worke, to helpe to fill up the hollow of the ground to levell the passage between the said Gate-house and Exchequer, and shall find all lyme, sand, and other workmanship to the compleating of the said walls.

And the said Edward Arden doth covenant to pay unto the said Christopher Scurrey, for each yard of the said wall, the summe of one shilling and eight pence for the same. In witness whereof wee have hereonto subscribed our hands in Durham Castle, this 6th. May, 1665. EDW: ARDEN. CHRISTOPHER SKIRREY.

[Mickleton MSS. xx. 56.]

24. A note of charges for bringing the water from Elvet Mowre to the Colledge.

In primis :—for nine fother, 242 stones of lead, 15*l*. 12*s*. Item, for plumber worke, 98*l*. 9*s*. Item, for labourers for digging the trench, 18*l*. 16*s*. Item, for soulder, 42*l*. 19*s*. Item, for 23 brass cocks, and souldring them into the pipes, 9*l*. 15*s*. Item, for work about the fountain, 10*l*. Item, for coales, candles, and cloth, 2*l*. 5*s*. Total, 335*l*. 16*s*.

A note of charges for bringing the water from the conduit to the Bishopp's Castle.

In primis :—for 267 stones of lead, 23*l*. Item, for plumber worke, 21*l*. 15*s*. Item, for 4 brass cockes, 1*l*. 16*s*. Item, for soulder, 8*l*. Item, for labourers, 4*l*. 16*s*. Item, for coales, candles, and cloth, 1*l*. 15*s*. Total, 61*l*. 2*s*.

The forme account was by Mr. Myers' mistake, not myne.

J. F.

[Indorsed,

The bill of expenditure for bringing
ye. water to ye. Colledge & Castle of
Durham, from Elvett Moore.]

[Mickleton MSS. xx. 64.]

25. Articles of Agreement betweene Edward Arden, Steward for my Lord Bishop of Durham, on the one part, and John Langstaffe, of Bishop Auckland, Mason, on the other part, &c.

That the said John Langstaffe is to build a wall opositt to the Chappell at Auckland Castle, every way suitable, from the foundation to the topp of the wall now before the Orchard, and of the same height, only to differ with one rowe of rustick ashler and one row of plaine ashler. And he shall remove and sett the frontespeece of the dore of Sir Arthur Heslerigg's building, and sett it in the midle of the said wall, and place windows and a dore on one side of the said frontespeece, and 4 windows and a dore on the other side of the same, of the fashion of the windows and window heads in the orchard wall aforesaid: the 2 side dore heads to be also of the same fashyon as the windows, the frontespeece to be repaired, and the dore-stead made 6 foott wide, a carved miter to be sett upon a pedestall over the said frontespeece, and two pillers of rustick ashler on the back thereof to the out courtin, with pedestalls and balls on them, and pedestalls and balls at eache corner of the inward court upon the topp of the walls,

the batlements of the said new wall to be the same of the orchyard wall, and the two returne ends and wall beyond the windows to have teeth cutt in them as is on the wall at the east end of the Chappell, the backside of the said wall to the out courtin and old Chappell to be scapeled ashler, to make the foundation, and find lime, sand, and all workemanshapp whatsoever to the building all the said worke.

And the said John Langstaffe is to make trellesses to all the said windows suitable to the orchard wall, and a two-leaved dore to the frontespeece, and two dores to the 2 stone dore-steads on each side of the said frontespeece and windows.

And the said Edward Arden is to pay to the said John Langstaffe the summe of fourscore and tenne pounds for all the said worke above mentioned, and to finde timber and boards for the same, and locks and hinges for the dores. In witnesse whereoff the parties above-mentioned have hereunto sett their hands this 29th. of May, 1665.
JO. LANGSTAFFE. EDW. ARDEN.

[Mickleton MSS. xx. 54.]

26. Articles of agreement for Joyner's worke to be made for the Chappell of Aukland, and the great roome there, between Edward Arden, Steward to my Lord Bishop of Durham, on the one part, and Marke Todd and James Hull, Joyners, as followeth, on the other part:—

1. The 9 beames of the roofe of the great roome to be arched with three arches under every beame, the whole length of the beame, from the corbell from one end of the beame, to the corbell at the other end of the beame, with 4 pendalls, large ones, two in the midle, and one over each corbell: the midle arche to be made higher then the 2 side arches under each beame, the said arches to be made of thick deale, of the fashion of the arches at the lower gallerie in Swingler's staircase, only muche bigger in proportion as cane be contrived ornamentall for the place they are made for; and boards of thourough cutt worke above the said beames, suitable to the said arches, and a board of thourough cutt worke in all the spandrells of the said beames.

2. Two frontespeeces within the said roome, one within the dore at the north end, on the wall adjoyning to it, of the fashion archetrieve, string of leaves, and pitched cornish, as is about the said dore made by Richard Swingler; and the other frontespeece at the other end of the said roome, oposite to the said dore, to be made after the same fashion, only so much bigger as the length of the seate now standing there, and 3 cherrubin's heads to be sett within the pirramidds of the 3 frontespeeces.

3. The archetrieve about the whole roome as high as the bottome

of the spring of the windows to beare the hangings for the said roome, and window boards for the windows of the said roome.

4. Six chaires of wenscoate gross worke for to be placed on the insides of the skreene within Auckland Chappell, on the right and left hand, in the midle Ile, and to be made of the fashyon of the chaires now in the Chappell at Durham Castle, adjoyning to the skreene on the right hand going in, where my Lord uses to sitt at prayers. The seates must be to turne up, with a litle seate when turned up, and carving underneathe it.

The Rate of the said Worke.

For the arches under the 9 beames abovementioned, with the thorough cutt worke over the beames, and in the spandrells, and the pendalls, &c., 5*l*. For the two frontespeeces, with the other worke belonging to them, 1*l*. For the archetrieve and window boards, 1*l*. For the six wenscoate chaires as abovementioned, 5*l*. 10*s*. *Summe*, 12*l*. 10*s*. And for nailes, glew, and masons' worke for pluggs for scaffolding and all the worke, 1*l*. 10*s*.

Memd. That Marke Todd and James Hull are to finde all the wenscoate worke whatever, either plaine or carved, that is, the wenscoate planck, and boards, and all workemanshapp, and place the said chaires as before agreed in Auckland Chappell, and to find all nailes, glew, and mason, to make plugg holes.

And the said Edward Arden is to finde all the deales for the making the arches under the 9 beames, the thorough cutt worke over the beames, and in the spandrells, and for the archetrieve about the roome, and window-boards, the archetrieve and strings of leaves for the frontespeeces, and oake for the 3 pirramids thereof; and to find stuffe for scaffolding, that is, poles and boards.

For all which worke the said Edward Arden is to pay unto the said Marke Todd and James Hull the summe of fourteen pounds, to which agreement the partis above mentioned have hereunto sett their hands this 29th. of May, 1665. EDWARD ARDEN. MARKE TODD. JAMES HULL [I] his marke.

XV.—MEMORANDUM (*without date*) AS TO A NEW SESSIONS' HOUSE.
[Mickleton MSS. xx. 67.]

1. THE steps are to be extended all the whole length of the building.
2. The upper windowes through the slates are to be 8 or 9 in number, to be carryed up from the cornish after the Italian fashion of windowes.
3. The front of the building to be carryed even betweene the

Session-house and the schoole, eastwards, leaving the same passage betweene this building and the schoole as there will be on the other side.

4. That the upper Sessions-house shall be parted with a wall and a roome made for the Grand Jury, with a doore at the end on't, and windowes convenient adjoyning to the stayres that lead thereunto, with another partition for M^r. Morland's office, and a roome for my coachman.

The Grand Jury-house.—M^r. Morland's partition and a roome to be left in the old Sessions-house for the coachman and groome.

Note subjoined.—This above I had in the amendments of the draught of the new Session-house from M^r. Heath.

XVI.—BISHOP COSIN'S INTENDED DONATION * TO THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE. [Baker MSS. xxx. 454.]

WHEREAS the most illustrious Duke of Buckingham the late renowned and most noble Chancellor of the University of Cambridge did (out of his ardent desire to promote piety and learning therein) intend to build a Commencement House and Library there, but was prevented by his untimely death (ever to be lamented by this whole nation) to perfect that his so pious intendment. And whereas a new and more perfect modell of the said building was by me made and presented to the late sacred Majesty of King Charles the First of ever blessed memory, who was pleased to approve thereof, and to command the

* The following Letter refers to this intended Donation:—“MR. DEANE, I entreat you when you see my Lord of Duresme, to remember my duty to his Lordship, and to let him know that we have, I hope, made sure of the ground on the side of the Regent walke, next Caius College, for to build a Theatre, and now we resolve to proceed in that design, with as much speed as we can, and the great incouragement to that attempt is his Lordship's noble offer to the University, for which we give him our humble and harty thanks. As soon as I can have a convenient opportunity to meet the Heads, I intend to propose a subscription here in our severall Colleges, and then crave the help of our noble friends, to finish what we cannot do of ourselves. Mr. Buck hath assured me that his Grace of York, and my Lords of London and Exeter, and others will promote it, and a friend assures us the like of our Chancellor. The Orator promises to go into the North, and to use his oratory upon some gentlemen there, and Dr. Bucknam will help us in our country. By these and divers other friends, which we hope to finde, we conceive the work now feicible, if ever; and therefore are resolved to make tryall, if we can rescue God's House from Commencement prophanation. *Foxit Deus!* When I consider your present pious undertakings for St. Paul's and your owne College, I can scarcely thinke it modest to desire your assistance in this, but that I know you delight to do good, and will not be weary of well doing. God reward you for all is, and shall be the praiser of, Sir, your faithfull friend and servant, ANT. SPARROW. —To D^r Sancroft, Dean of S. Paul's.”—Baker MSS. xxxiv. N^o. 2, pp. 127, 128.

then Vice-Chancellor and Heads of the said University, to use their utmost endeavour to procure benefactors, for the finishing of that work, wherein though a fair and considerable progress was then made by subscriptions of many Students, Heads, and Fellows of Colleges in the University, and by other gentlemen abroad, who had formerly related to it; so that the summe then subscribed amounted to no less than eight thousand pounds (which was but the sixth part of what was intended to be gathered for the erecting and perfecting of so noble and pious a work) yet (in regard of the late rebellious and unhappy times) it could not then effectually proceed, but is now worthily undertaken by the present Vice-Chancellor and Heads there, I do therefore hereby give assurance to the said Vice-Chancellor and Heads, that I will give the summe of one hundred pounds, to be paid unto them or their treasurer and steward appointed for that purpose to be employed about the said work, so soon as I am ascertained that they have purchased all the houses now standing on both sides of the Regent-walke, between King's Colledge and Caius Colledge, where the said Commencement House and Library are to be erected, with a large square area between them surrounded or sided with walkes and arched columnes, the roofs thereof being covered with lead, and fronted with battlements of good hewen stone, according to the patterne and dimensions sett forth in the foresaid modell, and by me reposed in the University Library that now is. And I doe also give assurance that after all the said houses are purchased in and pulled downe, and the ground made clear for the building and erecting of the said Commencement House and Library, that I will contribute foure hundred pounds more, the same to be paid by one hundred pounds per annum during foure years then next ensueing: if the said work shall be carryed on yearly and vigorously, without stop or delay, according to the modell and patterne thereof before mentioned; and if I shall live so long Bishop of Durham. In witness whereof I have hereunto sett my hand, this second day of February, Anno Domini one thousand six hundred sixty and eight.

JO. DURESME (*propria manu*).

Note appended by Baker.—[From an original, the superscription torn away.]

XVII.—LETTER FROM EDWARD CHAMBERLAYNE (*probably to Dr. Basire*). [Mickleton MSS. xlvi. 243.]

London, 31 Jan: '70.

WORTHY DR.,

AT the request of some worthy persons I have undertaken a designe which you and all good men will doubtlesse much favour. It is for erecting a Colledge not far from hence for the education of young

ladies, under the government of some grave matrons, who shall resolve to lead the rest of their dayes in a single retired religious life; which many have a long time wisht, but none have made it their busines to bring to effect. My request to you is for your advice herein. Our good friend Dr. Thriscrosse hath told me that you have mentioned some such Colledge to be in Germany among either Lutherans or Calvinists. Herein chiefly I desire to be satisfied, at what place you have seen, or been certainly informed, of such a Colledge, or Protestant Monastery, and whether you know any one here who can informe me of their Rules and Constitutions, and whether you believe that such a thing may be practised in England; if so, then that you will please to promote the designe by inviting such ladyes of your acquaintance in any parts of England whom you know well qualifiyed and fit to be of the Society, and such other well disposed persons as may contribute towards the charges, which, I hope, will not be great; for at first there will only need a house with good gardens, well secured with walls, and a constant salary for a Chaplain; and for this divers have already promised to subscribe in a bountiful manner. Much more I could let you know of this matter, but I shall now only beg pardon for this great boldnesse, and assure you that I am, Sir,

Your very humble servant,
EDW. CHAMBERLAYNE.

[Indorsed Janu: 31. 7. M^r. Edw. Chamberlayne
concerning the Erection of a Protestant
Nunnery in England.]

XVIII.—FROM MILES STAPYLTON, Esq., TO JAMES MICKLETON,
Esq. [Mickleton MSS. xlvi. 127.]

SIR,

I AM very sorry to understand from you that I shall want the satisfaction of your company this day at Christopher Bell's; but more sorry for the occasion, your want of health. I am fully perswaded that the North and South Bailys are no part nor parcell of the City of Durham, and my reasons are these following:—1st. The scituature of the Castle, which stands at the head of the City, and by it, and a wall adjoyning to it strikes quite through from one side of the City wall to an other, in such a manner that if you could continue the City any further then the Castle gates, to make the communication further you must pass through the Castle gates; for, in truth, those gates which we commonly call the Gaole gates are the Castle gates, the Gaole being part of the Castle, to wit, the outwardmost part, and the office of Gaolor is, and always hath bin, by the most antient patents upon record, stiled *officium Janitoris Castri nostri exterioris*, and it is not probable that a Castle being built for a place of defence

for the preservation of St. Cuthbert's shrine: for by ancient histories it appeares that was the intention of building it at first, conteining such a compass of ground as would conteine a competent number of households for the defence of the Castle, which hold by Castle gard to come in time of danger to defend the Castle, as by ancient records doth appeare, should suffer such a communication as would much weaken the defence of it, as it must needs do if the City extended through the Castle, for then it would be necessary for the government of the City that the chiefe Governor thereof should at all times have libertie as well in one part of the City as in an other; and indeed I thinke if one part of the citizens were tyed to the defence of the Castle all the rest should be so too, which it is cleare they're not. 2^{dy}. The distinct jurisdiction. The City of Durham being a Mannor, and having view of Frank pledge within one circuit of ground, and the Castle being an other Mannor, and having view of Frank pledge in an other circuit, and, I believe, it was never heard that one and the same City should have two distinct jurisdictions, which, in truth, is a contradiction *in adjecto*; for a City implies a body politick, but two distinct jurisdictions by her several chiefe Governors (as the Constable of the Castle, and the chiefe Magistrate of the City, whether he be called Mayor, Alderman, or Bailiff, or by any other title whatsoever) would imply, if not two body politicks, yet surely one, and somewhat more, and would make a moral monster. And this reason is confirmed to me by the constant practice and the words of the Charter, which doth comprehend the whole City to be within the Corporation; but in practice the chiefe Magistrate hath never exercised any jurisdiction within the two Bailiffs, more then they have in the Elvets and Crossgate; and therefore I conclude the first to be no more parcell of the City then the latter.

I am, Sir, your very affectionate servant,

MILES STAPYLTON.

My service to your good lady.

For my esteemed friend,
James Mickleton Esq.

PINIS.

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